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THE TIMES

'Amadeus' sweeps the board in New York: Page 11

Iraqi nuclear reactor bombed in raid by Israeli jets

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 8

Israeli jets yesterday bombed Iraq's £140m nuclear plant being built about 15 miles east of Baghdad.

The Israelis claimed that the Iraqi plant was being secretly used to manufacture "Hiroshima-sized" atomic bombs, which could then have been used to wipe out the main cities in Israel.

An official justification of the attack was issued this afternoon under orders from Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister. "Under no circumstances will we allow our enemy to develop weapons of mass destruction against our people", it said.

"We shall defend the citizens of Israel in good time, and with all the means at our disposal." The statement twice referred to President Saddam Husain of Iraq as a "tyrant".

[A French technician was killed during the raid, Agence France-Presse quoted a reliable source as saying in Paris tonight.]

In a radio interview tonight, Mr Begin said the decision to bomb the nuclear reactor had been taken several months ago, but had been postponed several times.

The Prime Minister claimed that three, four or five bombs of the type which could soon be manufactured by the Iraqis could have liquidated the state of Israel. President Husain, he said, was a man who would have no qualms about launching such an attack.

Mr Begin said that the question of the Iraqi nuclear reactor had been a personal burden for nearly two years.

He said that the American Government had only been informed after the raid had been completed and that he had written a personal letter to President Reagan. He denied that anything had been said about it during the summit meeting he held in the southern Sinai last Thursday with President Sadat.

The raid—which some Israelis were comparing in kind to the famous Entebbe operation—took place about 540 miles from the nearest Israeli air base, with the jets probably flying in over Jordanian air space.

Although it was launched yesterday, it remained a close secret on all sides until the Israeli Government issued its lengthy justification this afternoon during a Jewish religious holiday.

Military experts noted that the attack contained the element of surprise because international attention was centred on the missile crisis in Lebanon and the continuing American diplomatic efforts to prevent it leading to war between Israel and Syria.

The raid is considered certain to further complicate the task now facing Mr Philip Habib, the American special envoy, and may account for the unexplained extension of his stay in Paris yesterday. It is also certain to strain relations between Israel and the United States as American-built jets were used in the raid.

The French—and the Italians who were also involved with the construction—are unlikely to be impressed by Israel's claim today that the raid had been deliberately mounted on the Christian sabbath to minimize any risk to the foreign technicians.

The bombing will add to strain between Israel and Jordan. King Husain has put himself forward as an ally of Iraq in its war against Iran.

Coming less than four weeks before the Israeli general election, the elimination of the reactor was seen as a further boost for the campaign being mounted by Mr Begin's ruling right-wing coalition.

It fitted the image being cultivated by the Prime Minister of the man who brought peace through the Camp David treaty, but who is also prepared to persevere with tough and internationally unpopular measures to defend Israel's security.

There has been growing apprehension among Israelis about the long-term threat posed by an Iraqi nuclear device which could possibly find its way into the hands of the Palestinians.

Opposition leaders said tonight that the raid could have been held off until after polling day.

Only Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labour Party, was informed in advance about yesterday's attack—a tactic which has infuriated Labour members of the Knesset's foreign affairs and security committee.

The Israeli statement issued today claimed that the Government felt it was "duty bound to explain to enlightened public opinion" why the bombing had been ordered.

"For a long time we have been watching with growing concern the construction of the atomic reactor, Osirak. From sources whose reliability is beyond doubt, we learnt that this reactor—despite its camouflage—is designed to produce atomic bombs.

"The target for such bombs would be Israel. This was duly announced by the ruler of Iraq after the Iranians had inflicted slight damage on the reactor [last September]."

Again quoting unnamed "reliable sources", the Israelis alleged the reactor would have become operational by September at the latest.

It attacked the Governments of France and Italy without naming them specifically for what was alleged to be cooperation in the construction of atomic weapons in exchange for oil. "We call upon them to desist from this horrifying and inhumane deed."

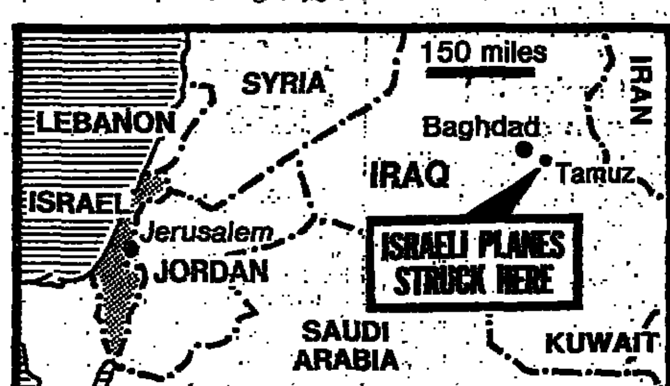
Egypt ratifies French nuclear power deal

☐ Cairo: Egypt's Parliament yesterday ratified an agreement under which France will deliver two nuclear power plants to Egypt (Agence France-Presse reports).

Each plant will generate 1,000 megawatts of electricity. The agreement covers peaceful uses of nuclear energy and was signed in Paris last March.

US strongly condemns attack

From David Cross, Washington, June 8



The United States today condemned what it described as the unprecedented Israeli air strike on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

In a tough statement published by the State Department, the Administration said that the attack would seriously add to the already tense situation in the Middle East. The probable use of American-built aircraft in the raid was a possible violation by the Israelis of United States laws under which the equipment was sold.

In accordance with laws governing overseas sales of military equipment the Administration was drawing up a report on all the details of the raid to see whether any punitive action against Tel Aviv was required, the statement added.

A State Department spokesman said that it had first been informed about the attack by the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv late yesterday American time. The Administration had since been in touch with a number of governments in the area to discuss the raid.

Washington hoped the Lebanese peace mission of Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, would continue unimpeded.

Responding to Israeli claims that the reactor was to be used to make atom bombs, the spokesman pointed out that Iraq was a party to international nuclear non-proliferation agreements and had agreed to adopt certain nuclear safeguards.

☐ Paris: M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, in a radio broadcast this evening, strongly condemned the Israeli raid as an unacceptable act (Charles Hargrove writes). It could only increase tension in the area and complicate a situation which was already explosive.

The Prime Minister added that the experimental reactor was delivered by France for a research centre controlled by the International Atomic Energy Authority in Vienna.

Asked whether the raid might cause a postponement of President Mitterrand's planned visit to Israel, M Mauroy replied that things had not got that far. He refused to state whether France would carry out her undertaking to deliver enriched uranium to Iraq for use in the experimental reactor.

☐ Beirut: The Arab League is to meet in the next three days at Iraq's request to discuss the attack (Robert Fisk writes). Mr Chadli Kleibi, the league secretary general, said the conference would be held in Baghdad to confront what he called the arrogant challenge of Israel's raid.

☐ The Foreign Office in London condemned the raid last night (our Diplomatic Correspondent writes). "We do not as yet have confirmation of the details, but this appears to have been an unprovoked attack. We can only condemn such grave breach of international law which could have the most serious consequences," a statement said.



Daily chore: Poles queueing patiently outside a food shop.

Accord to avert strike in Poland after Walesa intervention

Warsaw, June 8.—Solidarity and Polish Government negotiators have "come to terms" on averting a warning strike called by the independent union in four provinces for Thursday, a member of the Solidarity delegation said tonight.

He said Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, had secretly taken part in talks with a Government team led by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, after his return from Geneva.

"We have come to terms. A Pole will come to terms with a Pole", the delegate said.

He did not give details of the agreement, but indicated that Mr. Jan Rulewski, the militant leader of Solidarity's Bydgoszcz branch, who was one of three unionists beaten by police in March, had been outmanoeuvred in his insistence on immediate punishment for those responsible for the beatings.—UPI.

☐ As preparations continue for tomorrow's crucial meeting of the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee, the authorities are debating whether to publish the Soviet letter (Richard Dairy and Dessa Trevisan write from Warsaw).

Some officials feel it might provoke anti-Soviet feeling; others believe it could have a sobering effect on militants.

Meanwhile, more details of the letter's contents are filtering out. The letter is now seen here as a final warning. Its main message is that Poland needs firm leadership. It does not specifically demand new leaders but it insists on a change of course.

It claims that Poland's independence and the achievements of socialism are in mortal danger, and that the imperialists are reaching for power and trying to change the status quo in Europe. Thus the Polish party is responsible not only for Poland but also for the entire socialist community.

Surprisingly, the letter does not attack Solidarity as such but only its extremist wing. It is, however, sweeping in its condemnation of the mass media which it describes as increasingly out of party control and subject to anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary forces.

The letter also complains that many of the delegates now being elected for next month's party congress are revisionists and opportunists and subject to outside manipulation while "true Communists", with experience and correct ideas, are being eliminated.

Although it does not ask for the party congress to be called off it apparently suggests that the congress could mark the final stage of imperialist plans to subvert communism in Poland.

It complains bitterly about what it describes as an anti-Soviet campaign in the press with accusations that the Soviet Union is exploiting Poland.

There is no direct threat of intervention, but the letter promises that the Soviet party and the Soviet people will not abandon Poland in its time of trouble, and that Poland can count on their support.

The letter also reminds the Poles of their dependence on the Soviet Union for raw materials and fuel.

On a slightly more optimistic note, the letter says that there is still a chance to save the situation but the leadership must put up firm resistance and change its course.

There are reports in Warsaw that some of the hard-line members of the party leadership are now pressing for drastic action to curb the press and, in particular, to stop all attacks on the Politburo, the police and the security forces.

Intellectual backing, page 6

Army standby for ambulance strike

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Troops are likely to be asked to stand by to provide emergency cover after a threatened 24-hour unofficial walkout by members of the London ambulance service on Monday.

Union leaders yesterday agreed to call an official one-day stoppage by Britain's 17,000 ambulancemen on June 17, but will instruct their members to provide normal emergency cover.

A meeting of senior shop stewards representing London's 2,300 ambulancemen, however, voted to recommend an all-out 24-hour strike, including a ban on emergency calls from 7 am on Monday.

Senior union officials were waiting to see what the response in London would be to the recommendation. Members of the four unions involved will receive today circulars explaining the decision to ban all work except emergencies on Wednesday.

Mr Robert Jones, national officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said that the final decision would rest with the London membership.

"We have said that is not the road we think we should go down, though the decision by the London stewards shows the strength of feeling. We would hope that our members in London will have regard to the information we will be giving them", he said.

Mr Terence Pettifer, a member of the London ambulance service conveners' committee, thought there would be a "strong response" to the call for an all-out stoppage on Monday. "We are telling our people to ignore the call for a strike on Wednesday."

The Department of Health and Social Security refused to be drawn on any contingency plans for an all-out stoppage in London. Military ambulance cover was provided during two similar one-day stoppages during the public service pay disputes in the winter of 1979.



The ambulancemen's leaders have rejected a pay offer of 6 per cent for this year, or one of 7.5 per cent over 15 months.

The 40-hour-week rate for a qualified ambulanceman is £76.60 and though average earnings nationally are close to £130 the unions say that includes overtime of over 30 hours a week.

The official one-day strike on Wednesday, which the unions warned yesterday would be repeated if the pay offer was not improved, is not expected to affect maternity admissions or patients requiring vital radiotherapy and renal dialysis.

Other industrial news, page 2

Labour plan for new list of Honours

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

As a natural sequel to the Labour Party's conference pledge that the next Labour Government will abolish the House of Lords, the home policy committee of the party last night endorsed a new proposal for a system which would replace the present New Year and Birthday Honours lists.

"If we are to continue with honours, they should only be in recognition of outstanding acts or records of service, and without any distinction on the basis of class or rank," the proposed policy document states.

"It is suggested, therefore, that we retain a limited number of awards for gallantry on that basis, or institute a new award, together with some form of order to merit to recognize other acts of service to the community."

No titles would go with awards made by the new Labour Government; there would be no peerages or knighthoods.

Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, who presided at last night's meeting of the home policy committee, explained: "We should not mind what people called themselves. If they wish to call themselves 'count' or 'lord' or so on, they could do so, but they would not have any recognition."

General is charged over fund

A major-general has been charged with an offence involving military funds, the Ministry of Defence revealed yesterday. Investigations are continuing.

Major-General Dalzell-Payne, aged 51, was charged last November shortly after he formally relinquished command of the 3rd Armoured Division of the Rhine Army.

Last week the Ministry of Defence announced the investigation involving the major-general by members of the Army's Special Investigation Branch but did not mention a charge had been preferred.

A spokesman said it was not normal publicly to announce charges, but details would have been given had anyone asked. It is very rare for an officer of such senior rank to be charged.

Major-General Dalzell-Payne, who was due to become Vice Chief of the General Staff last autumn, has been charged under Section 69 of the Army Act which covers "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline". It is alleged that he failed to keep proper account of expenditure in a service fund.

The charge is understood to relate to his period of service in West Germany.

The Ministry of Defence said that it was not yet clear whether the case would be dealt with by court martial.

Labour seeks Ulster flexibility

By Our Political Staff

Pre-empting the report which is expected from a Labour Party working group on Northern Ireland, the home policy committee of the party last night passed a resolution urging the Government to be more "flexible in its approach, in line with the report of the European Human Rights Commission".

Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, who deputized in the chair for Mr Wedgwood Benn, said afterwards: "It means that we believe there should be further discussion. It means trying to solve the problems instead of standing pat and saying on every occasion that we will not discuss anything concerning the IRA prisoners."

He said that the European commission had suggested that there should be moves to "humanize" their situation. Sooner or later, Mr Heffer said, the party must come forward with a policy for Northern Ireland that would bring a conclusion to the violence.

While urging a more flexible approach, the resolution also said that the party was concerned about the continuing violence and did not agree to the granting of political status

☐ A young man of 18 was shot five times in a brutal IRA punishment shooting in Belfast yesterday. He had been attacked by three hooded men in the Andersonstown area of the city (writes Richard Ford from Belfast).

He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital and underwent emergency surgery for his serious wounds. He had been shot twice in the left knee, once in the right knee, once in the left elbow and once in the back.

The Belfast brigade of the IRA later said it had carried out the attack. A statement said the youth had been involved in the stealing and destruction of cars in the Andersonstown area.

Haughey campaign, back page

Setback to Thatcher inflation hopes

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Government's hopes of single-figure inflation received a sharp blow yesterday.

Latest official figures show that the price of industry's raw materials went up sharply again in May, rising by 2¼ per cent to stand 12¾ per cent higher than a year before. Over the past six months costs have been going up at an annual rate of 23½ per cent. Much worse is to come this month as the impact of the latest fall in the value of the pound makes itself felt.

The figures, published by the Department of Industry, show that the underlying pace of inflation in raw material costs has been rising sharply since last September. They also demonstrate that industry has not yet fully passed on this increase to its customers.

Factory gate prices went up by 0.6 per cent in May, which left them 10 per cent higher that they had been a year before. This is a slight drop in the annual rate of increase. But the underlying trend now seems to be upward. The annual rate of increase over the past six months has been 12.8 per cent.

Increases in raw material costs usually feed through to the High Street within nine months, so prospects for inflation falling below 10 per cent in 1981 or throughout most of 1982 are now slim. The only hopeful sign is the planned $2-a-barrel cut in the price of North Sea oil.

Oil was the main reason for the May increase in prices. Three-quarters of the total increase in raw material and fuel costs is accounted for by the rise in the sterling price of oil.

Because prices are quoted in dollars, the sterling cost of oil goes up every time the value of the pound goes down. In May, the average value of the pound was $2.09 compared with $2.18 in April.

This drop was very small compared with that which has already happened in June, which amounts to a 7 per cent devaluation. Unless the value of sterling goes down, the June figures are likely to be worse for the Government, since the North Sea oil price is not due to be cut until July.

On past performance, industry raises the price which it charges for its goods about three months after it has to pay more for its raw materials. This points to sharp rises in factory gate prices over the next few months.

The price rises are likely to be less severe in the food, drink and tobacco sectors than elsewhere, because food raw material costs are rising more slowly than other prices.

The inflationary push from the fall in the pound comes at a particularly bad moment for the Government. Prices had already been pushed up by increases in indirect taxes in the Budget.

Spring buying spree tapering off

The latest figures from the Department of Trade show that April in the High Streets was considerably less buoyant than original reports suggested. The estimates for the volume of retail sales have been revised downwards by 1 per cent to an index level of 111.4, almost identical with March.

April seems to have been a bad month for food and household goods shops, but there were strong gains by the mixed retail sector. But although new figures suggest that the buying spree which marked the January sales this year is now tapering off, there was an increase in credit sales in April. Total new credit extended was £650m, up from an average level of around £620m in earlier months of the year.

Details, page 17

Jenkins on why he will stand

Mr Roy Jenkins said his decision to fight the Warrington by-election for the SDP was a risk which in the party interest it was right to take. It would not be an easy seat. He will fight a national as well as local campaign Page 2

Catastrophe cover ban

The notorious "tonner" policies, which enabled underwriters to reduce their insurance exposure by gambling on catastrophes, including the number of lives lost in aircraft crashes, has been outlawed by Lloyd's of London Page 17

England retain Botham

England lost the final one-day international to Australia by 71 runs at Headingley, losing the Prudential Trophy 2—1. But Ian Botham retains the England captaincy for the First Test Page 15

Khomeini threatens to dismiss Bani-Sadr

Ayatollah Khomeini has threatened to oust President Bani-Sadr of Iran if he continues to clash with Muslim fundamentalists. Tear gas was used against the President's supporters in Tehran Page 7

Duke in Poussin dispute

The Duke of Devonshire threatened to take legal action against Wildenstein, the art dealers, over their failure to pay him £1.65m for a painting by Nicolas Poussin. The duke says he is losing about £4,000 a week in investment income needed to run Chatsworth. Page 4

£50.6m loss for ICL

ICL, Britain's main computer company, reported a net loss of £50.6m in its last half-year. Last week the company, which is being propped up with government cash guarantees, announced 5,200 redundancies. The group's net loss for the year is likely to be at least £90m Page 17

Soames takes a tough line as benefits staff strike

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government yesterday issued a warning that it may withdraw its 7 per cent pay offer to civil servants. The latest indication of its tough line in the lengthy dispute came as the unions pulled out on strike computer staff responsible for paying unemployment benefits.

Thousands of civil servants staged walkouts, rallies and demonstrations in many parts of the country. About 8,000 demonstrated in London. The Department of Employment reported that staff in more than a third of the benefit offices in Scotland were boycotting emergency procedures for paying benefits.

Lord Soames, Lord President and minister responsible for the Civil Service, answering questions in the Lords, said the Government would be considering whether to withdraw the offer "when considering what action the unions take now".

It is understood that Lord Soames is to meet Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other senior Cabinet colleagues today, when a series of possible retaliatory measures against the unions will be discussed.

Lord Soames told the Lords that the Government "deplores" the unions' decision to extend their disruptive action into the social security and unemployment fields.

"It (the Government) will of course do all within its power to minimize the damage and hardship which is caused to individuals and the country. To continue this dispute can only do damage to individuals, to the country and to the Civil Service."

He reiterated the Government's belief that the 7 per cent offer was reasonable and that it was not prepared to agree to arbitration being available for next year's negotiations.

Ministers have emphasized that the offer of an independent inquiry into future pay bargaining arrangements in the Civil Service is still on the table. The Government is expected to announce such an inquiry this week.

Leaders of the nine unions coordinating the pay campaign, now in its fourteenth week, are to meet this morning to assess the growing tide of militancy and calls for a national all-out strike from June 22.

The executive of the Civil Service Union, which represents about 45,000 lower grade staff such as cleaners and doorkeepers, also meets today and is expected to throw its weight behind the calls for a national strike.

The unions are maintaining informal contacts with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. Several of their leaders would support an intervention by Acas as a possible means of settling the dispute.

The 215 staff who walked out at the Department of Employment computer centres at Livingston, near Edinburgh, and Reading and at the child benefits computer at Washington, Tyne and Wear, brought the total of civil servants taking action to more than 5,400.

Union leaders have instructed members working in unemployment benefit offices to abide by emergency procedures and write out Giro unemployment cheques by hand but their advice was being ignored in 29 offices, 28 of which were in Scotland.

Thirty-four offices were affected by some kind of disruption and 11 of those were closed to the public. Militants in the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, had been urging noncooperation with the emergency procedures. Staff who obeyed that line were yesterday threatened with suspension by department managers.

There are about 1,000 benefit offices in the country. The 80 in Scotland are responsible for making payments to 270,000 unemployed people.

Union leaders last night sent new instructions to staff to abide by the emergency procedures. It is understood that the department will not suspend staff until tomorrow at the earliest, in the hope that the instruction will be obeyed.

About 4,000 civil servants walked out at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea yesterday in protest at 8,000 items of mail being delivered on Sunday night when an engineers' picket line was not being manned.

Parliamentary report, page 4
Letters, page 13

Action call to town hall staffs

By Our Labour Reporter

Representatives of 500,000 white collar local authority workers were warned yesterday to be prepared to take industrial action over a 13.2 per cent wage claim which will be discussed at negotiations next week.

Negotiations for the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) are expecting the employers to reply with an offer of about six per cent, particularly after statements by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, on the need to cut local council spending.

Union leaders are drawing up plans for a campaign of guerrilla industrial action which are expected to be similar to action the union took 18 months ago during an arbitration dispute, when rate demands were halted and other council operations disrupted.

The town hall staff, whose claim is for seven per cent and a £7 a week flat rate increase, are bound by the overall six per cent cash limit set by the Government for pay increases in the public services.

Mr Michael Blick, chairman of Nalgo's national local government committee, told union delegates in Blackpool yesterday: "After next week's talks I sincerely hope that you will be rolling up your sleeves and getting your members to see how they can help if we get into difficult straits".

Town hall staff are the last big group due to settle in the current pay round. Mr Blick yesterday emphasized the union's determination not to have increases won over the last 12 months eroded in this year's settlement. The group received a 13 per cent increase last July and a further 2 per cent from arbitration, which was paid in April.

The conference set a deadline of July 31 for a satisfactory settlement, or they will reconvene to decide what action to take.

Nalgo delegates representing 120,000 white collar staff in three utility industries yesterday accepted increases ranging from 9 per cent to nearly 11 per cent, which are bound to influence the attitude of the town hall staff.

Union members in the electricity supply industry have taken increases of between 9 and 10.8 per cent and about 30,000 white collar staff in the water industry have accepted a 10.9 per cent deal.

About 60,000 white collar gas workers have accepted a 10.5 per cent offer, but did not withdraw their threat to take industrial action if the Government goes ahead with plans to sell off high street gas showrooms.

The Government is expected to announce its plans this week, but the union fears that if showrooms are sold to private enterprise, British Gas will start a rationalization programme which would threaten thousands of jobs.

GMWU takes ambiguous stand on nuclear arms

From Our Labour Editor, Brighton

Britain's third largest union yesterday took a hesitant step towards joining the unilateral nuclear disarmament camp.

Delegates to the policy-making conference of the General and Municipal Workers Union in Brighton voted to call on the next Labour government to reverse the decision to site cruise missiles in Britain and to cancel the contract for the new Trident system.

But they also endorsed, by a smaller majority than expected, an executive council document facing both ways on defence.

That dismissed the British nuclear weapon as "a rather insignificant part of the total Nato deterrent" yet argued: "On the other hand, there is at present little obvious strategic or political benefit in the UK unilaterally giving up our existing nuclear capability. It is unlikely to affect the situation between the super-powers."

In a sometimes emotional debate, unilateralist speakers, particularly women delegates, were warmly applauded, but on a free vote the executive's ambiguous policy package was adopted by 219 to 173.

Delegates overwhelmingly approved a composite resolution tabled by the London, Midlands and Liverpool areas, which deplored the Government's "drive to nuclear annihilation" and its continued determination to increase arms expenditure.

They expressed total opposition to the siting of American cruise missiles in Britain and the purchase of the Trident submarine system.

The conference went on to propose that the TUC should organize a broad-based Labour movement campaign to oppose the siting of cruise missiles in Britain and any Polaris replacement.

"But Mr James Morrell, Scottish regional secretary of the union, insisted from the platform that the unilateral abandonment of its nuclear deterrent would exclude Britain from the inner councils of those who might make a collective decision on disarmament and world peace.

"If such multilateral talks succeed, they may include as a first step the abandonment of nuclear weapons by the second-ranking powers such as Britain. But in the meantime we must maintain our existing nuclear capacity in order to provide that basis for world disarmament discussions."

If Britain did no more than maintain existing weaponry and did not extend that technology, its nuclear capability would become obsolescent and it would not be a nuclear power, Mr Morrell said.

The union's internal dilemma was exposed by his frank admission that more than a tenth of its membership was employed in industries related to defence spending. "For that reason we have not been in favour of freezing or cutting defence spending as have some other unions", he added.

The union's policy paper proposes a freeze on defence spending, and argues that money saved in expenditure cuts should be diverted to civil projects that will provide employment for trade unionists whose livelihood depends on the defence budget.

BR will join unions in talks plea

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

British Rail is to join rail unions in seeking an urgent meeting with Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, to discuss what both sides consider as an investment crisis facing the industry.

The move came after BR had disclosed that revenue from the passenger business this year is expected to be £72m less than forecast and confirmed that losses are likely to total about £100m.

BR is to apply for bridging aid from the Government in an attempt to make up the shortfall in revenue, but emphasized yesterday that there would be no more money available to finance pay increases of more than 7 per cent on offer.

The separate move for a joint meeting on investment agreed last night between Sir Peter Parker, chairman of BR, and union leaders, comes against a background of a call by the train drivers' policy conference to their leaders to take early steps towards official industrial action against planned cuts.

BR, however, made clear last night that neither cuts in Southern Region, which have already provoked unofficial walkouts by guards and drivers, or planned inter-city service reductions aimed at saving £25m, can be reversed.

Although that will disappoint union leaders who have been pressing for a £100m increase in this year's cash limit of £920m, they are likely to be encouraged that Sir Peter has agreed to press within the next 10 days for a tripartite meeting.

Mr Clifford Rose, BRs director of industrial relations, said after last night's meeting that both sides of the industry recognized that there were short-term and long-term problems.

He added that if the country was to develop a railway worthy of Great Britain in the next 20 years, "We have got to step up our rate of investment and renewal of assets. That is the real crux."

BR and the unions are particularly anxious to win an early commitment from the Government to spend up to £1,000m on electrification over the next 20 years.

Mr Fowler, who has referred electrification proposals to the Central Policy Review Staff, said last week that he hoped to make a statement on the issue within the next few weeks.

Scottish air fares cut

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

British Caledonian Airways plan to operate from June 17 a new service between Glasgow and Edinburgh and Gatwick, including a return flight, to be known as the "beat the recession businessman's special".

The new deal, which is subject to government approval, will be valid on all British Caledonian's 58 flights on these Scottish routes, which are said to be losing £3.6m a year.

The "businessman's special", to be offered exclusively in Scotland at first, will cover overnight accommodation in London at a three-star hotel, first-class rail travel between Gatwick airport and London, all for an inclusive price of £112.

In addition there will be an £80 excursion fare, valid for one month on any flight, provided the travel dates include a Saturday night stopover, and a £34 peak flight stand-by fare.

BBC STRIKE STOPS 'THE LISTENER'

By Kenneth Gosling

The Listener will not be published today because of a pay dispute involving journalists employed by BBC Publications. The journalists are to have their third meeting with the management at the offices in London of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service tomorrow.

Radio Times will come out this week, but without local editions. Mr Anthony Howard, editor of *The Listener*, brought out the magazine single-handed last week after the strike was declared. He said this week's would have been impossible because contributors, such as A. J. P. Taylor and Roy Hattersley, had not wanted their work to appear while the journalists were on strike.

It is believed to be only the second time in its history that *The Listener* has failed to appear.

TRAWLER RESCUE

A trawlerman in his twenties, injured by machinery, was rescued from a Spanish ship by a Royal Navy helicopter 200 miles out in the Atlantic yesterday. He was taken to hospital in Londonderry, Northern Ireland.



Point of order: Mr Healey addressing a meeting in Brighton yesterday.

Turmoil in Labour Party

Challenge on dropping of MP

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Objections to the procedure used when Mr John Sever, MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, was dropped as the prospective Labour candidate for the next general election in his constituency were reported last night to the organization committee of the Labour Party. They are to be investigated by the party's national agent, Mr David Hughes.

Mr Sever was rejected at a reselection conference last week by 18 votes to 15. In his place as candidate the local party chose Mr Albert Bore, a left-winger, who is a lecturer in nuclear physics. He had strong links with local trade union organizations, having been the Birmingham district Labour Party's liaison officer with the unions.

Last night the organization committee, meeting at the House of Commons under the chairmanship of Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, heard that complaints had been received from a local branch of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and the local Socialist Medical Association, who claimed that they had not received nomination forms.

Mr Heffer said that the national agent would make inquiries locally to see if the procedures had been completed and would report to the national executive on June 24.

Without prejudging the issue, he said that if the process had not been conducted according to the rules, the executive could order a new reselection conference to be held by the local party.

Mr Sever, a moderate Labour MP opposed to the leftward drift of the party, has indicated that if the local party decision is upheld he will contest the next election as an independent Labour candidate or he will offer himself for nomination as an official Labour candidate in one of the new constituencies to be formed in the Greater Birmingham area.

Labour "moderates" at Westminster yesterday were expressing their support for his stand. They were also shocked by the decision of the Liverpool, West Derby, party to drop Mr Eric Ogden after years of service to the constituency.

After his rejection, by a margin of one vote, on Saturday, he made clear that he will stand as an independent if not unadopted elsewhere.

There is a redistribution in Liverpool, and he could try for adoption in the new redrawn Toxteth division.

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the party, is lining up with Mr James Callaghan and Sir Harold Wilson in resisting the unrelenting pressure from the extreme left of the party to force MPs at Westminster to be accountable to their local parties and to the party conference for their Westminster activities.

While "moderate" Labour MPs who are under threat of being dropped look around for possible alternative seats for adoption, the organization committee last night appeared to be putting a "stopper" on MPs who might hope to benefit from constituency boundary changes.

It could affect Mr Ogden's chances at Toxteth, where Mr Richard Crawshaw, the present MP, has joined the Social Democrats.

Healey takes on the militants

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, clashed with militant Merseyside trade unionists yesterday over the ditching of Mr Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, by his constituency party management committee.

At a fringe meeting called by political supporters in the increasingly tense party leadership battle, Liverpool activists besieged him with strongly worded and critical questions on his attitude to internal party reforms.

But Mr Healey stuck to his stand in the face of hostility from some delegates to the policy-making conference of the General and Municipal Workers Union who turned up to undermine his campaign. He predicted that Mr Ogden, and others like him, would successfully fight back against the left push in the constituencies.

Mr Healey told about fifty delegates who came to the fringe meeting in a seafront hotel: "I am delighted that Mr Ogden has decided to stand and fight".

Mr Ogden's decision to seek Labour Party nomination for the redrawn constituency that will take in his present seat, and a similar struggle by Mr John Sever, MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, was strongly defended by the deputy leader.

"I think it is the duty of everybody in our movement to do everything to see that they win their battle, because their battle is our battle at this time", he said.

Mr Healey repeated his charge that there were small groups working within the Labour Party who reject parliamentary democracy. "What they want to do is turn MPs into zombies, into robots, who are programmed to ignore the views of the men and women who elect them."

They had been able to claim two parliamentary victims in recent weeks, including Mr Ogden, a former miner who had served his constituency well for 17 years, only to be shouldered out by "a polytechnic lecturer who said he would not say he was wholly a Marxist". In Birmingham, Mr Sever had been replaced by his local party by a lecturer in nuclear physics.

The most fundamental issue was the attempt to replace the natural, traditional backbone of the party, the industrial working class of Britain, with white collar intellectuals and professionals "with clean hands".

He added: "We shall not have any chance of winning the next election if we allow that to happen".

There were protests from the audience about his assessment of what had happened in the West Derby constituency party, by local GMWU members who bitterly contested his version of events.

One speaker complained it was unfair to categorize the successful candidate at the West Derby general management committee meeting, Mr Robert Wareing, as an out-of-touch intellectual. He was a local man who worked for the municipality before going to night school and then on to university.

Benn to miss vital shadow meeting

Mr Benn, the left's candidate for the Labour Party's deputy leadership, has cancelled his "fringe meeting" at the GMWU conference, and further appearances due at the Yorkshire miners' gala and the steel-workers conference.

He is not expected to resume his tour of the summer trade union gatherings until the end of this month and his supporters fear that that will rob his campaign of some of the momentum it had gained early in the season.

☐ Mr Benn is to stay in hospital until beyond tomorrow, while doctors await the results of further tests, it was disclosed yesterday (the Press Association reports).

That means he will miss a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet due to be held tomorrow, when charges of disloyalty to other shadow ministers were due to be put to him.

Leading article, page 13

Jenkins gives reasons for risking by-election fight

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Roy Jenkins said yesterday that his decision to fight the Warrington by-election was a risk which in the interests of the Social Democratic Party it was right to take.

Speaking at the SDP's London headquarters shortly after the party's national steering committee had endorsed his candidature, Mr Jenkins said that the party's hopes of overturning the large Labour majority at Warrington were high.

He acknowledged the size of the task facing him, but added: "We shall fight very hard to win, Warrington is not one of the easiest seats in the country for the SDP by any means; but we shall mount a strong campaign and our hopes are very high."

Mr Jenkins, whose decision is seen at Westminster as strengthening his position in an eventual leadership contest in the party, made clear that he would be fighting a national as well as local campaign.

"We want to use this opportunity to fight in Warrington on Warrington issues; but we also want to use it to explain more fully to the country the need for the Social Democratic Party", he said.

Mr Jenkins said he looked forward to meeting the local social democrats and added: "It will be for them then to make the final decision; but if their mind is as I understand it to be, I will be glad to accept the candidature.

He added that he hoped to meet the Warrington Liberals "to whose support I attach great importance" on the same evening. "We intend to be ready for an early polling day."

Mr Jenkins said that he fully understood Mrs Shirley Williams's reasons for not standing for Warrington.

Mr Jenkins commented: "I felt that it was desirable in present circumstances that the SDP should have a candidate who had seen the emergence of the party from the beginning".

He was asked if, as he had agreed it was a difficult seat, defeat in Warrington would jeopardize the party's prospects. He replied: "It is a risk which in the interests of the party it is right to take".

Mr Jenkins, the former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer and President of the European Commission, seemed almost elated yesterday at the prospect of a return to the hustings. His first electoral contest was at Solihull in 1945. Warrington will be his twelfth. Even if he is beaten at Warrington, Mr Jenkins has probably taken over from Mrs Williams as the favourite to be the eventual leader of the SDP.

One party worker said yesterday: "He has shown that he is prepared to have a go, and this will mean a lot to our people in the country." At present the party has no constitution, let alone a method of electing a leader.

Mr Robert Maclennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, a barrister, has been engaged in recent months in drawing up a constitution. His proposals have been seen briefly by the steering committee but will be discussed more fully shortly.

Can the Social Democrats Succeed? page 12

Warning on Communist intrusion

By Our Political Correspondent

An attack on the left was made yesterday by Mr James Wellbeloved, MP for Erith and Crayford and a former Under-Secretary of State for Defence.

He denounced the intrusion of Communists on to the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society's political committee in the choice of a man whom he called "a left-wing Bennite" to go forward as the co-operative nominee for the candidature in the Woolwich, East, constituency, now represented by Mr John Cartwright, who has joined the Social Democrats.

Mr Wellbeloved said: "I have demanded a roll call vote to expose the Communist influence in Labour Party affairs. It is outrageous that Communist and Marxist militants can influence and even determine who shall be a Labour Party candidate."

He claimed that the proceeding of the RACS political committee on June 5 was a classic example of decisions being influenced by extreme political groups "who on their own could not get elected to a parish council, let alone Parliament".

He said it was time the sham which allowed non-members of the Labour Party to have a voice in selection procedure and policy-making was ended. "At this year's party conference trade unions and affiliated organizations like the RACS will be casting block votes on the basis of decisions reached by the influence of Communists and other extreme left-wing factions.

Cabinet told of Nott options on Navy cuts

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Plans for scaling down Britain's defence programme which have led to internal disputes in the Ministry of Defence and to the resignation of Mr Keith Speed, MP for Ashford, as Under-Secretary of State for the Royal Navy, were discussed for nearly two hours by the Cabinet Oversea and Defence Committee yesterday, with Mrs Margaret Thatcher presiding.

A paper setting out the priorities and the options for expenditure cuts was presented by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, the effect of his recommended changes being a diminution in the role of the Royal Navy.

MPs logging for information last night were under the impression that while the commitment to the Trident nuclear deterrent, as the successor to Polaris, remains sacrosanct, there is a possibility that over the next 10 years there could be a rephasing of the planned expenditure. That would mean that the impact on the conventional naval replacement programme would not be as great as expected.

Ministers with an interest in obtaining a larger slice of public money for industrial investment were present, and the discussion could not have been entirely divorced from consideration of the general level of public spending, which Mrs Thatcher wants to bring down.

Mr Nott outlined the choices for cuts in the budgets of all three Services, affecting Britain's contribution to the Nato forces in Western Europe. No final decisions were taken. Those will come before a full meeting of the Cabinet on June 17, and the intention is to publish full details in a defence statement in July.

In addition to the Prime Minister and Mr Nott, those present were: Mr. William Whitelaw, Home Secretary; Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary; Mr Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Commons; Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor; Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Soames, Leader of the House of Lords; Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal; Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade; Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry; Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of the Defence Staff, representing the chiefs of staff of all three Services, joined in the discussion.

Slaughter of sacred cows, page 3

Science report

Why small toads affect a deep croak

By the Staff of Nature

Male toads have found a clever way of deceiving the females they are courting about their size. The female prefers to mate with big males and, because she normally chooses her partner in the dark, she judges his size by the depth of voice; the larger the toad the deeper the croak.

The potential for deception arises because body temperature also affects the pitch of the croak; a cold toad can give a deeper croak.

An American researcher has now shown that toads seek out the coldest part of the pond to make their croaks deeper. A female who thinks she is mating with a large, warm toad may have been deceived by a small, cold one.

Dr L. Fairchild carried out the research on Fowlers toads (*Bufo woodhousei fowleri*) at Duke University, North Carolina. In the ponds where the toads mate, large numbers of males sit and croak and await the appearance of females from the surrounding fields and woods. The number of females in the pond is always smaller than the number of males, so they have a considerable choice of mate.

To show that the croak and its pitch affects the choice, Dr Fairchild took some female toads into the laboratory.

He placed them in a T-shaped maze with loudspeakers broadcasting croaks of different pitch at the ends of each arm of the T. When females were released from the bottom of the T they all approached the loudspeaker from which they heard the deeper croaks.

Because large toads can drive away smaller toads Dr Fairchild expected that if the cold areas were more attractive, large toads would tend to be concentrated there. He captured males during the mating season and found that although a few small toads had managed to find space in the colder areas, large toads were present in disproportionately greater numbers. Indeed, many of the smallest toads had been displaced from the pond and were forced to sit on the much warmer pond bank where their croaks became even higher.

However, the small males then make the most of their chance to importune approaching females before they enter the pond

Source: *Science* (Vol 212 p950)

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Mental patients' plight 'known for years'

By Lucy Hodges

MIND, the mental health charity, said yesterday that no inquiry was needed into shocking conditions at the mental handicap hospitals disclosed in a television documentary programme because they had been known about for years by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Today Mr Larry Gostin, MIND's legal director, is sending two letters to the health service Parliamentary Commissioner (ombudsman) and the Berkshire area health authority complaining about conditions for patients at Borocourt Hospital, near Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

"The health authority and the Secretary of State have known about Borocourt since 1978 but nothing has been done", Mr Gostin said. "This is either because they want to cover up or because they are too insensitive to see how detrimental this is to the patients' interests."

Borocourt is one of the most modern and supposedly best funded hospital for the mentally handicapped in the country, but the ATV film, to be shown tomorrow at 9 pm, shows adults caged in compounds outside because of staff shortages.

In 1978 a confidential report prepared by the National Development Team, a group of inspectors who report to the Department of Health and Social Security, was highly critical of the hospital.

It said that conditions in the wards left a lot to be desired. "The conditions on the wards, especially those for children and adolescents, are such that they could provoke further assaults on nurses, leading to an investigation of conditions, which is likely to be unfavourable to the hospital.

"We therefore suggest that urgent action be taken to look into the needs of children and adolescents." The report complained of overcrowding and said the children's wards were depressing. Staff were fully occupied keeping patients clean and well turned out.

"At weekends, when there were fewer staff and more patients on wards, block treatment was inevitable."

In a letter to Sir John Hedges, chairman of the Berkshire health authority, Mr Gostin refers to this report and to a memorandum from the Royal College of Nursing which is in official dispute with the hospital.

The local branch of the royal college carried out a survey among staff at the hospital earlier this year after complaints that senior nurse managers were ignoring or undermining their nurses.

Fifteen nurses replied to a questionnaire saying that there was no policy of planning a programme of care for each patient. In a ward of 29 patients there was one inexperienced nursing auxiliary on duty.

In his letter to Sir John, Mr Bostin says patients are alone for long periods, in one case for six months.

If that is not put right, MIND says, it will consider complaining about it to the European Commission of Human Rights.

In both this letter and the one to Mr Cecil Clothier, the health service Ombudsman, Mr Gostin complains about mismanagement at Borocourt. The complaint to Mr Clothier is on behalf of a parent with a daughter at the hospital.

She has an S-shaped spine and her parents fear she is in danger of permanent paralysis because of the understaffing in her ward. The slightest knock would put her at risk.

Today the Berkshire health authority will hold a press conference to object to the way the ATV film was made, and reporters will be shown round the hospital.

£50,000 TO HELP SHOT PC

By A Staff Reporter

More than £50,000 had been raised by the public and colleagues for Police Constable Philip Olds, who is paralysed from the chest down after being shot, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

PC Olds, aged 29, who lives in Pinner, London, is confined to a wheelchair.

Stuart Blackstock, the man who shot him in a raid on an off-licence shop in Hayes, London, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Friday for wounding him with intent to resist arrest.

Correction

Nursing facilities are not included in a scheme, reported on June 5, to provide severely disabled former RAF personnel with low cost holidays abroad.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk [illegible]; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran Rl 1.35; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1400; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar Qr 7.50; Saudi Arabia Sr 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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Government likely to oppose EEC planning code

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government is expected to make clear today its opposition to a proposal that has been described as the most important environmental measure yet produced by the European Commission.

The Government's position, which has surprised and depresed conservationists, will be explained to the Commons standing committee on EEC documents and later this week at the council of ministers' meeting in Luxembourg, where the draft directive on environmental assessment will be officially on the agenda for the first time.

The directive, which went through 20 drafts before being published last year, lays out a European framework for development control broadly in line with the best principals of British planning, notably on public information and consultation.

Its supporters, who include professional bodies such as the Town and Country Planning Association and the Royal Town Planning Institute, argue that the provisions for assessing the environmental impact of projects beforehand would involve little disturbance in Britain, but make for an enormous improvement in countries like Greece and Spain, where legal protection of the countryside is relatively flimsy.

By far the most controversial section for Britain is a provision for bringing agriculture within development control, albeit at the discretion of local authorities.

It is thought to be the first legislation to propose this since the present planning system was introduced, yet curiously has attracted none of the attention given to similar attempts during the passage of the Wildlife and Countryside Bill.

The directive has already been backed by a House of Lords select committee but opposed by the Government, largely on the ground that it would add to planning delay. Although the Department of the Environment is thought to be broadly sympathetic, the departments of industry, trade and energy have mounted a powerful campaign against it.

Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the British executive member of the European Environmental Bureau, said the Government's attitude had been "thoroughly negative".

He adde: "Britain could be doing everyone else in Europe a big favour by taking a pan-European view of the environment. Instead it has made extraordinary heavy weather of it and raised a lot of problems that we do not think are problems at all."

The benefits of the directive, according to Lady White, chairman of the Lords Select Committee on European Communities, would be seen in countries where industrial development and pollution are threatening precious classical remains.

Whitehall snubs the battery hen protesters

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The authorities in Whitehall were fully prepared yesterday for a militant demonstration by animal welfare activists at the start of their national week of action to abolish battery chicken cages.

By mid-morning about fifty yards of the street outside the Ministry of Agriculture had been cordoned off with crowd barriers. A busload of policemen waited near by.

About four hours later five demonstrators arrived. One was dressed as a chicken in pink tights and yellow feathers. Another carried a tray of free range eggs to the main door of the ministry, where an official was waiting to decline the offering.

For Compassion in World Farming, which organized the event, it was the latest of many snubs. Mr Mark Gold, national organizer, said: "We approached the ministry and asked if they would meet us for a fairly detaile ddiscussion and they refused.

"They told us to put our evidence in writing. We are sick of putting our evidence in writing."

He gave warning that more militant groups like the Animal Liberation Front might begin raiding factory farms to "rescue" chickens which are kept in tiers of battery cages.

"There is no doubt thet if the ministry continues to ignore the campaign they are inviting direct action. We do not condone it, but people ought to think twice before condemning people who take birds and give them a good home", Mr Gold added.

Whitehall brief

A slaughterer of sacred cows

By Peter Hennessy

A conversation with Field Marshal Lord Carver, the thinking man's soldier, is always a diverting experience. Judged by normal military standards, he slaughters sacred cows by the abattoir-full.

And, unlike most men who have held public positions of power, he is prepared to do it on the record. Last week's chat with the former Chief of the Defence Staff (CDS) was particularly intriguing as it took place against the background of a defence review reaching its climax and the chiefs of staff paying their ritual visit to 10 Downing Street.

Lord Carver was number one in the chiefs of staff suite at the Ministry of Defence during the last review, in 1974-75, which has come to be associated with the name of Mr Roy Mason, Labour's Secretary of State for Defence at the time.

One of the sacred cows lined up for the Carver bullet last week was the Chiefs of Staff Committee itself. Its procedure, and that of its large supporting organization, continues to bedevil policy-making in the ministry, he believes, because of "the sanctification of the chiefs of staff ritual, which was really hallowed in the Second World War.

"The single Service chiefs are great supporters of the ritual because it gives them the power of veto to a certain extent."

It involves every piece of policy sinking down three long chains of command—Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force—before rising again, laden with comments and alternative drafts, at which point the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the General Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff try to find a consensus under the chairmanship of the CDS.

In 1974 he had to transform the machinery, carrying the other chicks iwth him on the ground that if they did not impose a framework swiftly, from the top, on the shop of the review, the Secretary of State for Defence, the Treasury and the Prime Minister, desparing of the chiefs taking any hard decisions in time, would impose it for them.

Something of that sort, be suspects, has happened in the present review, which has been conducted at high speed.

Lord Carver does not approve, however, of the radical surgery proposed in a Times leading article last week. It suggested that the role of the Chief of the Defence Staff should be strengthened vis-a-vis the other three, that the tri-Service element should be relegated to much lower down the hierarchy, and that there should be an end to "Buggins's turns", whereby the Services fill the CDS job on a rota basis.

The present structure can be made to work, he believes, if the man at the top has sufficient authority.

His idea of reform would be to cut chunks out of the chain of command and to strip the ministry as a whole of its burdensome committee structure. The present system, he says, is based on the "very democratic idea that everybody must have thier say—even the Chaplains' Department!"

Carver the Wykehamist rationalist was much in evidence last week, the impression of his dissent heightened by the venue of the interview in the House of Lords and the fact that this tall, spare soldier was wearing morning dress, having come from a function at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Repeating views that have infuriated both Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, Lord Carver said of the defence review: "I think this Trident issue is bedevilling the whole thing over the equipment budget."

Before Mrs Thatcher's nuclear deterrent Cabinet committee, MISC 7, reached its decision to procure Trident last year, Lord Carver had spoken publicly against it, saying he could not imagine any responsible British Prime Minister ordering a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union if the United States had already refused to do so.

Field Marshal Lord Carver: 'Cut chain of command'.

Solicitors say touts are stealing clients

By Frances Gibb

Several firms of solicitors outside London are claiming that they are losing cases to other firms who are touting for business and stealing clients. A report has been sent to the Law Society by Mr Kip Waistell, a Sussex solicitor.

More than a dozen firms have complained of "touting" by firms, chiefly in London, over criminal cases, which in the main involve legal aid. "If a dozen firms are complaining", one solicitor said yesterday, "you can assume there are many more with the problem who have not bothered to complain".

He said that clients who were in prison together discussed their solicitors and sometimes decided to change them. "But some of it is more than that. There has been, in my view, definite touting."

In a letter to the Law Society Gazette this week, a group of five solicitors from Manchester say that the position in their area is "most worrying". They accept that some clients genuinely want to change solicitors.

"But we find it very hard to accept that in cases of the greatest gravity, when in the teeth of the fiecest opposition, some of us have obtained a client bail, that client, who is almost overwhelmed with gratitude . . . transfers to another solicitor, unless there has been some external direction."

Somehow or other, they say, this direction is going on, and if different firms in the region compiled their lists of the culprits the lists would be sure to tally.

The group has called for their local law societies to set up a an ad hoc subcommittee to investigate. "Since the Law Society is so concerned about the image of the profession, it should do its utmost to purge it of suspected impurities".

The Law Society said yesterday that touting or advertising for business was not allowed. If a solicitor approached a client whom he knew had a solicitor, the Law Society would investigate with a view to taking disciplinary action.

A company sues for its cuff-links

Mrs Elizabeth Hegard went to the High Court in London yesterday to challenge a claim that more than £50,000 of jewelry and other items belonging to companies controlled by Mr Per Hegard her former husband, a Norwegian millionaire.

She agreed that she had handed over a Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow car, registration number 100PH, but disputed that she should pay rental charges of £1,300 a month.

Mrs Hegard, aged 35, heard Mr Justice Comyn say: "I have heard a good many things in my life, but I have never heard of company cuff-links before.

"They are not one of the disputed items in a bank but are apparently being used by a company."

Mr Terence Cullen, QC, for the plaintiff companies controlled by Mr Hegard, said there was nothing fraudulent if Mr Hegard had persuaded the Inland Revenue that one of the companies, Seton Fine Arts, was dealing in cuff-links.

He said: "The whole thing was designed to get the best possible tax advantage and there is no question of the Revenue suggesting that Seton Fine Arts was a sham".

The judge: "In effect, you are saying that whether there was anything fraudulent is neither here nor there. All this property belongs to the company and the company is entitled to have it back."

In two actions Seton Fine Arts and Invery House claim the return of jewelry and objects d'arts from Mrs Hegard and a declaration regarding ownership of other items.

In another action Seton Trust Limited seek damages for delay in returning the Rolls-Royce to a leasing company.

Mrs Hegard, of Witcacre, Fairmile Avenue, Cobham, Surrey, claims the disputed items were gifts between the parties during marriage or in joint ownership. She counterclaims for declarations and also seeks damages for "severe shock and emotional distress".

The disputed items include many Fabergé pieces, including three sets of gold, enamel and diamond cuff-links, gold brooches, a Cape Diamond stamp collection said to be worth £18,414, a silver-gilt thermometer, plates, knives, bowls, glassware and carriagee clocks.

The hearing continues today.

M1 cracks highlight aging of motorways

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Repairs started yesterday to the M1 north of Nottingham, where cracks three feet deep have caused part of the motorway to be closed. Nottinghamshire County Council said the work should be finished in three to four days.

With two of the three southbound lanes closed and a 20 mph speed limit imposed on the remaining lane, a three-mile traffic jam built up yesterday morning, although delays later came down to a few minutes.

Police appealed to motorists to avoid the stretch of motorway near junction 27 at Felley, which is normally used by about 50,000 vehicles a day. The cracks are blamed on subsidence caused by old mine workings on the Derbyshire-Nottinghamshire border but the age of the motorway may also have been a factor.

The first batch of motorways are nearing, and in some cases have passed, their designed life of 20 years. Drivers will face long delays this summer because of closures for essential repair work.

With the holiday season close, more than thirty sections of motorways are now under repair. On the M2 in Kent, the main route between London and the Channel ports, work will go on for six months. Other long delays can be expected on the M4 to the West country, sections of the M1 and M6 in the Midlands, and the M1 in the North.

The motorway system is also having to carry a far greater volume of traffic, particularly heavy lorries, which do most of the damage, than was envisaged when the roads were built.

The southern part of the M1 carries 80,000 vehicles a day but was designed for a maximum flow of only 14,000. An extra lane is to be added to the two originally provided.

Motorways account for only 1 per cent of the total road mileage but carry 10 per cent of traffic, including 22 per cent of heavy goods vehicles and 35 per cent of the heaviest vehicles. According to the latest government forecasts, heavy lorry traffic will grow by between 20 and 40 per cent on motorways by the end of the century.

Extensive motorway repairs will have to be done every summer. The Department of Transport says 50 miles will be repaired this year and between 60 and 70 miles next year.

The British Road Federation claims that motorways being built now are under-designed for the traffic they are likely to carry.

BNFL pays £96,000 for Windscale radiation claims

British Nuclear Fuels is to pay £96,000 in an out-of-court settlement after two workers died and a third suffered ill health, allegedly caused by radiation.

Although agreeing to the settlement, BNFL denies liability, saying experts are divided over whether radiation at its Windscale nuclear plant in Cumbria was to blame.

The largest payment, £60,000, goes to Mrs Sarah Southward, the widow of Mr Geoffrey Southward. He was a health physics monitor from 1951 until he died from leukaemia at the age of 49 in 1975.

Mrs Ena Simpson receives £21,000. Her husband, Mr John Simpson, died from cancer of the pancreas at the age of 57 in 1978 after 27 years as a process worker.

Mr John William Lofthouse, another process worker, who still works for BNFL, receives £15,000. He suffered cataracts in both eyes and underwent eye surgery in 1974 and 1975. His left kidney was removed because of a tumour in 1977.

BNFL has also greed to pay the families' legal costs. A company statement said: "In each case expert opinion has been divided as to whether the diseases and injuries suffered by the three workers were caused by radiation.

"Both BNFL and the General and Municipal Workers' Union, who have supported the three claims, fully accept and recognize that these settlements will not be treated as precedents for any future claims, and that any such claims will be dealt with strictly on their individual merits."

BNFL employs nearly 7,000 workers at Windscale, where spent nuclear fuel from British and foreign power stations is reprocessed. The uranium from old fuel rods can be reused.

£6.5m riot damages delayed

By Lucy Hodges

Councillors in Lambeth, south London, will consider a recommendation next week that they should press for a review of the Riot Damages Act, in view of the time it takes to process claims and the amount of damage not covered by the law.

After the Brixton riot in April claims for compensation amounting to £6.5m have been submitted to the police receiver by about 270 individuals and shopkeepers. At least 12 people were made homeless, losing all their possessions.

Mr Richard Hazell, one of the police receiver's staff, said yesterday that claims would be paid as soon as possible, but it would take months rather than weeks. The homeless and small shopkeepers would be at the top of the list.

He said the figure of £6.5m claimed might be an overestimate because of duplications. The largest claim was for £325,000, by Lambeth council for one of its properties.

The council, which covers Brixton, is concerned at the time it will take to meet the claims. In Bristol, where there was a riot in the St Paul's district more than a year ago, only 12 of 30 claims of any size have been settled.

Mr Gareth Jones, one of the officers handling claims against the Avon and Somerset Constabulary, said that £73,000 had been paid out in the last 13 months. On average people were receiving about 3 Oper cent of what they had claimed.

One cause of the delays is when claims are made by more than one person, for instance by an individual shopkeeper, his insurers and a tenant.

The claims are processed through a complicated procedure. After it has been established that they fall within the scope of the Act they are examined by an assessor, who decides whether they are realistic.

The act does not cover loss of trade, cars or bicycles damaged in the street or loss of good will suffered by, say, a resturant which had built up a regular trade.

A paper prepare dfor Lambeth health and social services committee says the scope and procedure of the Act is inadequate and inflexible and that a number of claims will not be paid.

"A review of the Act appears to be long overdue, particularly in the time limits, requirements for the police to publicize the provisions of the Act and the exclusion of motor vehicles and other property in the street".

The paper says that indications from the police about the urgency with which calims will be treated do not give grounds for optimism. "The police locally have been less involved in encouraging and dealing with claims than is desirable.

"The receiver is unable to set a likely time for the claims to be met. It is disturbing that at least four traders and residents calleged that individual police officers discouraged them from claiming compensation or told them that their claims would not be paid.

Civil Service on trial

The subcommittee of the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service will begin its investigation of efficiency and effectiveness in the Civil Service on Thursday by questioning Sir Douglas Henley, the Comptroller and Auditor General, Parliament's spending watchdog.

In April the Commons Public Accounts Committee published his memorandum on internal audit. It was highly critical of many Whitehall departments for their failure to monitor adequately their transactions and payments.

Other witnesses to be called include Lord Croham, former Head of the Home Civil Service, on June 17; Mr Kenneth Sharp, Head of the Government Accountancy Service, on June 25, and Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service, on July 8.

'PUNITIVE' BRIDGE TOLL CRITICIZED

Lorry operators are protesting at "punitive" tolls on the new £100m Humber Bridge, to be opened by the Queen next month. The toll will be £6 for a medium-size lorry, compared with a maximu of about £1.50 elsewhere.

The Humber Bridge Board is accused of favouring cars (£1 toll) and light vans (£2) in a joint report by the Freight Transport Association and the Road Haulage Association.

Car sharing has run out of steam

By Craig Seton

Hopes for the growth and scope of car sharing and car pooling schemes appear to have been dashed. Early evidence suggests that the idea, supported by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, has not caught on.

A report commissioned by the Central Office of Information to assesss the take-up of such schemes since they were year's Transport Act gives the bad news to Mr Fowler that there has been no measurable increase in car sharing and pooling, although there was some indication of increased public awareness.

The idea was to encourage commuters to save money, conserve energy and reduce road congestion by joining schemes to get to and from work, and the Act removed most of the remainging difficulties. Drivers were permitted to advertise and charge for running costs if they took passengers.

Private arrangements involving, perhaps, two or three people commuting each day from a small village and sharing a car are thought to be still growing, but organized schemes are faring badly, with a few exceptions.

In the wake of the Act several agencies were formed, particularly in London, to put mortorists in touch with passengers travelling from the same area to work, or with other drivers willing to use their vehicles on a rota basis. Most have gone out of business for lack of customers. One, in Rugby, had only one entry on its books.

The Department of Transport is guarded in commenting on progress made, but an official confirmed that most agencies had closed.

He said: "The plan has lost its momentum but we are still getting considerable interest from private individuals. On the whole it has gone as well as could be expected, but things have settled down a bit."

Transport 2000, the pressure group, was less cautious. Mr Nicholas Lester, its director, said: "Considering the amount of faith put in it by the Government, it has been a disaster. It has sunk almost without trace."

Mr Lester said that while most people tended to travel to work at about the same time, they were much more flexible about returning home and motorists who shared their cars found themselves restricted if they were committed to giving lifts.

Last year the Department of Transport estimated that half of Britain's working population travelled to work by car and that eight in 10 drivers travelled alone. It was further estimated that if one driver in 50 shared journeys 12 million gallons of fuel a year and running costs of about £30 would be saved.

The Automobile Association said: "The schemes have not had the success we hoped for. It is really a problem of logistics, finding people living in the same place, going to work in roughly the same area at about tahe same time."

One scheme, however, is still doing well. The Sperry Rand factory at Bracknell, Berkshire, employing 3,500 people, had 40 people interested in car sharing to get to and from work last November. Twice that number are now taking part.

L-TEST ATTACK COST £120

Jimmy Ying Kwong Chau, aged 20, a law student, of The Esplanade, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, was fined £25 at Bridgwater Magistrates' Court yesterday for making a Kung Fu attack on the examiner after failing his driving test. He was also ordered to pay £95.40 compensation to the Department of the Environment because the examiner was unable to work for the rest of the day.

POLICEMAN HURT

Police Inspector Ewan Denis was injured when he was making an arrest in Welholme Road, Grimsby, yesterday, but he held on to the attacker. A man is to be charged today.

Duke may sue art dealers over £1.65m painting

By Frances Gibb

The Duke of Devonshire may take legal action against Wildenstein and Co, the international firm of art dealers, who have still not paid him the £1.65m it owes him for a painting by Nicolas Poussin.

The Duke is understood to be prepared to issue a writ if he does not receive within a few days the money for "Holy Family with the Infant St John", sold at Christie's on April 10 to raise funds to endow a charitable foundation to run Chatsworth.

Wildenstein's announced at the end of April that they had bought the work on behalf of two Californian museums, the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Norton Simon Foundation.

Because the money has not been paid, the duke is losing an estimated £4,000 a week investment income.

A spokesman for the Chatsworth House Trust said: "We are quite clear about the agreement that we made with Wildenstein's. It was that £550,000 would be paid on account of the purchase price within 28 days, that is May 8th, and the balance within 90 days, that is July 9, and we have received nothing so far."

The money was very important for the trust to ensure the house was kept open to the public, he said. No condition had been attached to the sale relating to an export licence, and that had been understood both by the trust and Christie's, with whom there was no dispute whatsoever.

Yesterday Mr Max Harari, a director of Wildenstein's, said they would not pay the Duke until they were assured of getting an export licence for the painting. The work will be considered this week by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art.

"When we made the deal at Christie's after the auction, we were under the impression the deal was subject to the granting of an export licence", he said.

Christie's said yesterday that normally purchases by dealers had to be paid for within 28 days. But terms were more flexible where a purchase was made after, not during, the sale, as with the Poussin.

Wildenstein's, bidding on behalf of their New York office, who in turn were acting for the museums, bought the painting after it failed to reach its reserve, or minimum price, of £1.7m. They refused to increase their bid, and after the sale the Duke decided to accept £1.65m.

The delay means that more works of art at Chatsworth are at risk. The Duke has said that he will have to sell other items because the Poussin did not raise the £2m needed.

Some dealers yesterday expressed concern that the painting should have had to go before the reviewing committee, since it had already been offered to British museums and refused.

The Duke could incur even further losses if the committee decide that the licence should be withheld for a time as the work is of outstanding national importance.

Mr Harari said that as soon as the licence had been granted, Wildenstein's would ask the museums to pay up.

"Although the work is undoubtedly of aesthetic value, I do not think it is one of national importance. There are many Poussins in private and public collections in this country."

The dispute has caused eyebrows to be raised in art circles. One dealer said it was up to the buyer to incur any financial burden as a result of waiting for an export licence. The Duke should not have to pay the penalty.

Dispute over £295,000 damages

Garry Prentice McMullan, aged 21, a former rowing champion, who was paralysed in a car crash four years ago, was at the centre of a High Court for damages for his injuries, which have been agreed at £295,000.

Mr McMullan, of Chestnut Close, St Ives, near Huntington, broke his neck when a car in which he was a passenger collided with and wedged itself under a lorry.

He is suing Mr Roderick Henderson, the car driver, his friend and fellow rowing champion, who in turn is alleging negligence by the driver and owners of the lorry.

Mr Justice Cantley heard in London that the damages figure had been agreed subject to the issue of liability. The award would be the second highest ever for personal injuries. The highest was £338,252, made last November to a road crash victime.

Mr Colin Fawcett, QC, for Mr McMullan, told the judge: "The tragic result of this accident is that this very fine athlete in all forms of sport unfortunately broke his neck."

Mr McMullan and Mr Henderson were rowers of great skill and had been due to represent Great Britain in Finland in the World Junior Rowing Championships on the day after the accident.

They were among the world's best three double-scull teams. Mr Henderson, of Waterloo Road, Bedford, denies liability for the accident, in July, 1977, at the Brogborough crossroads, near Husborne, Crawley Bedfordshire.

He is suing the London Brick Company, owners of the lorry, and Mr Lewis Edgar Dacy, its driver, of Burrows Close, Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire. The hearing continues.

IN BRIEF

School arsonist gets 10 years

Colin McFadyen, aged 16, who set fire to four schools "because he was bored" was ordered to be detained for 10 years by Mr Justice Kenneth Jones at Teesside Crown Court yesterday. The damage was estimated at £230,000, all to schools within a mile of his home in Stoneygate Lane, Felling, Tyne and Wear.

McFadyen, who was put into council care when he was 10 for starting a £125,000 school blaze, yesterday admitted setting fire to the four schools.

Abduction charge

Arthur William Allen, aged 46, of Park Avenue, Worcester, was charged at Ludlow Magistrates' Court, Shropshire, yesterday, of abducting Mrs June Griffiths, aged 46, at Church Stretton on June 4 and detaining her against her will at a farm near Aberystwyth. He was remanded in custody.

£100,000 damages

Mr George Harrison, aged 44, a ship's carpenter, of Billinge, Merseyside, was awarded £100,000 agreed damages in the High Court in London yesterday for serious leg injuries suffered in an accident in the Furness Bridge, 91,000 tonnes, an oil and bulk carrier.

£350,000 Saudi gift

A £350,000 Saudi Arabian donation to the £2.5m appeal by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh was handed over in Edinburgh yesterday by General Rida Khalifa, head of the Saudi Defence Ministry's medical services and a fellow of the college.

TV bear licensed

Summonses relating to Hercules, the 8ft brown bear of television fame, were dropped at Bow Street yesterday after the clerk of the court stated that Mr Andrew Robin, the bear's owner, had obtained the necessary licence for keeping a wild animal.

Car charge adjourned

A charge of careless driving against James Jardine, aged 52, chairman of the Poice Federation, of West Ewell, Surrey, was adjourned indefinitely at Cheltenham yesterday because prosecution witnesses were not available.

Jail for child assault

Stephen Watkins, aged 24, unemployed, of Homerton, east London, was jailed for four years at Snaresbrook Crown Court yesterday for assaulting a girl aged seven last February and March at a home run by Hackney Borough Council.

Roller skates danger

Mr John Fraser, opposition spokesman on consumer affairs, called on the Government yesterday to introduce minimum safety standards for roller skates.

Death hunt at barracks

Police hunting the killer of Marion Crofts, aged 14, yesterday, set up interview rooms at Army barracks near Laffans Road, Farnborough, where she died on Saturday.

Det Chief Supt Harry Pilbeam, head of Hampshire CID, said he wanted every soldier in the area, about 1,000 in all, to be questioned in case they had seen anything that might lead to the schoolgirl's murderer.

As well as the soldiers, others to be interviewed include about 600 players from the local golf club, dozens of workers from a fairground in the area and hundreds of members of a group of "cavaliers and roundheads" who had been fighting a mock battle that day.

Man who killed wife freed

Gordon Asher, aged 30, a lorry driver, of Garnier Park, Wickham, Hampshire, who strangled his wife in a bathroom during a party, at Winchester Crown Court yesterday, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for two years for manslaughter. He was found not guilty of murder.

The jury heard that Mr Asher's wife had been having an affair with two men. Her husband had left her, and they had become reconciled shortly before the party, where an argument developed. After he killed her Mr Asher buried her body in chalk at a road construction site.

Mr John Mortimer, QC, for the defence, had said: "There will never be a day in his life when he does not regret deeply what he has done, what he did to a person he loved."

Mr Justice Mars-Jones told Mr Asher: "Your conduct after what you did was extremely callous and I suspect calculated. But I have come to the conclusion that having spent 10 weeks in prison, and had the remorse which I am told you feel, you have suffered enough."

PARLIAMENT June 8 1981

Unions attacked for 'vindictive action'

CIVIL SERVICE

The Government would do all within its power to minimize the damage and hardship caused to individuals and the country by the Civil Service unions' decision to extend disruptive action into the social security and unemployment areas, Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and Minister for the Civil Service, said in the House of Lords in a statement on the dispute.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Civil Service, said in the Commons where the statement was repeated, that the Government had made it clear on numerous occasions that the 6 per cent cash limit should not be breached.

He denied an Opposition accusation that the Prime Minister was being vindictive, saying that the action being taken by the Civil Service unions was vindictive towards the community. He appealed to the unions to call off their action.

The statement by the Lord President was as follows: I regret to inform the House that the talks we have been holding with the Civil Service unions aimed at resolving the present day dispute broke down on Friday.

The talks had been concerned both with future arrangements for determining Civil Service pay, and this year's increase in response to the unions' anxiety about arrangements for settling Civil Service pay in the future.

I told them that we were ready to set up an independent outside enquiry to advise on the best up-to-date arrangements. Futhermore, since this was unlikely to report in time for the 1982 pay settlement, the Government would not set its cash limit for Civil Service pay next year in advance of negotiations with the unions.

But the Government was not prepared to agree to the unions' further demand that they should be guaranteed access to arbitration for 1982 should agreement not be reached in negotiation.

As to this year's increase, the Government originally offered 6 per cent and this was subsequently raised in the course of negotiation to 7 per cent to be financed within the 6 per cent cash limit by savings in staff and administrative costs.

But the unions insisted that they would not settle at this figure. They wanted more money this year.

The Government is satisfied that the 7 per cent offer for this year, together with the assurances we have given for the future are both fair and reasonable. Indeed over two million workers in other public services have already settled at around this figure and faced with the economic facts of life many in the private sector with lesser security of employment have settled for less.

The unions have now announced their intention to take further disruptive action and to extend it into the Social Security and unemployment fields. The Government deplores this decision. It will of course do all within its power to minimize the damage and hardship which is caused to individuals and the country.

To continue this dispute can only do damage to individuals, to the country and to the Civil Service—it can be of benefit to no one.

Lord Peart (Lab), for the Opposition, asked if the Government was thinking in terms of a new and ordered agreement system for determining Civil Service pay. Could Lord Soames not give something to the unions on the machinery for determining pay.

Lady Seear (L) said she was glad Lord Soames had not given way to pressure to increase the amount of money to be paid to the civil servants. Public opinion should be fully informed as to what really was involved.

Could he repeat what the civil servants had received in the last three years, which should be widely understood? There was nothing sacrosanct about the period of one year.

In cash terms, what would be involved if the demand for 15 per cent was to be met? The public understood sums of money better than percentage increases. It was easier for them to translate these sums of money into hospitals not built, or nursery schools or school dinner services closed down.

Lord Soames: The unions have made clear to me that they do not intend to come and talk any more with us, in view of the fact that I told them on Friday that we cannot agree to their request for arbitration for 1982—they asked for an immediate decision to that effect—and also that we cannot increase the offer of 7 per cent.

We have not had an inquiry into these matters since Priestley, which was 25 years ago, who came up with arrangements which have lasted us, more or less, all right.

We need something new and up-to-date. This takes some time. We start talking and thinking about the 1982 pay settlement, which must come into effect on April 1, 1982, sometime in advance of that—in the latter part of 1981. As we are in June, 1981, it is unlikely we can come up with it in time.

Since the Government has been in office, in the first year, 1979, we inherited from the last government and implemented a 25 per cent average increase for the Civil Service.

In 1980 there was an 18½ per cent increase on top of that 25 per cent which had been staged, making it just under 50 per cent over two years. Granted this was a catching-up exercise, but the 1980 settlement brought them right up-to-date. The 7 per cent on top of that which we are now offering is well in line with what others are getting, considering what has happened with their salaries and the salaries of others over the last three years.

There might be room for some argument and discussion, but that that should be the sort of situation which calls for this sort of industrial disruption is something of a totally different order and in the Government's view is not warranted in any way.

As to the cost of this, to grant 7 per cent will cost £320m and to give the full 15 per cent which the unions are asking for would cost a further £370m. This is in the order of £46m per percentage point.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said the public would be outraged if the civil servants deliberately damaged the old and the unemployed in pursuit of their claim.

Were such action to take place, public opinion would begin to wonder whether the 7 per cent offer could continue open indefinitely.

Lord Soames: As to future plans, the Government will be giving consideration to those when considering what action the unions take from now on.

Lady Wootton of Abinger (Lab): What is the reason for the Government's resolute opposition to arbitration in this case?

Lord Soames: Because cash limits are the determining factor and only the Government can judge what it can give within those cash limits and that cannot be judged by arbitration. It was decided this year in these circumstances not to go to arbitration.

Lord Peart: What contingency arrangements has the Government made to deal with the escalating strikes? What is it going to do to make sure social security benefits are paid?

Lord Soames: I can assure the House that the Government has taken all steps possible within its power in the way of contingency planning, and arrangements have been made to ensure the minimum of damage is done to individuals or to the country.

Lord Mischon (Lab): The refusal of arbitration, whether by a union or an employer, is taken by the public to be a sign of weakness by those who refuse arbitration.

Lord Soames: The Government has to decide what the cash limits are to be and no arbitrator can decide such a thing. The Government cannot hand that over to any other body. Once it has decided what that cash limit is, only the Government can work out what can be afforded within that cash limit.

After Mr Hayhoe had repeated the statement in the Commons, Mr Alan Williams, Opposition spokesman on the Civil Service (Swansea, West, Lab) said: Negotiations can have no meaning next year without there being a fall-back provision for arbitration in the event of an impasse, as has happened this year. Will the Government use those negotiations as an opportunity to try to alter the basis of Civil Service pensions?



Soames: New system sought. Williams: Miscalculated.

On the immediate situation, and the escalation, it should be pointed out as coming about after three months in which the unions have tried to have minimum impact on the public. What contingency arrangements have been made by the Government to ensure that the unemployed and those on social security benefits are protected, as MPs would want them to be, as a result of this dispute?

It is clear that the Government completely miscalculated the mood and anger within the Civil Service and is acting on the Prime Minister's instructions has mishandled the whole build-up to this escalation by unilaterally tearing up the research unit, operation and by refusing arbitration.

Is 7 per cent the absolute maximum compatible with the 6 per cent cash limit? Is there any headroom, and if there is why has he not told us what is the precise figure? Governments consistently underspend by about 3 per cent within cash limits.

Is he categorically denying that the Prime Minister in her well known vindictiveness intends to interfere with the promotion and leave arrangements for the civil servants who have been involved in strikes? To do so would demoralize the Civil Service if in two or three years people are still being punished for having stood up to the Prime Minister for what they see to be their right.

Will he deny the extraordinary story that in a bout of pettiness and silliness at being opposed, the Prime Minister intends to use the honours list to punish strikers? This is a matter for the Royal Prerogative and not for the Prime Minister to embroil the Queen in the Government's industrial disputes.

If there is any truth in this absurd and preposterous story was there any consultation with the Palace before it was carefully leaked to the press over the weekend?

Mr Hayhoe: He asked if it was possible to have meaningful negotiations in 1982 without having a prior commitment to arbitration. Of course it is, and that is why we have said that these negotiations will be conducted without there being a predetermined cash limit so that meaningful negotiations can take place.

The Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment have contingency arrangements designed to protect those in receipt of benefits. The best protection that can be given is for the Civil Service unions to call off the action they propose in these areas.

There will be no immediate effects for the great majority of beneficiaries, but no one should be returning their order books to the DHSS Newcastle central office. There are emergency plans in the DHSS and the Department of Employment local offices to make payments where these have been disrupted by industrial action at the central computer.

On whether the 7 per cent offer was the appropriate figure on the 6 per cent cash limit, the 7 per cent is the maximum figure which the Government believe can safely be offered to maintain the 6 per cent cash limit policy, and we have made absolutely clear on numerous occasions, and there was never any doubt for the union leaders that the Government was determined that the 6 per cent cash limit should not be breached.

The reason arbitration is being denied in 1981 is clear. Lord Soames made clear to the unions in August last year that cash limits would be the major part in the 1981 settlement. In October he confirmed that it would be the determinant for the 1981 settlement. In those circumstances the Civil Service leaders realized that if the cash limit was to be the dominant factor then arbitration could not play a part.

Mr Williams criticized what he saw as the vindictive, malicious policy of the Government. The vindictiveness that exists in this dispute must lie with the Civil Service unions. The action they are taking is vindictive towards the community as a whole and I appeal to them to call it off.

Mr Williams: What about leave, promotion and the honours list?

Mr Hayhoe: He refers to some weekend press speculation which seemed to be saying the Government was determined to punish civil servants. Of course the Government is not.

I recognize that the vast majority of civil servants are continuing to give loyal service to their departments. They are keeping the business of government running and it is right that we should pay tribute to the work they are doing.

Mr John Peyton (Yeovil, C): Mr Williams' comments come oddly from someone whose administration did not have all that happy a time on Civil Service pay? The habit of promoting and fostering grievances, taking it out at every turn on the public, people who can easily be hurt, will disrupt the whole community and impoverish the nation.

Mr Hayhoe: The last administration reduced in real terms the level of Civil Service pay. The increases of nearly 50 per cent, a cumulative average increase in the last two years, were granted so they could catch up with others outside.

There can be no justification for civil servants taking the sort of disruptive action they have been taking. It is clearly designed to damage the country and the community. The threats to extend the action to damage the interests of those least able to protect themselves is disgraceful.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Will the Government consider if they cannot make a fresh start by recognizing the inconsistency between its theory of the cause of inflation and the proper policy for dealing with it and the attempt forcibly to alter real relativities of remuneration hitherto considered right? They could learn from the 1978-79 experience, the folly and outcome of trying to deal with inflation by fixing money wages at a lower level than the level of current inflation.

Mr Hayhoe: The Government's offer, taking account of all circumstances, relative job security, conditions of employment and comparisons with outside, is fair and reasonable. On his more theoretical and philosophical aspects, I would not wish to add to the Prime Minister's remarks to him last week.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C): The Government, by its own choice, is in a tough, tough situation of free collective bargaining. Is it not tough for the minister to negotiate if the Cabinet makes a predetermined decision?

Why is it right for the Government to stand firm on cash limits? Is it not important that a minister should have flexibility in his negotiations?

Mr Hayhoe: He is right. I take it he fully supports my colleagues on the arrangements being made for the negotiations next year. C.: this year, it was the considered judgment of the Government that it would not be possible in the particular economic circumstances confronting the nation for there to be generally free negotiations.

All I can do once more is to reiterate that we are going to stand firm on the 6 per cent cash limit. It will not be breached this year.

Gas advert campaign criticized

ENERGY

Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary of State for Energy, has written to Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of the British Gas Corporation about the corporation's advertising campaign against the 1980 report of the Monopolies Commission.

In another reply Mr Lamont said that he had no plans to introduce private capital into the corporation but that the Government is considering whether it could allow competition into gas supplies from the North Sea.

Mr John Bruce-Gardyne (Knutsford, C) asked the Secretary of State for Energy to reform the customer's outlets of the gas board in the light of the Monopolies Commission's 1980 report.

Mr Lamont (Kingston upon Thames, C): The Government is considering how best to deal with the problems which the report highlighted, including the options suggested by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. No decisions have yet been taken.

Mr Bruce-Gardyne: The inescapable conclusion to be drawn from the Monopolies Commission report was that to disembarrass the British Gas Corporation of its retailing activities would be vastly to the public interest.

In the light of that, will Mr Lamont not be put off by the huffing and puffing of that dedicated monopolist, Sir Denis Rooke.

Mr Lamont: I note what Mr Bruce-Gardyne has said and what he wrote in *The Sunday Telegraph*. Obviously at this stage we are consulting with all those involved. While no decision has yet been taken, it would be wrong for me to say anything further.

Mr Merlyn Rees, chief opposition spokesman on energy (Leeds, South, Lab): We note that the Government has just reappointed that dedicated monopolist to the Gas Corporation. Can we be sure that the report will be fully debated before a decision is taken? Which Secretary of State will come to be questioned and listen to the views of the House,

Mr Lamont: That is for the Leader of the House. The Secretary of State for Trade (Mr John Biffen) would make the announcement.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C): The gas board must have spent a substantial sum on propaganda against the Monopolies Commission report, including the extraordinary claim that if the report is accepted, the choice of consumers will be curtailed.

Does the minister agree or does he believe the exact opposite would be the effect? Does he think that expenditure on propaganda by the gas board is entirely a proper use of nationalized industry funds?

Mr Lamont: Advertising is a matter for the management of the British Gas Corporation but I share his concern about the matter and have written to Sir Denis Rooke about the advertising campaign and its cost.

I am sure that Sir Denis Rooke will have noted Mr Grant's comments. I will draw his attention to them.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) asked what plans the Secretary of State had for introducing private capital into the operations of the British Gas Corporation.

Mr Lamont: I have no plans at present to introduce private capital into the BGC.

Mr Eggar: Many of us on this side are disappointed. The efficiency of the industry and benefit for the country would be improved if show rooms were disposed of, the monopoly purchasing power of the BGC removed and its oil interests sold off.

Mr Lamont: I note what Mr Eggar has said. I cannot add to what I have said about show rooms. The matter is under consideration and consultations are under way.

The future of British Gas Corporation oil assets, including Wych Farm, is also under consideration. Mr Eggar has asked on several occasions whether we could allow competition in gas supplies to producers in the North Sea. There are many arguments in favour. We are considering that.

N Sea gas pipeline talks this week

Conusltations were taking place this week with companies who might wish to participate in the gas gathering pipeline project, Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Gray (Ross and Cromarty, C) asked about progress in establishing the pipeline, said: Good progress is being made with technical work both offshore and onshore. The project remains on schedule for completion in 1985.

As regards the separate question of financing, the organizing group is now in further contact with companies which might wish to participate in the project, with a view to seeking commitments in principle from those companies within the next few weeks.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab): It would be more instructive to indicate there is a considerable delay in this project which has slipped from 1984 to 1985. He should indicate the exact nature of the financing of this project.

Mr Gray: There is no question of the project being held up; everything on the physical side of the gas gathering scheme is proceeding well.

Consultations are taking place this week between important compnies who may wish to participate in the project, and the organizing group. The completion date of 1985 which was given initially—of October 1984 to spring 1985—is still achievable. The Government has every hope the project will proceed in the very near future.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Can he state categorically that the banks are willing to take part in the financing of this project?

Can he give an assurance that this vital matter will not be jeopardized by the dogmatic assertion of the Government that whatever that finance, it shall not be a burden on the public sector borrowing requirement?

Mr Gray: Banks normally prefer to see the whole financial package in place before they commit themselves. If Mr Hamilton has ever found a bank which will lend money without belt and braces security, he has found something I have not found.



Gray: Cooperation from banks.

Nevertheless, we have had cooperation from the banks. These discussions are taking place; we are confident that they will be achieved.

Mr Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C): Can we have an assurance that the sale of the gas will not be dominated by the British National Oil Corporation and British Gas but will offer a genuine opportunity for competition to those monopolies.

Mr Gray: Yes. BNOC and the British Gas Corporation have been appointed by the Government in the form of wholesalers and there is no reason why negotiations cannot continue between producers and purchasers as long as they go through the channel of the wholesale method. This will increase the speed of the project.

Mr Alexander Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Midlothian, Lab): He must be aware that accusations are being made of the Government side that expedition of the decision making process is not the name of the game.

It was reported that Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State, had said that the private sector has not yet been given a chance to demonstrate its position. Why on earth has the Prime Minister intervened?

Mr Gray: The private sector is only too anxious to participate in this venture but unlike certain government bodies in the days of the Labour Government the private sector is determined that anything it invests money in will be profitable at the end of the day.

He added later: The question of guarantees and such like have been raised from time to time but these matters are still a matter of discussion between the companies concerned and the organizing group.

Oil price a commercial judgment

Determining the price of North Sea crude was a matter for the oil companies and the British National Oil Corporation, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for energy, said during questions.

He added that BNOC's proposal to cut the price of oil by $2 a barrel was their commercial judgment. He was replying to Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford, C) who suggested the price should come down by twice as much to give an advantage to industry.

Mr Howell (Guildford, C) said the Government was determined that United Kingdom energy prices should be as competitive as possible and within the limits of economic energy pricing, would continue with all the efforts to see that that was achieved.

He had been asked by Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab) to take further action to ensure that energy prices did not place industry in an uncompetitive position and stated: Our energy prices cannot be based on other countries' energy supply costs. Nor can they be varied with movements in exchange rates, and they must reflect market conditions in the United Kingdom.

Mr Hardy: His answer seems to suggest that there has been some movement over the last eight or nine months. Does he fully understand the nature of this self-inflicted wound, which is causing enormous disadvantages to industries, or sections of industry, which are otherwise highly competitive internationally?

cjatoo

Mr Howell: He overlooks the concessions that have been made. The present concession on gas pricing is valuable for customers taking firm and interruptible gas supplies.

There are big continental increases in gas prices coming along and the prospect of British gas holding its price with oil prices at levels where the disparities with the continent will help industry. Other measures are being taken on electricity to help industry.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C): The actions he has taken are greatly welcomed by British industry, but bearing in mind that this will take a little time to achieve, can he reassure British industry that for the future there will be some proper means of monitoring, and we will have some statement or action from his department, to ensure that we get more and more competition in energy costs?

Mr Howell: We are watching these disparities and comparisons closely. There are obvious disadvantages in taking snapshots each month.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Employment and Training Bill, remaining stages. Education (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Select committees: Transport: Subject: Testing of HGVs and PSVs by private sector. Witnesses: IPCS (4.15) and Freight Transport Association (5). Standing committees: Companies (No 2) Bill (10.30): Wildlife and Countryside Bill (10.30 and 4.30); Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection (Scotland)) Bill (10.30): Finance Bill (4.30). Committee on private Bill: County of Kent Bill (11). Lords: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Forestry Bill, report.

Government lose on points

TRANSPORT

The points awarded against motorists for certain offences and which when totted up can lead to disqualification will in future be called "penalty points". This follows from a series of amendments to the Transport Bill agreed to in the House of Lords.

During the resumed committee stage of the Bill Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said a note of statutory displeasure should be introduced into the points system.

On most occasions the word points was used meritoriously. The points system in the Bill introduced the technique of the flower show and the scoreboard and getting the cup for the best in the show. It was a mistake in the psychology of the system.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said there was merit in Lord Houghton's point about points. The Government would accept what seemed to be the feeling of the House.

Lady Stedman (SDP) moved an amendment enabling a driving licence to be returned after disqualification showing on it the number of penalty points over the 12 which caused the disqualification.

Under the Bill, once disqualification had been imposed under the points system those points could not be counted again. But surely the purpose of the system was to influence and perhaps deter the persistent offender. To wipe the slate clean appeared to be contrary to this objective.

Lord Underhill (Lab), for the Opposition, said if the residue of points above the 12 were wiped clean, the possible effect on the habitual offender would be diminished. Lady Stedman's amendment was not vindictive, but was a common sense proposal.

Viscount Cross (C) said to carry points over was to perpetuate the present unsatisfactory system. He welcomed the new penalty points system and the new clean-sheet proposals. They were fair and just and the public would respond to them.

Earl Fortescue (C) opposed the amendment. He said it was too severe, far more severe than the present totting-up procedure. He was in favour of wiping the slate clean after the period of disqualification.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, Lord Advocate, said if a person was disqualified because he had accumulated more than 12 points then the number in excess of 12 should be reflected in an increased period of disqualification. If the stage was reached where disqualification had to be imposed, all the circumstances should be taken into account, including all the points awarded.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Lord Underhill moved an amendment to carry forward any points in excess of 12 and add them to the points in respect of any other offence committed within three years from the date of the consideration by the court.

He said his amendment had the fullest support of the Automobile Association, who believed that the system of wiping the slate clean should not have been abolished. What had an effect on the motorist was the fear of another disqualification. His amendment was aimed to influence the habitual offender. The difference between his and Lady Stedman's amendment was that he was limiting it to a period of three years.

Lord Bellwin said it was not the intention under the proposed system that a convicted driver should escape any more lightly than hitherto.

The courts would be able to take account of all the circumstances in deciding whether to impose more than the statutory period of disqualification. The present system, which the amendment was designed to perpetuate; could induce a feeling of hopelessness—like a treadmill from which it was virtually impossible to get off.

The Government believed the new system was both more equitable and an encouragement to better driving.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Lord Underhill moved an amendment to give the courts the discretion to impose three to eight penalty points for careless or inconsiderate driving in place of the fixed penalty in the Bill of five points.

He said there should be a range of points because some offences were extremely dangerous and serious and others merely technical, although they came into the same group.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern said that an inter-departmental working party did consider that a variety or range of points for certain offences was possible, but the Government had to consider the effect on the work of the courts.

The court had discretion on the fine or whether or not to endorse.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth (C) moved an amendment giviny the court discretion to award two to five points for the same offence.

He said where there was an element of doubt and question of opinion as distinct from fact; one should be able to go to the courts and press one's point of view.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern said on the offence of careless driving it was unreasonable in the present state of resources available for the courts to make this discretion available.

The amendment was carried by 98 votes to 50—majority against the Government, 48.

Labour move on Scottish colleges fails

The Government had produced no costings to show, even according to its own monetarist policy, that it would make savings by the proposed closure of colleges of education in Scotland, Mr Harry Ewing, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said. All existing figures showed the opposite to be the case and that the Government would lose money.

When the report stage of the Education (Scotland) Bill started, Mr Ewing (Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth, Lab), moved a new clause to prevent the Secretary of State for Scotland from closing or proposing to close such colleges.

Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State, Scottish Office (Edinburgh, North, C) said that he hoped discussions about Notre Dame and Craiglockhart would be concluded this week. The talks were reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

When demand for teachers had collapsed, as it had in Scotland, it was irresponsible to go on training teachers for a profession which was unable to employ them.

In the early 1970s the colleges of education had provided pre-service training for about 12,700 student teachers each year. The number in the present session was 4,892 and this was expected to fall to 4,500 in 1983-84.

How could anyone with mathematical knowledge say they should continue with 10 colleges with a cpacity for 13,000 teachers to train only 4,500? Pupil-teachers ratios were still improving.

There was no restriction on the intake of students in mathematics, physics, and technical subjects.

The clause was rejected by 154 votes to 111—Government majority, 43.

Office hours rejected

Time was the most important weapon in the hand of the Opposition and to restrict the House of Commons to working office hours would benefit the Government of the day, Mr William Hamilton, (Central Fife, Lab) said after another Labour MP had said that it would be much more efficient to have daytime sittings.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab) also asked why ever other western democracy could conduct its affairs that way, but the House of Commons could not.

Mr Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Commons (Cambridgeshire, C): the reason is that every country and Parliament has a different history. On the last occasion the House came down heavily against radical alteration.

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Polish crisis intensifies Moscow war of words

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 8

Just as the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was preceded by a sharp crack-down on liberalism in the Soviet Union, so now the Polish crisis has led to a vigorous campaign here to reinforce ideological orthodoxy.

Within the past month there have been several high-level meetings to discuss internal security and political moral, and calls have gone out in the press for greater vigilance.

There are clear signs of nervousness in the air. Intellectuals have reported renewed pressure on them to conform, and ordinary Russians are increasingly being warned not to have anything to do with foreigners. It is as if the Soviet leadership can see a tough period ahead, and it is preparing the Soviet population for the inevitable return to a harsher climate.

Concern over the crumbling state of Soviet ideological defences was explicitly voiced at the Communist Party Congress in February, and followed earlier admissions that Soviet propaganda was no longer doing an effective job in countering Western influence. The intractable situation in Poland has underlined this concern.

Several weeks ago the Party's Central Committee held an unpublicized meeting devoted to ideology at which it was decided to launch a propaganda offensive. Party leaders were particularly worried by the poor morale of the working class, by cynicism and lack of motivation among young workers, and by the dangers of disaffection on the Polish model spreading.

Soviet trade unions have been ordered to play a more visible role in defending the interests of their members. President Brezhnev strongly criticized them at the Party Congress for not showing enough initiative, and the press has publicized examples of union connivance in management malpractice. However, no substantial changes appear to be imminent, and the point clearly is to convince workers that they are already adequately represented rather than to make the unions more autonomous.

The press has also spoken of increased dangers of western ideological subversion, particularly by western radio broadcasts. Accusations are being made not only that the West lies behind the instability in Poland, but also that the West is trying to provoke a similar situation within the Soviet Union.

Two weeks ago Mr Brezhnev made an unusual appearance at a two-day conference of the leadership of the KGB security

Mr Brezhnev had not attended similar meetings of other state committees and agencies held after the congress. His presence underlines the importance with which the Russians regard the maintenance of internal security.

In the past few weeks a number of Soviet intellectuals and cultural figures have had difficulties with the authorities.

The author Anatoli Rybakov was recently prevented from travelling to Britain for the launching of his book, presumably because of his earlier outspoken remarks at the funeral of a fellow writer, Yuri Trifanov, about the difficulties and persecution he and his father endured.

Even the important art exhibition "Moscow-Paris" showing French and Russian post-revolutionary avant-garde art is still considered too sensitive to allow open admission. Tickets are not on open sale. They are only available to those considered ideologically trustworthy.

In a society where every facet of life is subject to political control, the slightest deviation from cultural orthodoxy assumes symbolic and menacing importance.

The Central Committee is said to have been particularly upset at the high rate of defection by Soviet artists on tour

One source said that the Central Committee estimated that if exit visas were to be granted on demand, about 60 million people would apply to leave,

East Europe at variance in press reaction

Vienna, June 8.—National differences are emerging as East European states line up, some enthusiastically and some reluctantly, in a Soviet-led press campaign against what Moscow has called counter-revolution in Poland.

Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany have been quick to echo recent Soviet attacks on reformers in Poland's Communist Party while Hungary and Romania have been more muted in their comments on the Polish crisis.

The one unifying point is a widespread belief in East Europe that Moscow seems ready to increase its criticism of Poland, according to western diplomats in the Soviet block. But they could not say whether this would lead to military intervention to halt Warsaw's reforms.

Hungary, which has been the most even handed in its comments on Poland, joined nonaligned Yugoslavia last week in emphasizing the independence of each Communist Party from Moscow.

The statement, made during a visit by Mr Lazar Mojsov, the Yugoslav party leader to Budapest, seemed to be a veiled expression of support for Warsaw.

Western diplomats in Budapest said it was unexpected, especially since a Hungarian commentary gave warning against counter-revolution in Poland in late May and the press has since reprinted tougher Soviet comments on Poland than usual.

Romania, which opposed the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia to end reforms there, restated its view that there should be no intervention in Poland in a speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu, last week.

Although it disapproves of the Solidarity free trade union, Bucharest has printed only positive reports about Poland in its few press comments in recent weeks.

The Czechoslovak press, one of the most enthusiastic critics of what the Poles call their "renewal process", accused the Polish party last week of two cardinal communist sins.

The party daily *Rude Pravo* said the Poles were admitting too many uncommitted youths into the party and not enough workers. The Slovak party daily *Pravda* accused Polish politicians and Solidarity leaders of advocating the renegade Communist principles of Leon Trotsky.

East Germany pitched in with support for a hardline Polish Communist group hailed by Moscow but denounced by the Warsaw leadership.—Reuter.

Watch kept on Soviet troop moves

From David Cross
Washington, June 8

The United States continues to monitor developments in and around Poland attentively. State Department officials today repeated that Washington remains confident that the Poles are capable of solving their problems without any outside interference.

"We will avoid any words or actions that might complicate their efforts and urge others to do likewise", the officials added.

Washington's latest public statements on the delicate situation in Poland come after persistent reports that another round of Soviet military exercizes was imminent. A State Department spokesman acknowledged at the end of last week that it had heard the reports but was unable to confirm them.

The reports, first publicized by *The New York Times*, claimed that Moscow might be planning another set of military manoeuvres to "intimidate" the Poles as their crucial party congress approaches.

"In spite of propaganda from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany that seeks to create an opposite impression, the Polish people continue to work together in calm and dignity to solve their problems",

This appeared to be a reference to extensive press coverage in parts of the East European media of recent statements from the Katowice Forum, a small, hard-line Communist organization, alleging that antisocialist forces were taking over control of Poland with the support of "international imperialist circles".

Leadership backed by intellectuals

By Richard Davy and Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 8

A group of 22 prominent intellectuals issued a statement today intended to support the party leadership and correct false impressions of the Polish situation conveyed, they say, by the media of East and West.

The only way out of the deep economic, social and political and moral crisis is the process of renewal in their view. This process must be based on truth and the open expression of truth.

The Polish people, the statement continues, have given so much proof of their caution that accusations of anarchy are deeply unfair. Of course, a process of dynamic change and deep crisis cannot run smoothly or without pain, which is why some extreme or false views are expressed.

But no responsible person in Poland wants the disintegration of the party or state apparatus. Nor is there any group regarded as important by public opinion which wants bad relations with Poland's neighbours or unfriendly gestures towards the Soviet Union.

Never before, the statement adds, has the governing party stood before such a great chance to build a programme acceptable to everyone for the development of Poland.

However, the statement serves warning that irrational forces could be unleashed by despair if renewal and reform are stopped. If the hopes of the nation were wiped out there could be massive protests

Welcome in Bonn for missile move

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 8

The news that the United States and the Soviet Union will shortly start preliminary talks to prepare negotiations on medium range nuclear missiles was today warmly welcomed by the West German Government, under strong pressure from a rapidly growing anti-missile movement.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said the move showed that the United States seriously intended to stand by its commitment to start negotiations in the near future. The opposition Christian Democrat Party also welcomed the news.

Doubts that the United States really intended to negotiate a balanced reduction of the number of missiles has been fuelling an increasingly vociferous movement against the Nato plan to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles to counterbalance the Soviet SS20s.

Left wingers and pacifists outside and inside the two coalition parties suspected that the United States was more interested in regaining superiority over the Soviet Union in this field.

Leading article, page 13

CONFIDENT WALESA FLIES HOME

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, June 8

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union movement, flew back to Warsaw today after a full week at the International Labour Conference here. He met trade union leaders from a majority of ILOs 145 member states.

"Difficult but not desperate" was how he described the Polish situation before his departure. He said he had not been surprised by the convocation of tomorrow's plenary meeting of the Polish Communist Party.

He said there must be order in Poland—"and it is up to the Poles to do it." He was confident Solidarity could find "appropriate solutions as it had done in August last year".

RUSSIA AND US START GRAIN TALKS

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks opened in London yesterday between American and Soviet officials on resuming grain sales from the United States. The meeting, held at the Soviet trade centre, was the first direct negotiations between the two countries since President Reagan took office.

An embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union was imposed by President Carter 18 months ago in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. President Reagan, who made it clear in the election campaign that he disagreed with the policy because it placed an unfair burden on American farmers, lifted the ban in April. Four to six million tonnes of grain are expected to be shipped this year.

3,000 may have drowned in Indian rail disaster

Delhi, June 8.—The death toll in the train disaster in the north Indian state of Bihar could be more than 1,000 and might reach 3,000, two Indian officials said in separate statements today.

A Bihar magistrate told reporters more than 1,000 people could have been killed, while the figure might be up to 3,000, according to Mr Gajendra Prasao, the Deputy Speaker of the Bihar State assembly, the Press Trust of India reported.

Seven coaches of the passenger train plunged into the Bagmati river on Saturday and Indian Navy divers were still recovering bodies from the river today. The Bihar state government said 119 bodies had been recovered and the search was continuing.

Many bodies were still believed to be trapped inside coaches submerged in the river.

Mr Ram Vilas Paswan, an Opposition member of Parliament, said in Delhi that more than 2,500 passengers were on the train.

Mr Surinder Kapoor, cameraman of the international television agency Visnews, said bodies were still floating in the river when he visited the scene

Earlier reports said 200 people were feared dead, but reports today quoted the Bihar Deputy Speaker as saying that the train was overcrowded with hundreds of people travelling on the roofs and footboards.

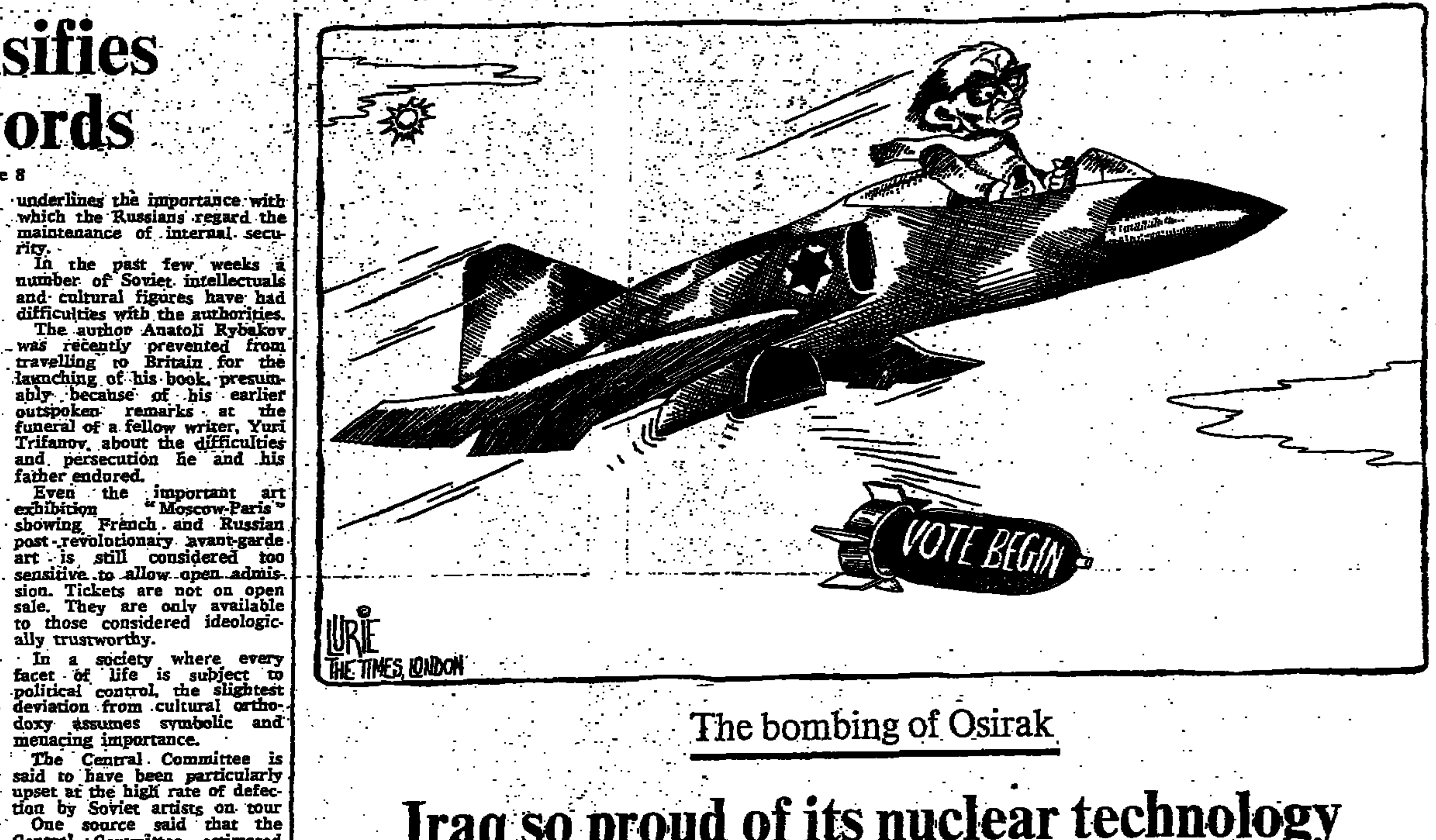
Mr Choudhury Saladdin, the Bihar Rural Development minister, returned to the state capital of Patna from the scene of the accident and said theaccident was caused by the train's brakes being suddenly applied.

The Press Trust of India quoted its correspondent as saying the driver of the train braked to avoid hitting a buffalo on the track.

But Mr M. S. Gujaral, chairman of the Indian Railway Board, said yesterday the train was blown into the river during a storm.

If the death toll is confirmed at anywhere near 3,000, it will be by far the world's worst transport accident.

The previous highest number of deaths in a single accident was more than 1,500 people lost when the Titanic sank. The worst train crash was a First World War troop train derailed near Modane, France, in 1917, killing 543.—Reuter.



The bombing of Osirak

Iraq so proud of its nuclear technology

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 8

Iraq's nuclear reactor can be seen clearly from the main road east of Baghdad, lying beside the Tigris river on the highway to Ctesiphon, a cluster of grey and yellow concrete half obscured by trees and a high, wire fence. The Israelis can have had no difficulty in in identifying it when they struck yesterday.

Less easy to identify, however, were the complex arrangements which the French Government had entered into with Iraq to ensure that the reactor could not be used to manufacture nuclear weapons. Israel claimed last year that the supply of French-enriched uranium would give the Iraqis a nuclear capacity and Israel gave warning then—although few listened—that if the uranium shipments went ahead, it would have to "consider the next step".

The French, for their part, believed that the Israelis would never attack the reactor, partly for fear of damaging Israeli-French relations. With President Mitterrand now in power, however, the Israelis apparently were prepared to risk some harsh words from Paris.

France agreed in 1975 to supply Iraq with a nuclear plant and the letters of agreement for the construction of a 70 megawatt reactor were passed by President Giscard d'Estaing's Government the next year. The French were convinced that Iraq's signature on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and its submission to the control of the International Atomic energy commission guaranteed that the plant would be used for purely peaceful purposes.

President Saddam Husain—speaking 11 months ago to an international press conference in Baghdad—repeated those assurances. "We have no programme concerning the manufacture of the atomic bomb", he said. "We have no such programme for the Israelis to thwart . . . we want to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

The French, however, believed that there were other, more physical and more binding guarantees that the plant would not be used to manufacture nuclear weapons. Under an agreement with the French Government, Iraq had to send back all its used uranium to France.

The most complicated part of the atomic industry is the manufacture of fuel. Iraq could not manufacture the necessary enriched uranium and so France agreed to supply this fuel to the Baghdad Government—but only on condition that Iraq returned the radiated uranium to France for treatment. This uranium would contain plutonium—which can be used for nuclear weapons—and so Iraq would therefore be deprived of even the temptation to make atomic bombs. In any case, it had no retreatment plant for plutonium.

France also defended charges that it was helping the Iraqis to build a bomb by pointing out that already 70 reactors of the kind being built near Baghdad were in operation in more than 40 countries.

A French official in Baghdad told *The Times* recently: "The technology for the civil use of nuclear energy is very different from the technology used to make a bomb. To make a nuclear bomb needs huge industrial plants and effort. Iraq needs new sources of energy now before its oil and resulting wealth begin to run out. It could not even afford to make a bomb if it wants to maintain its economy in the years to come.

"Israel, South Africa and India are in a far more advantageous position to manufacture nuclear weapons and we have a good idea of their nuclear capabilities at the moment."

The same official was less clear, however, on the potential difficulties that could ensue if Iraq broke off its relations with France in favour of closer cooperation with the Soviet Union, a long-established nuclear power.

But Iraq's relations with Moscow have grown colder rather than warmer in recent months and the Israelis could scarcely have believed that the Russians were about to take over the Tigris nuclear plant.

At his press conference last year, President Husain turned the controversy into a philosophical issue. Israel, he said then, had for years claimed that the Arabs were a backward people who did not understand technology, a people who could "do nothing but ride camels, cry over the ruins of their houses and sleep in tents.

"Then two years ago [in 1978], Israel and its supporters came up with a declaration saying Iraq is about to produce an atomic bomb. . . ."

Iraq, the President said, was a signatory of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. "Atomic energy", he said, "is everywhere . . . but we all know those people who want to use it for war". He claimed that Israel's nuclear plants at Dimona were used for military purposes.

Then he made a strange statement—apparently theoretical but capable of considerable misinterpretation none the less: "The Zionists and their supporters used to work on the supposition that the Arabs were backward people. But Arab nations are on the verge of a new age—they will successfully use atomic energy in industry . . . millions of Arabs could use advanced weapons."

About three minutes later President Husain asserted unequivocally that Iraq had "no programme for the manufacture of nuclear weapons".

Destruction of reactor would be worse than atom bomb explosion

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The destruction of a nuclear reactor in operation would be horrific, because the amount of radioactive material scattered in the debris would be more than that from an atomic bomb.

The attack on the new Osirak research reactor, near completion in Baghdad, would suggest a pre-emptive strike to prevent it becoming the source of nuclear weapons.

This is the second research reactor to have been supplied to Iraq by the French. It operates on about 24 kilogrammes (52.9 lb) of highly-enriched uranium a year. The first reactor was a small experimental 2 megawatt (2 MW) system. The new one is a 70 MW type based on a design used by the French Atomic Energy Commission at Saclay.

The significance of this lies in the method of making weapons-grade material. It is a matter well understood by the Israeli's, since they used a research reactor of French origin to acquire their fissile material.

Obtaining uranium-235 or plutonium-239 in sufficient concentration for a weapon is the first hurdle. The fact that the Osirak reactor operates on highly-enriched uranium fuel, which could be diverted directly into weapons manufacture, could be more than enough reason for the Israeli's to act.

The waste remaining in the reactor after use would be returned to the French, who say it would be difficult to cheat by avoiding the technical methods of accounting for the proper use of the fuel and in the meantime secretly keeping small amounts until a weapons stockpile was built up.

There is no such hindrance to a slightly different approach, whereby plutonium is made in the reactor.

Many research reactors, like the Cirus one in India, can produce sizable quantities of plutonium for explosives, using natural uranium as the original fuel. More than 50kg of plutonium-239 is estimated to have been extracted by 1980 from the 40MW reactor in India. It takes 8kg for a bomb.

The Baghdad reactor could be operated for the same purpose by using the French-supplied enriched uranium in most of the reactor, but by placing natural uranium rods in one part of the core for making plutonium.

The manufacture of enriched uranium is an operation that can be fairly easily detected, since the established methods call for large factories, though the development of the Anglo-Dutch-German centrifuge system has opened the way for enrichment to be done more readily.

Separation of plutonium from irradiated rods of uranium by chemical methods can be done on a small scale. Recent contracts for nuclear materials and equipment placed by Iraq include an order made with Italy for laboratory hot cells.

These are large chambers that look like fish-tanks and have reinforced plate-glass windows in which irradiated fuel elements are stripped from their containers, using remote-control instruments. The spent uranium and plutonium are then dissolved as a nitrate solution and separated in a chemical plant.

French secrecy over contract

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 8

The Osirak experimental reactor was delivered to Iraq under an agreement signed with the French Government in 1974. It provided for the construction by France of a nuclear research centre, including the reactor, and the training of Iraqi technicians to operate it.

The reactor was not operational at the time of the raid, and had not been charged with fuel. The risk of radioactive pollution, according to French sources, is therefore remote.

The raid against the Tamuz Research Centre was planned to coincide with the long Whitsun holiday weekend of the 150 French technicians working on the site. No one was killed or injured. The technicians were withdrawn after a raid on September 30 last year, eight days after the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war, by Phantom aircraft which were never clearly identified.

It was said that they belonged to the Iranian Air Force, but there were suspicions at the time that the raid had been planned by Israel.

Two years ago, when parts of the reactor were being assembled near Marseilles it was seriously damaged by a bomb attack, and delivery was delayed.

The French technicians, according to an announcement by the Quai d'Orsay on April 27, returned to Tanmuz six months later to resume work.

This involved all the finishing touches, including electrical and electronic installations, the control of the nuclear charge, and the security system, in which Iraqis were being trained.

French experts do not believe that the plant was destroyed, as claimed by the Israelis, in the raid on Sunday. After the attack last year M. André Giraud, the French Minister for Industry (as he was), told reporters that it had caused little damage. Atomic Energy Authority experts said unofficially that the core of the reactor was built to resist bombing.

All French nuclear power plants have been built to withstand the impact of a crashing Jumbo jet. French experts say it is impossible to cause a nuclear explosion by bombing a reactor. The only danger is pollution.

The Osirak reactor core is of 93 per cent enriched uranium, which has given rise to charges that the fuel supplied for the reactor could be diverted by Iraq for military uses.

Some of the French technicians say it is more difficult to produce uranium for military purposes from highly-enriched uranium, such as that used in Osirak, than from natural uranium. Others say the step from 93 per cent to 100 per cent enriched uranium is technically a small one.

The crucial issue on which the French Atomic Energy Authority has never given a clean answer is whether the agreement with Iraq, the technical details of which have remained secret, provides for the supply of a stand-by charge, which would ensure uninterrupted operatio of the reactor, but also the risk of misappropriation of this charge for military purposes.

The International Atomic Energy Authority in Vienna, to whose regular, on-the-spot controls the Iraqi Government agreed to submit, stated on its last inspection at Tanmuz that the provisions of the contract against misuse of the reactor and of the uranium core were being fully respected.

The fact remains that Osirak was the first and will be the last French experimental reactor of this type to be delivered to a foreign country. A contract for another, in addition to two 900 megawatt reactors for nuclear power stations had been signed with the Iranian Government before the revolution, but was cancelled by the new authorities.

In order to avoid laying itself open to United States and Israeli criticism, France will deliver experimental reactors of a type which is being developed, and which uses 20 per cent enriched uranium, an implicit recognition of the potential dangers involved in the Osirak type.

Israel says attack was self-defence

Jerusalem, June 8.—The Israeli statement describing its attack on the Iraqi atomic reactor (unofficial translation) was:

The Israeli Air Force yesterday attacked and destroyed the Osirak nuclear reactor which is near Baghdad. All our planes returned home safely.

The Government finds itself obligated to explain to enlighten public opinion why it decided on this special operation.

For a long time, we have followed with grave concern the construction of the Osirak nuclear reactor. Sources of unquestioned reliability told us that it was intended, despite statements to the contrary, for the production of atomic bombs.

The goal for these bombs was Israel. This was explicitly stated by the Iraqi ruler. After the Iranians slightly damaged the reactor, (Iraqi President) Saddam Husain remarked that it was pointless for the Iranians to attack the reactor because it was being built against Israel alone.

The atomic bombs that this reactor would have been capable of producing, with enriched uranium or plutonium, were of the type dropped on Hiroshima. In this way, a danger to Israel's existence was being produced.

Highly reliable sources gave us two dates for the completion of the reactor and its operation: the first the beginning of July, 1981, the second the beginning of September this year.

Within a short time, the Iraqi reactor would have been in operation and hot. In such conditions, no Israeli government could have decided to blow it up. This would have caused a huge wave of radioactivity over the city of Baghdad and its innocent citizens would have been harmed.

We were, therefore, forced to defend ourselves against the construction of an atomic bomb in Iraq which itself would not have hesitated to use it against Israel and its population centres.

Therefore, the Israeli Government decided to act without further delay to ensure the safety of our people.

The planning was precise. The operation was set for Sunday on the assumption that the 100 to 150 foreign experts who were active on the reactor would not be there on the Christian day of rest. This assumption proved correct. No foreign expert was hurt.

Two European governments were helping the Iraqi dictator in return for oil to manufacture nuclear weapons. Once again we call on them to desist from this terrible and inhuman act.

On no account shall we permit an enemy to develop weapons of mass destruction against the people of Israel.—Reuter.

Baghdad accuses Iran of connivance

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, June 8

Only after the Israelis announced their air strike on the Baghdad nuclear plant did Iraq admit tonight that the assault had taken place, saying that nine "Zionist enemy warplanes" raided the installations and describing it as "a perfidious operation" in which Iran connived.

Iran and Iraq have been at war for the past 10 months and when Iranian Phantom aircraft attacked the Baghdad nuclear reactor last autumn, the Iraqis claimed that the Israelis had taken part.

Almost the entire statement from Iraq's Revolutionary Council was taken up with a joint attack on Israel and Iran and at no point did it suggest that the Israelis had delivered a powerful blow not only against the country's nuclear energy potential but against Iraq's military prestige as well.

Sunday's attack, it said, "exposed an important and basic reason why the suspect regime in Iran decided to wage war against Iraq and to extend the war for 10 months despite all the efforts exerted to end it on an honourable and just basis."

The statement claimed that Israel—which it always referred to as "the Zionist entity"—had been supplying Iran with military assistance and intelligence advice. "The Zionist entity realizes," it went on, "that the most decisive factor in its future conflict with the Arab nation is to keep wide the technical and scientific gap between the Arab nation and itself. It therefore resorts by all means to kee pthis gap within such limits that the Arab nation cannot achieve a standard of effective war management against it."

Israel, the statement said, had "more than once directly and indirectly, joined in the war with Iran against Iraq."

The Iraqis said later that the Israeli raid took place at 15.37 GMT but they gave no indication whether Iraqi jet fighters had been scrambled in an attempt to shoot down the Israeli planes.

If the Israeli aircraft flew over Jordan in their long-range operation—and that is certainly the most likely route they would have taken—then King Husain is also going to have to explain to President Husain how his air defences failed to detect the intruders. It will certainly do nothing for Jordanian-Iraqi relations.

The first reaction in the Arab world outside Iraq came in Egypt where the state television interrupted its programmes this afternoon to report the news of the raid. A news-reader quoted a statement by Mr Kamal Hassan Aly, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, who described the Israeli raid as "irresponsible and unjustified".

In fact the Egyptians can only be deeply embarrassed by the attack. President Sadat's enemies will lose no chance of suggesting that Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, forewarned him of the attack when the two men met last Thursday.

At no time in its statement did the Iraqi revolutionary Command Council say that the nuclear reactor was intended only for peaceful purposes. On the contrary, it implied by its form of words that its "effective war management" could have been improved by the existence of the plant. However, this should not be regarded as proof.

Urgency is added to Khalid visit

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Discussions on the Middle East situation during the state visit to Britain by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, which starts today, have been given a new urgency by the Israeli attack.

The consequences of the attack on a close neighbour of Saudi Arabia are bound to be taken with the utmost seriousness by the Saudi Government, which is looking to British support in the Middle East during Lord Carrington's presidency of the European Community starting next month.

King Khalid, who is accompanied by Prince Sultan, his Defence Minister and Prince Saud, his Foreign Minister, is particularly anxious to hear how Britain sees the next stage of the European diplomatic effort in the Middle East.

Mr Winston Churchill, the Conservative MP, yesterday vigorously supported the Israeli attack.

"I think Israel was absolutely right to take the law into its own hands," Mr Churchill said last night. "Israel had no alternative but to take out the Iraqi nuclear capability."

Mr Churchill, who has been an outspoken critic of the previous French Government in supplying nuclear material to Iraq, laid the blame squarely on Paris.

☐ Moscow: Soviet television's evening news programme said that the United States State Department had announced that the "Israelis informed President Reagan yesterday about their attack at the atomic reactor."

The State Department "pointed out that according to available information, the Israelis used for this attack on Iraq aircraft supplied by the United States". A White House spokesman "has confirmed that President Reagan was informed about the Israeli air strike," Soviet television added.

☐ Amman: King Husain of Jordan denounced the attack and said that Israel is "expanding its sphere of aggression in the Arab world" (Reuter reports).

Pretoria requests Washington to supply uranium

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, June 8

South Africa has formally asked the United States to resume supplying enriched uranium, according to a leaked memorandum, a copy of which has been given to *The Times*.

Supplies of enriched uranium, which South Africa requires for a research reactor near Pretoria and a big new nuclear power station which the French are building at Koeberg, near Cape Town, were suspended by the Carter administration in 1976 because of South Africa's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and agree to international safeguards.

The request for a resumption of supplies, according to the South African memorandum, was made during last month's visit to Washington by Mr R F Botha, the South African Foreign Minister. The memorandum was one of a number of confidential documents dealing with United States—South African relations which have been mysteriously leaked during *the past week*.

So far the Reagan Administration has maintained the same line as its predecessor on the nuclear fuel question, insisting that South Africa must sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty. However, there are signs that the two countries are moving towards an agreement which will permit supplies to be resumed.

After last month's visit by Mr Botha the Americans agreed to extend by three months a May 31 deadline under which South Africa was to have supplied 300,000 kilgrammes of uranium for processing in the United States.

The fact that this extension has been granted is seen as an indication that a solution to the political questions arising from nuclear cooperation between the United States and South Africa may be near. The matter is expected to be discussed when Mr William Clark, *Deputy Under Secretary* of State, visits Pretoria this week for talks on a Namibian settlement.

Under an agreement signed in 1974 the United States undertook to supply South Africa with small quantities of high enriched uranium for its "Safari one" research reactor and large quantities of low *enriched uranium for* Koeberg which is scheduled to start operations next year.

Because of the suspension of supplies the research reactor almost ceased operating earlier this year. It has been enabled to keep going because South Africa can now produce 45 per cent enriched uranium.

The Koeberg power station will not, however, be able to start operations next year unless American supplies are resumed. The memorandum stresses that a delay would be very costly for South Africa.

The issue of nuclear cooperation is a highly sensitive one because it raises the question of South Africa's capability to produce nuclear weapons. In the memorandum the South African Government states that its nuclear programme is for peaceful purposes only and "at no time has she tested a nuclear device".

However, because of the "Soviet threat" South Africa had refused to sign the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Britons sweep Tony Awards on Broadway

From John Heilpern
New York, June 8

Britons dominated Broadway's thirty-fifth Tony Awards last night in New York, reinforcing the impression that the best of Broadway theatre is imported from London.

Even Gilbert and Sullivan indirectly won an award this year for *Pirates of Penzance* in a category called "Outstanding Reproduction of a *Play* or Musical". However, it was the National Theatre's production of *Amadeus*, Mr Peter Schaffer's play about Mozart and his rival Salieri, which swept the board.

It won Best Actor for Ian McKellen, who beat his English co-star, Tim Currey; Best Play for its author, Mr Peter Schaffer; Best Direction for Sir *Peter* Hall; and two awards, Best Set Design and Lighting, for Mr John Bury.

The surprise of the evening was the Best Actress award to Jane Lapotaire for her outstanding performance in *Piaf*, which began life as a small Royal Shakespeare production. The play had mixed reviews in New York, and Miss Lapotaire was competing in the Tonys' *against* Glenda Jackson and Elizabeth Taylor.

It was thought that if the award did not go to Miss Jackson, as awards tend to do, sentiment would propel it towards Miss Taylor for her appearance in Lillian Hellman's *Little Foxes*.

Miss Taylor later had to content herself with presenting the Best Musical award to Mr *David* Merrick for his lavish *production*, *42nd Street*. Unfortunately, while doing so, she began to deliver what sounded like her own acceptance speech for the Best Actress award she had just lost. Miss Taylor struggled on, gamely.

Each year the Tony Awards have a theme and this year it was the somewhat coy one of "A Salute to Women in the Theatre", which led to other amusing moments. When Mr Bury shambled on stage to receive his Best Set award, so overwhelming had been the tributes to theatrical ladies that he apologised for *his* presence with the words: "I am sorry I am not a woman. I'd have liked to have been one."

Not *surprisingly*, given the theme of the evening, Lauren Bacall was voted Best Musical actress for her role in the new musical *Woman of the Year*.

A special Tony, created virtually by public demand, was given to the legendary singer Lena Horne who, in a moment of old-style Broadway razzamatazz, brought the audience to its feet cheering. One of her *fans had collected* 20,000 signatures demanding that justice be done. "I don't know if the award means anything to her," he said, "but it sure means a lot to me."

This year's awards have been the subject of some controversy. In a poor artistic season for Broadway (though a record one financially), many of the shows' nominated for awards *had already closed*.

Only one American play, Landford Wilson's *Fifth of July*, had a Best Play nomination. Even the musicals, traditionally the stronghold of Broadway, were comprised of revivals or, in the cases of *Woman of the Year* and *42nd Street*, of adaptations of old films.

So the evening belonged to Britain and to its classic repertory system in the form of *Amadeus*, Jane Lapotaire, and Ian McKellen. Mr McKellen's role as Salieri in *Amadeus* was originally played in England by Paul Schofield. The Tony is his fourth award since he came with the play to Broadway.

McKellan interview, page 11



Photographs by Werner Gartung

The Las Dure refugee camp, northern Somalia, home for 50,000.

Hunger and hope in Somalia

By Our Foreign Staff

The one and a half million refugees in Somalia still face starvation and disease in the desert country of the Horn of Africa where there are no railway lines and too few lorries or drivers.

Those suffering most are the refugees in the six camps in the north of the country, about 1,000 miles from Mogadishu, *where there are almost no* roads and help has been slow in coming.

But at least they now have hope. A German relief organization called Emergency Doctors for Somalia last month began work in the Dam camp, and this month sent a team of doctors to the transit camp of Tug Wajale on the Ethiopian border.

The doctors and nurses are all unpaid and each day must cope with 250 new refugees arriving either on foot or with their last donkey or camel.

They are suffering from malnutrition. As in other camps, most of the refugees are women and children.

The men are away fighting for the Western Somalia Liberation Front, or have already died.

In Dam camp, which has been in existence for three years, the vicious circle of poor water supplies spreading disease is particularly drastic.

Already the death rate among children has been drastically reduced. But the future looks black.



A mother and child facing starvation and disease.

Ayatollah threatens to debar Bani-Sadr

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 8

Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader today threatened in effect to strip President Bani-Sadr of his powers if he continued his political war with Muslim fundamentalists.

On a day of scattered clashes in Tehran in the wake of the closure of six newspapers yesterday, the ayatollah ordered a complete ban on disruptive speeches and demonstrations and forbade any strikes by bazaar merchants.

In a speech carried by the state radio the ayatollah said: "If this goes on any longer I will not sit and advise you. I will get up and cut off your hands." In Persian this phrase is taken to mean stripping someone of power.

Raising his voice in anger, the ayatollah alluded to a claim Mr Bani-Sadr made last night that the country was heading *towards dictatorship, though he* did not mention him by name. He said: "You call this dictatorship because you want to disobey parliament and the prosecutor... You saw what I did to Muhammad Reza Shah. I will do the same to you if you do not obey the Islamic Parliament; Islamic prosecutor and Defence Council."

A conciliatory call to the *President and other moderates* to return to the bosom of the law and Islam did little to ameliorate what sounded like the ayatollah's final warning on the subject.

As he spoke bursts of gunfire were heard in the streets of the capital as Revolutionary Guards fired in the air to disperse demonstrations for and against the President. Eyewitnesses said that tear gas was used against several hundred Bani-Sadr supporters near the city bazaar and another small group chanting "Resistance, resistance" outside Tehran University.

Mr Terry Lamb, a British lorry driver, who was walking through the city with a colleague during some of the clashes, said they saw women wailing round the body of one youth who had apparently been shot. "We couldn't tell whether he was dead or not," he said.

Outside Tehran University, Mr Lamb said, a *group chased* and stoned two youths. When one of the youths, a Bani-Sadr Supporter, eventually emerged under arrest "you couldn't see his face for blood," he said.

But the relatively small size of the protest demonstrations was an embarrassment for the President's supporters, who had called for a public show of support today

With the President's own paper, *Islamic Revolution*, off the streets indefinitely, his supporters today issued limited copies of a special four-page newsheet in his name. Some newsvendors stuck the copies to their stalls for people to read.

It carried a speech the President gave in the western city of Hamedan yesterday, in which he urged Iran's youth to "stand firm against all the violations of the law (and) resist tendencies towards despotism. . . At this crucial juncture there is no way to save the country but to have fortitude."

In spite of his brave words it is clear that so far the President is very much on the losing end in the present struggle.

Suzuki looks for stronger political ties with Europe

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, June 8

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, declared today that he does not intend to discuss any contentious trade issue when he arrives in Europe later this week to meet the leaders of West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Britain, The Netherlands and France.

He flies to Hamburg tomorrow with the objective of convincing West Europeans that the Japanese are not merely "economic animals" as they were once described by the late Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Pakistani leader.

"I will not discuss any specific trade issues, such as Japanese car exports. Instead, I would like to discuss the means of improving Japan's political ties with Europe when I meet the leaders of these countries", Mr Suzuki told journalists today.

He went on to point out that while Japan, the world's second leading industrial power, had established firm and substantial ties with the United States, his Government was dissatisfied with Tokyo's links with Western Europe.

"I am going to Europe with a specific purpose of improving our political relations. Western Europe, the United States and Japan have a common basis for *strong trilateral links: freedom* and democracy. I firmly believe the time has come for the United States, West Europe and Japan to band together under these difficult circumstances, to work for the peace and stability of the world."

He said he would inform Mrs Thatcher and the other leaders that an economically strong Japan was willing to play a greater political role in international affairs. But he stressed that his country had no intention of increasing its military strength to take on a greater responsibility for the security of Asia.

"Let me emphasize that as a peaceful nation Japan cannot build up its armed forces beyond our requirements for defence. Our constitution forbids this.

He made it clear that he had a forthright message for European leaders if the embarrassing subject of Japan's trade surplus with the EEC or the threat of protectionism was raised during the 10-day visit.

"I have no intention of discussing each specific economic issue with European leaders. I will leave those matters to officials. But I believe these economic and trade problems must be resolved by expanding trade rather than introducing restrictions.

"If West Europe, which upholds freedom, democracy and free trade, resorts to protectionism I am afraid it will mean *suicide for the West*", Mr Suzuki declared in a somewhat candid appraisal for a Japanese leader.

He conceded that Japan's trade surplus with the EEC had risen to an alarming level last year but said he would ask European leaders to resolve the problem by increasing their exports to Japan.

"Japanese markets are not as *closed* as they seem. *In fact*, we impose less restrictions than the United States or most countries in Europe", he said.

Coloured students plan Cape schools boycott

Johannesburg, June 8.—Coloured student representatives in the Cape area have decided to start a classroom boycott beginning tomorrow.

A spokesman for the students said it was intended as a protest against the expulsion of pupils, the closure of schools and police brutality.

He said the authorities must reinstate all expelled students and reopen all schools closed after last year's violent protests in which more than 40 people weere *killed*.

Meanwhile, attendance today at the Chris Jan Botha high school, in western Joannesburg, where violence erupted last week, was 90 per ceint, the principal said. Other schools in the area reported lower levels, but a teacher said this was possibly due to parent fears of further trouble.

A police spokesman said *today that only one complaint* had been lodged about police brutality during the unrest in Johannesburg last week.

Coloured leaders and the Progressive Federal Party, the Parliamentary opposition, have called for an official inquiry after police used teargas, rubber whips and dogs against students who were protesting at the arrest of one of their leaders.

Police said they would investigate any allegations of brutality, but the spokesman said that so far the only complaint was from the wife of a Coloured school principal who said she had been hit with a wip.

☐ Mr William Clark, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, is expected to meet Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, during a quick visit to South Africa starting on Wednesday, diplomatic sources said today (Reuter reports from Johannesburg).

Mr Clark will fly from Cape Town to Windhoek, the Namibian capital, for a one-day visit.

This trip is seen as significant *by internal parties there urging* modification of a United Nations-backed plan for independence elections. They want guarantees for white and other minorities

Landslide win for Nkomo's party in Bulawayo election

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, June 8

Mr Joshua Nkomo's minority Patriotic Front party has won a landslide victory in polls to elect the first black majority council in Zimbabwe's second city.

Although Bulawayo is the party's stronghold, the election provided an impressive display of its support. It won almost 90 per cent of the votes cast and took all 15 seats. In only three wards did candidates of the ruling Zanu (PF) party take more than a tenth of the vote.

After two days of polling, an excited crowd gathered outside the City Hall as counting started. Late into the night Mr *Jan Edmeades, the Town Clerk*, came out on to the balcony with the candidates to announce the results which were greeted by partisan roars for each Patriotic Front victory.

The elections had twice been cancelled because of fighting between former guerrilla supporters of the two parties but no incidents were reported over the weekend and the poll was conducted in an atmosphere of good humour.

Commenting on the result, Mr *John* Chikwanhere, provincial chairman of Zanu (PF), said: "The PF has won and we wish them luck". He expected the 15 new black councillors, who will join eight whites, to fulfil the people's wishes by "Africanizing the city".

Mr Nkomo was not in Bulawayo for the elections but the result was telephoned to him in Salisbury by his party's national *organizing secretary*.

The number of votes cast for Zanu (PF) was almost matched by those for independent candidates aligned to Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council

INSCRUTABILITY OVER BISHOP

Peking, June 8.—Spokesmen for the Roman Catholic Church in China reacted cautiously to the Pope's appointment of Mgr Dominic Tang, a bishop, in the Chinese church, as Archbishop of Canton (David Bonavia writes).

"We must see how the Vatican's words accord with its deeds", said one priest. "We have to bear in mind the Vatican's past actions." The Chinese church is officially at loggerheads with the Vatican over appointments.

Prince Charles in Paris for a charity ball

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 8

The Prince of Wales arrived in *Paris* this evening to attend a charity ball given at the residence of the British Ambassador in aid of the Lord Mountbatten Foundation and the United World Colleges. Lord Mountbatten created the colleges and he took a great personal interest in them.

The proceeds of the evening will go to provide scholarships for French students who attend courses at the colleges.

Some disappointment was expressed in Paris that Lady Diana Spencer had not been able to grace the occasion.

Although Whit Monday is a public holiday in this country, and therefore not the most suitable date for bringing together everyone who matters in France, some 600 people accepted the invitation to the Palace of Pauline Borghese, purchased for the Crown by the *Duke of Wellington at the end* of the Napoleonic wars.

It was originally planned that Prince Charles would call on President Mitterrand this evening, before the ball. But members of his staff responsible for the arrangements overlooked the fact that every year for the last 35 years, M Mitterrand has made a sort of *secular* pilgrimmage at Whitsun to the rock of Solutré, near Cluny, in Burgundy.

M Mitterrand's link with Cluny dates from the Second World War. It was there that he found refuge when he escaped from a prison camp in Germany.

But in yet another of several friendly gestures by the new Government towards Britain, M Mitterrand will make a point of returning to Paris earlier than originally intended, in order to receive the Prince early tomorrow morning.

Forlani told to speed consultation

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 8

President Alessandro Pertini called the Prime Minister-designate, Signor Arnoldo Forlani, to the palace today to impress on him the need to speed formation of a new government.

For some days now the President has seen it as his constitutional duty to impress on the politicians the urgency of the business of giving the country a fully fuctioning administration.

Signor Forlani suffers from a reputation for taking a casual approach to political life and has several times been shown in the press yawning during his consultations.

The President nevertheless *has a high opinion of him and has frequently shown* that he feels Signor Forlani the best available choice for the prime ministership. He has made a habit of praising him warmly in public.

Progress is still extremely slow on Signor Forlani's plan of bringing together five parties in his next coalition. His idea is to create an administration *like the one which* fell from under him last month

An indication of the continuing atmosphere of tension is provided by the case of Senator Gaetano Stammati, a former minister who was taken to hospital yesterday in confused circumstances. He had been involved in the scandal of the P2

First reports suggested he had tried to kill himself and, *although the family denies this*, there are continued references today to the obscure touches such as the use of a false name at the hospital.

ALGERIAN LEADER IN MOSCOW

President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria arrived here today on an official visit which is expected to consolidate the Soviet Union's recent attempts to play a more active *role* in the Middle East.

The Algerian leader, on his first visit here since taking office, was met at the airport by President Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders and later began talks in the Kremlin.

The Russians had close relations with President Boumedienne, his predecessor, and supported his policies. Moscow is not so enthusiastic about President Benjedid's more pragmatic relations with the West and his warming relationship with the United States, and have instead developed closer relations with Libya.

The Russians will try to impress on the Algerians the need for an international conference on the Middle East.

NZ crash decision

Wellington, June 8.—A departmental inquiry has cleared the New Zealand Civil Aviation Authority of blame for the crash in Antarctical in 1979 of an Air New Zealand DC10, in which all 257 people on board died.

The inquiry was prompted by criticisms of the Civil *Aviation Division (CAD) of* the Ministry of Transport by a Royal commission which studied the crash.

One main criticism was that CAD did not ensure the DC10 had a map of the planned route. The departmental inquiry said it was the responsibility of the airline and not CAD to supply the material.

A main reason for the crash has been held to have been a change in flight route map coordinates, about which the crew was not told.—Reuter.

Border raid reported by Chinese

From David Watts
Singapore, June 8

The Chinese said a force of Vietnamese, the size of a battalion, crossed their border early yesterday under cover of artillery fire. The *Guangming Daily* newspaper said the Vietnamese were forced to flee in panic after a Chinese counter-attack from the Fakashan area.

The Vietnamese did not mention the alleged incident in evening news broadcasts today on the Voice of Vietnam, but said the Chinese shelled Vietnamese border areas on the first three days of this month.

According to the radio, the Chinese continued to attack and occupy areas in Lang Son province and in one incident fired 1,200 mortar and artillery rounds, killing and wounding six civilians.

In an attack in Harpin province Chinese shells were said to have hit residential areas and primary and junior high schools in Frangshui district. There was *no mention of casualties*.

Clashes on the border between Vietnam and China have been almost a daily occurrence since early May. The largest was reported by the Chinese in the middle of the month, when 150 Vietnamese were said to have been killed. Chinese soldiers were reported to have been decorated for the action.

Accurate information about what is happening is hard to get, but a diplomat in Bangkok said one border area, supposedly the scene of some of the most serious clashes, showed scant evidence of fighting.

U-turn pigs put £6m on EEC bill

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, June 8

The EEC budget may have been defrauded of as much as £6m last year because of the smuggling of cattle, pigs and butter across the border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

The accusation is made in a report being prepared by Mr George Patterson, a Conservative member of the European Parliament, which will be presented to the Parliament's budgetary control committee.

After visiting Northern Ireland, Mr Patterson reports that the smuggling involved the evasion, and fraudulent payment of import taxes and export subsidies intended to offset the effects of currency changes on EEC farm prices.

Pigs are smuggled from the Republic to the north, evading payment of an import levy of up to £7.50 a head. They are then exported back to the south, legally collecting an export subsidy of the same amount on the way.

Until recently, this racket was known as "the carousel" since the same operation could be performed with the same animals many times over. Last month, however, stricter controls were introduced.

This means it is now no longer possible to make more *than one circuit of the carousel*, in effect a U-turn, as Mr Patterson calls it in his report: But this is still a lucrative illegal trade.

Mr Patterson has also discovered evidence of a considerable fraudulent trade in butter.

US and Mexico differ on Salvador

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 8

One of the Reagan Administration's main foreign policy priorities has been to devise a new policy towards Central American and the Caribbean, that volatile area on the United States' doorstep where America sees its "legitimate" interests being increasingly challenged by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Developments in Central America, and in particular the unrest in El Salvador, will be one of the leading items on the agenda when President Reagan and other members of his Administration hold two days of talks with President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico.

President Portillo arrived in Washington last night and spent most of today conferring with President Reagan and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, at Camp David. The warmth of the reception extended to the Mexican leader, which included a welcoming ceremony at the White House *with full military honours*, reflects the importance the United States attaches to relations with Mexico—once considered an impoverished neighbour but now the United States' third largest trading partner and a main supplier of oil.

The United States and Mexico have markedly different attitudes towards Central America, and to El Salvador in particular. President Portillo is opposed to any intervention in the area by either the Soviet Union or the United States and wants to see a negotiated *settlement in El Salvador* between the ruling military-civilian junta and left-wing insurgents fighting against the Government.

The United States, on the other hand, is more concerned with combating what it sees as a steady increase of Soviet and Cuban-backed insurgency in the area. It is giving *military* assistance to the El Salvador regime and believes that elections rather than negotiation are the only effective way of ending the violence there.

American and Mexican officials do not expect the two leaders to reach a common viewpoint on Central America, particularly in view of President *Portillo's friendship with* President Fidel Castro of Cuba and his support for the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. However, it is hoped that the good relationship which Mr Reagan and Señor Portillo developed during an earlier meeting at Ciudad Juarez last January will enable them to have a greater understanding of each other's policies.

During his Washington visit President Portillo is expected to issue an official invitation to President Reagan to attend a *22-nation summit conference* in southern Mexico during October on north-south dialogue. President Reagan has indicated that he will attend provided Dr Castro does not.

The conference is seen as an important part of President Portillo's attempts to increase the flow of aid and technology to the under developed countries

Other matters which the two leaders are discussing include trade, oil, illegal immigration and President Reagan's suggestion for a "North American accord" between the United States, Mexico and Canada.

American-Mexican trade is worth around £14,000m a year, but the balance is more than *£1,200m in the United States'* favour. Mexico wants this balance redressed.

For its part the United States wants Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer, to agree to export more oil to the United States.

India asks Pakistan to forget the past

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, June 8

Mr Narasimah Rao, the Indian External Affairs Minister, arrived here today from Delhi for talks with Mr Agha Shahi, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, in an attempt to undertake what officials here described as a confidence-building exercise. India is looking with great suspicion on Pakistan's efforts to procure American arms for its *forces*.

In a statement on his arrival Mr Rao made a strong plea that the two countries forget the past and bury the differences which have marked their relationship during the last 30 years. He said India was sincere in its wish to give fresh chance to rebuild ties between the two countries on a cordial basis.

The Pakistan press has unanimously welcomed the visit which comes almost exactly a year after a similar visit to India by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, but the Government-controlled *Pakistan Times*, in an article today, stated: "The truth of the matter is that there is a world of difference between the perceptions of the two countries on a number of important bilateral and regional issues, particularly the present Pakistani efforts to procure American arms and the Afghanistan crisis."

India has maintained that injection of new arms into *Pakistan would lead to further* strains between the two countries in the light of their past three armed conflicts. On the Afghanistan question, India maintains, it should be resolved politically between Kabul and its two immediate neighbours, Pakistan and Iran, without globalizing the Soviet military presence.

Pakistan has repeatedly asserted that it was made to re-equip its forces because the American ban on sale of arms to Pakistan over the last 15 years has rendered most of its military equipment obsolete and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had created new tension on its western borders.

☐ Both sides recognize that steps on the road to détente are necessarily small and tentative (Trevor Fishlock writes from Delhi). Three wars in 34 years, the sore of Kashmir, long periods of open hatred and the broad, bitter background to partition have created a relationship whose main characteristic is suspicion.

Today that relationship is aggravated by the anxiety each side has about the other's nuclear capability and intentions, by the Russian occupation of Afghanistan, and the proposed American military and economic aid package for Pakistan.

Mr Rao hopes to apply some balm by giving assurances to both President Zia and to Mr Agha Shahi, the Foreign Minister, that India has no warlike intentions towards Pakistan and wants a better relationship.

Television

Well-nigh flawless

The Caretaker

BBC 1

Eschewing, which is difficult at present, all talk of princes and fashionable poets, this review is in praise of a truly noteworthy event, the long-awaited broadcast on Sunday of *The Caretaker.*

As is well known, the splendid production mounted last autumn by the National Theatre represented the inversion of a process which normally works the other way round. In this case the televised egg, laid to mark Pinter's fiftieth birthday, gave rise to the theatrical hen, with the same director, Kenneth Ives, and the same formidable cast.

It was decided, not unreasonably, that the televised version should not be shown until after the live run had finished: the National's new all-black version, also directed by Ives, meant that the BBC's moment had come.

As with its recent production of *The Crucible* so now with *The Caretaker* the BBC has made generally accessible a well-nigh flawless version of a great play. Video-owners will doubtless have done the sensible thing, as (alas for copyright law) will canny English teachers who were not able to get their flocks to the Lyttelton. This version, moreover, carries the playwright's special blessing.

It is nice to be reminded, in an unusually informative and ungossipy article in *Radio Times*, that Pinter has little interest in the allegorical speculation with which many commentators surround his play. Ives and his team will have none of it either, and by paying scrupulous attention to surface detail they have successfully brought out the multi-layered reverberations of the edifice as a whole.

From the first long silent moment when the camera slowly tracks round Jonathan Pryce the pace and physical atmosphere were solidly established: no sound would be heard which was not generated from within the enclosed space of four walls and a ceiling. Ives is one of that rare breed of directors who have the confidence to let dramatists speak for themselves, and in the stillness created by his baton the play's fugal music took wing: the absence of a theatrical interval allowed the recurring themes to circle round each other all the more resonantly.

On screen everything had a heightened tautness and urgency, with Warren Mitchell going off like a firecracker, Jonathan Pryce exuding coiled-up menace and Kenneth Cranham's slow smile suggesting an infinite wound.

Michael Church

These Men

Bush

The Beach Boys sing about "California Girls" as the audience clambers up the seating in the Bush Theatre. Another popular song is even more in keeping with the subject of Mayo Simon's play: Joni Mitchell sang particularly about the women of rural Laurel Canyon on the edge of Hollywood in "Ladies of the Canyon". They hold a special place among California girls, being held in regard as commandos in the sexual revolution and whole-food mystics, and they are characters in *These Men.*

Mr Simon is most interested in sex, or at least in sex as cipher for relationships. It gives his story a steady interest, which his ambling structure would never hold on its own. There are only two characters, both of them women, and, with much explicit talk and a large amount of domestic near-nudity, their story seems a real one.

Shelly is the veteran of the sex wars, accustomed to a different man for every day of the week, with one always 15 minutes away waiting for her to act as the general in bed. Her secret of seduction is that "men like messes", and she rarely takes off the tattered dressing-gown she counts as her best lure. However disorderly the structure of the play, Mr Simon is not finally a man who really likes a mess himself, and he tidies up everything with a standard slice of morality, with Shelly facing loneliness.

On the eve of eviction, Shelly regales the audience with the story of her relationship with Cloris, an apologetic waif who turned up as a roommate while Shelly was looking for a new man.

The playing of Stephanie Fayerman and Nicky Croydon is exemplary. Miss Fayerman in particular, moving between direct address to the audience and sudden involvement in scenes with Cloris, displays an openness that is vulnerable, believable and comical. Both actresses offer a convincing portrait of their life together, which is real from the outside. Sarah Pia Anderson's direction keeps the movement between memory and narration fluid and dramatic, but Mr Simon never scratches deeply beneath the feminine surfaces he observes so well.

Ned Chaillet

Books

The Promise of Happiness

Value and Meaning in Children's Fiction

By Fred Inglis

(Cambridge, £17.50)

The effort of matching your prose to your wisdom is the very heart of understanding human action, and its proper and justified epistemology.

Well — that's an opinion which you may not share with Mr Inglis. Or it's a way of putting things that you may find ambiguous. What is beyond dispute however, is the unexpectedness of such a remark in a book about children's books. The little workshops of Kiddiecrit will never be the same again.

For Mr Inglis has attacked his subject with a dedication quite unlike the slack-jawed debates that usually get into print for the child-minders to enjoy. His main theme is common enough: "that good books help to make happiness and virtue possible"; but rarely do those who state it make more than a token gesture towards grasping those slippery terms or observing the implications of their relationship. In what way can *The Mouse and His Child* be shown to be more "good" than *Mr Pink-Whistle*? And why should a child derive more "happiness and virtue" from Russell Hoban's highly individual little epic than from the comfy banalities of Enid Blyton?

Mr Inglis recognizes that such explanations are difficult — indeed, "tricky" is one of his favourite adjectives — and the reader must follow him over some rough country, from Kant's *Principles of the Metaphysic of Ethics* to Benjamin's *Illuminations*. But it seems to me that this is a wholly necessary journey, if you are committed to the initial thesis. Questions touching on "value and meaning" in literature are not more easily answered because the literature is for children — rather the reverse is fact.

The exercise is at its trickiest, however, not in the theoretical arguments but in the transition that has to be made to critical examples. For as well as being a manifesto in the cause of *litterae humaniores, The Promise of Happiness* is also an exhibition of children's novels which display Mr Inglis's beliefs in action. Working first historically — *Alice, The Railway Children, The Secret Garden, The Wind in the Willows* — then through special groupings, like "cult" books, historical novels, etc, he seeks to show how writers for children effect "the re-enchantment of the universe".

Many of these critical vignettes are full of keen observation and lively expression (the adult trapped in the cult of *The Lord of the Rings* "has shut himself in a rather grander version of Mistletoe Farm"); and Mr Inglis's sympathies are wide. (Who would expect someone who studied under "the greatest teacher of English the English universities have ever known" to include John Buchan and Frank Richards and P. G. Wodehouse in his pantheon?) But the scale of this critical activity is too small to match the largeness of the philosophical points at issue, and too limited in its deployment. Much as I delight in Mr Inglis's defence of children's books against those who woulu turn them into political tracts or social douceurs, I wish he had explored the arguments more fully and ranged over a wider set of examples.

These are defects of balance though, rather than of vision, and in its commitment and its humaneness *The Promise of Happiness* is one of the few books to stand beside Harvey Darton's *Children's Books in England* and Lillian Smith's *The Unreluctant Years* (neither of which figure in Mr Inglis's bibliography). Perhaps I am just greedy in thinking that the promise and the happiness deserve two books rather than one.

Brian Alderson

An inward look at the top of the cultural heap

Paris-Paris: Créations en France 1937-1957

Centre Georges Pompidou

Nicolas de Staël

Grand Palais

Amedeo Modigliani

Musée de l'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris



The first thrill: Picasso's drop-curtain for the Théâtre du Peuple

Paris-New York, Paris-Berlin, Paris-Moscow: the titles of the last giant summer shows at Beaubourg are at least comfortingly redolent of cultural interchange, international perspectives, new blood. By comparison, the latest, *Paris-Paris,* sounds decidedly incestuous. The period it covers, rather later than the rest, is 1937 to 1957, and one begins at once wondering whether in those 20 years Paris did in fact turn noticeably in on itself. Of course, the war came right near the beginning of the period, and naturally then France had precious little cultural interchange, and what it did have it would certainly rather not have had. The war years, indeed, still rankle so that the very suggestion of including in this show any work by Arno Breker, Hitler's favourite sculptor and a great francophile, brought a storm down on the heads of the organizers from several very distinguished French artists who refused to show in the same gallery. (Honour has been satisfied by the inclusion of documentary material only on Breker in Paris).

Otherwise, the period seems to show Paris, as so often this century, at the top of the cultural heap, unchallenged capital of the art world, where all good American painters (and many others) come to find fame and fortune or die in the attempt. It was really only right at the end, in the later 1950s, that a serious challenger came up, in the shape of New York. So, is this show a piece of quite understandable blowing of the French trumpet? Not exactly. True, we can never be unaware, walking round the large gallery on the fifth floor of the Centre Pompidou, that Paris was where it was all happening. But at the same time there are two elements which militate against total self-congratulation. First, the very large number of emigré artists, or just visitors, who figure in it: being able to attract the good artists is after all very different from automatically giving birth to them. The other is the curiously faded air a lot of the show now has, as if to say that, while Paris may have thought at the time she was the most vital art centre in the world, now at least it is permitted to wonder whether greater excitements were brewing elsewhere.

In fact, this is probably the most daring part of the exhibition: after a few prefatory rooms indicating the main outlines of art on the eve of war — abstraction, the death-throes of surrealism at the international exhibition of 1938, a few attempts at social realism — it plunges us almost straight into nothing less than a wholesale revaluation of just that period which has been of late most inimical to our current sensibilities, most difficult to take seriously: the 1950s.

It is just about time. And, if it were going to be done anywhere right now, France is surely the place, for the 1950s seem to have corresponded in some occult fashion with something buried deep in French taste more than that of any other country. Look, for example, at the two Domela reliefs of 1938 done but of course in Paris, with their pathetic inserts of flimsy wire, their hectic Festival-of-Britain colours. And they are not the only bold anticipations of the Fifties aesthetic we find in even vintage French Deco. Later on, it often looks as if the French are clinging to shreds of their early-1950s artistic glory, in just the same spirit that Britons will keep looking back to the Edwardian heyday of empire. Certainly this show is full of whatever-happened-tos. And several of the 1950s French, or at least School of Paris, tachistes like Soulages and Hartung and even Manessier are beginning to look really impressive again. Not to mention De Staël, of whom more anon.

Here I suppose I must confess to a little nostalgia of my own. When I was a student in London, these were Modern Art, showing along with kindred artists such as Poliakoff and Vieira da Silva at galleries like (but how few there were like) the late lamented Hanover. I still remember them, and have had a soft spot for them all these years. But that cuts both ways: I might for that very reason have been painfully disappointed if they had not lived up to my memories, while others, expecting nothing, might have enjoyed them. In the event I thought most of them stood up well to renewed scrutiny. And if I found Mathieu's vaguely calligraphic dribbles and splashes vulgar, and Yves Klein's patented blue boring, well, at least I always have.

And the show is by no means devoid of surprises, even for those of us old enough to remember a lot of it the first time round. It is intriguing, for instance, to find how often an unfamiliar but interesting painting turns out to be by Victor Brauner (1903-1966), a painter whom, even if we have heard of him, few of us would regard as a key figure. It is astonishing to discover that Picabia, of all people, had a phase during the Occupation of what one can only call Nazi kitsch, carefully veiled in all the books on him but represented here by two richly absurd (deliberately so?) pictures of buxom Aryan nudes disporting themselves. A painter who shows up very well in the show is André Fougeron, a social commentator, if not precisely a social realist, in the 1930s who managed, uniquely, to come up during the war with a painting, *Rue de Paris,* which is neither kow-towing nor wallowing in self-pity, and continued impressively to explore a similar style throughout our period.

As against this, there are undoubtedly painters included, such as (for me) Lanskoy and Bazaine, whose complete neglect, outside France at least, in the last 20 years seems absolutely justified. And I was pleased to find that my low opinion of the later Dubuffets, all self-consciously primitive and encrusted, is moderated somewhat by his much more painterly early works, and yet confirmed in its broad outlines by a whole roomful of works influenced by the concept of *matière* in painting (daubed and slashed and crumpled and crusted, that is) which did not do anything at all for me.

Of less celebrated painters some canvasses stay stubbornly in the mind: an exquisite yellow colour-field by Sima, a large Geneviève Asse of an abstracted seascape (I take it) in the most delicate blues and greys, a lyrical abstract by Martin Barré called simply *100 x 100A.* Many pleasures, in fact, and in the last analysis very little extractable message. We knew that painting in Paris at that time was lively; we knew it was varied; we knew that in style it was very much of its period because at its period Paris created the style anyway. All these received truths are confirmed. But, at the same time, one cannot help noticing that the first thrill, passing Picasso's giant drop curtain for the Théâtre du Peuple (1936), spectacularly hung from the ground floor to the basement, is matched, alas, by nothing later in the show.

Paris-Paris runs in Paris until November 2, after which, in some shape or form, it is due to open the new art gallery in the Barbican. The most exciting spin-off from it, the Nicolas de Staël retrospective at the Grand Palais, runs until August 24, then comes to the Tate. In the context of *Paris-Paris* de Staël's *Les Toits,* a tumble of multi-coloured, squarish shapes under a lowering sky, imposes itself at once as a masterpiece. Anyone suspecting that it might be a fluke should rush off immediately to the Grand Palais, where he will find that this incredibly graced painter could hardly do wrong, and there are so many among the 120 paintings and 23 large drawings to take your breath away that it is astonishing this is the first decent showing in Paris since the memorial show in 1956, the year after he took his own life at the age of 41.

De Staël *did* not exactly spring into existence fully fledged as an artist: the earliest works, dating from the early 1940s, are mostly rather dark, sludgy abstracts, efficient enough in their tortured way but not really distinctive. then, all at once, around 1948, his palette lightens, his shapes simplify themselves, and he is almost the de Staël we have known and (some of us) loved. After that it is simply a question of his easing up, painting more and more out of his instinct and sheer delight in colour. At this point it does not seem to matter whether the paintings are nominally representational or not: one can guess what many of those entitled just *Composition* might be about, whereas when he actually tells us he is painting a vase of flowers or a seascape it is still the shapes and colours which work on us, virtually to the exclusion of formal content.

The final room, the paintings of the last four years, must offer one of the most uncomplicatedly joyous experiences in all painting. Here was a born painter, living in his canvases for the qualities of the pigment, the tiniest nuances of grey (de Staël's greys are like no one else's, full of warmth and life), the effect of blazing light. The 1955 landscape of *Cannes,* with boats steaming in a haze of bleached-out colour across the foreground, is as happy as any Dufy; and the last painting of all, one of the largest, has something which one might suspect, knowing de Staël's playful way with scale, to be the biggest pear in the world, though as the work is called *Le Concert* presumably it is a double bass and the black shape to the left is a piano. Not that it matters: the painting is about red and yellow and white and black, and that triumphantly, is all it needs to be about.

De Staël could easily have proved to be a painter who looks weaker rather than stronger in the aggregate. But even when two paintings are almost identical the magic holds. Modigliani ought to be the same way. Yet the big show at the Musée de l'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, marking its twentieth anniversary, does not somehow turn out like that. Partly, no doubt, it is that it is appallingly hung, all crowded together in dimly lit spaces carved out of what is usually one large room so that you feel as though lost in a maze (an overpopulated maze at that). But, even in much more externally favourable circumstances, surely these serried ranks of portraits, all fed through the same stylistic sausage machine, all using the same convention for eyes and mouths, all in a very limited selection of poses, would seem almost as monotonous.

True, any one of them taken by itself could be forceful and elegant, a satisfactory pattern and an interestingly individual approach to the rendering of the human face and figure. Faced with them all together, one does long for something just a bit different: a few more landscapes, for instance, since the two there are are fresh and felt; some more sculpture, since here Modigliani's conventions do tend to shed the curse of the merely decorative; even some of the applied arts that he, fairy godfather of Deco, seems so perfectly suited for but no such luck: many will come out ruefully wondering why Modigliani is always treated as a major figure of twentieth-century art instead of the agreeable *petit maître* he looks like here. The show runs until June 28.

John Russell Taylor

Alexander Godunov: constant demand for a charismatic presence

Few, if any, ballet companies can muster up such a distinguished list of principal dancers as American Ballet Theatre, under the new artistic direction of the enthusiastic Mikhail Baryshnikov. Between rehearsals I took the opportunity of talking to the company's most recently appointed *premier danseur* and one of its most exciting performers, Alexander Godunov, about his life, art and aspirations.

He was born in 1949 on Sakhalin, a long, lean island north of Japan. Godunov's parents were engineers, his mother with the railway, his father an Army man. Their jobs kept the family in this remote corner of the world until he was two, when his mother moved with her two sons to Riga, the capital of Latvia. It was the last Godunov saw of his father, who later remarried. "Now he has another family," Godunov says matter of factly.

Like many dancers Godunov owes his choice of career to his mother. At a demanding job all day, she worried that there was nobody at home to keep an eye on her active young son when he returned from school. "My mother was afraid for me, afraid that I would turn out like a hooligan," Godunov explains. Attempting to solve the problem of how to occupy her two sons while she was at work, music lessons were decided upon. "A piano teacher came to our home every afternoon to give us classes," Godunov says. "We hated it, of course. Later we were taken to the Conservatory. I had an audition, and it was terrible. My mother was told, 'It's not for him'", Godunov smiles at the memory.

Still determined to find something that would keep her nine-year-old son from playing in the streets, and spotting an advertisement in the local paper, his mother escorted Godunov to an audition for the Riga Ballet School. "In the audition were 150 boys and 200 girls", Godunov remembers. "Thirteen boys were accepted and 12 girls. I among the 13 boys." His brother, five years his senior, took a different path, becoming an aeronautical engineer. Godunov does not regret that he became a dancer, "the only crazy one in the family", as he puts it.

"After a few years the atmosphere of the theatre becomes part of your blood. There is no turning back. Once you are cast in children's roles and start to understand the teaching, it becomes interesting. You want to be good, you learn to absorb what your teacher tells you and to depend upon yourself."

Although Godunov sought out the West for the greater artistic freedom it promised, he remains intensely loyal to his Russian pedagogues. Yuris Kapralis, his (and the slightly older Baryshnikov's) teacher in Riga, clearly did much to inspire him during his formative years as a teenager. Asaf Messerer, who gave classes to Godunov throughout his years spent with the Moiseyev Classical Company, was the next big influence. "In school they teach you, prepare you for the stage, but once you are dancing before audiences you need something extra, something special. Asaf Messerer provided me with that", says Godunov.

The year 1971 was a major turning point for the young dancer. Following his three-year stint with the Moiseyev Classical Company, Godunov was invited to join the Bolshoi Ballet. Almost immediately he was thrust into the limelight. Just one year later the company entered him in the Moscow Ballet Competition. With Vyacheslav Gordeyev he was the winner of the Gold Medal. Soon afterwards he became Plisetskaya's favourite partner.

Godunov considers himself fortunate that, from the time he joined the Bolshoi, his coach was Alexei Yermolayev, one of the company's renowned demi-character dancers and a magnificent actor. Yermolayev is known in the West through his unforgettable filmed portrayal of Tybalt in Lavrovsky's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Godunov talks eloquently of Yermolayev's gifts as a coach and teacher. "He was to the men in Moscow what Pushkin" (famed teacher of Nureyev and later Baryshnikov) "was to the Kirov dancers", he says. "I took his classes and also prepared all my roles with him. In addition to technique, he wanted to give you the motivation for the acting. When I first danced *Swan Lake* at the Bolshoi I was young. I had never danced full-length works. I didn't know what to do, how to stand, how to walk. I knew only how to dance. In the studio Yermolayev would go over the role with me in the smallest detail. 'Why are you doing this?' he would ask. 'Do you like Odile, or do you hate her?' 'What's going on inside you?' 'How do you feel about your mother?' Later we prepared *Giselle* and *Spartacus* in the same way. He made me understand what I was doing on the stage. He made me see that with a real dancer the audience follows you even when you are not dancing a step, You cannot ever relax, because, if you do the audience can see and then you lose their attention."

With American Ballet Theatre, Godunov works with Elena Tchernishova, a ballet-mistress formerly with the Kirov Ballet. There is a strong rapport between the two emigrés. Tchernishova understands what Godunov needs and she provides him with the intensive, analytical coaching that he was used to receiving in the Soviet Union. Of him she says: "He's not one colour, not black or white, as a dancer he's in between. So he can do many different kinds of roles — classical or dramatic, or macho, or modern." Godunov himself says he enjoys working with American Ballet Theatre because of its varied repertory. "Here I can dance my classical roles, plus I can dance Alanchine, Robbins and Limon," he says. "I can try a lot of things."



It is now twenty months since his much-publicized defection, and, unlike Makarova, Nureyev and Baryshnikov before him, Godunov's first months in the West were fraught with unwelcome incident. The shock of losing his wife in the airport drama that eventually returned her to the Soviet Union was emotionally draining enough, but no sooner had Godunov signed on with American Ballet Theatre than a long lockout of the dancers by management over a pay dispute left him without a stage to dance on. Bereft of his wife, confused and homesick, Godunov became a virtual recluse. At the time he said: "You must understand how I feel not to have danced for four months, I'm not learning anything new and I'm losing what I had."

Those uneasy first months in the West are now happily in the past. Godunov's career is shaping well, he is in constant demand as an international guest artist and *is* proving extremely popular with audiences. His startling blue eyes, once so sad, now light up with frequent laughter. "I start to think less and less about Russia", he says. "Of course I think, still think, of my mother, wife and some friends, but it's nearly two years that I am here. After six months I began to feel okay and nothing bothers me *now.* It is good." A wide smile emphasizes this remark. The waitresses hovering near by in the restaurant near Lincoln Center seem more than a little intrigued by him, confirming his charismatic presence.

"First of all I start to dance a lot, with different companies, different ballerinas and different choreographers. That is very important to me," Godunov continues, "because when you stay in one place with the same repertoire without any possibility to work with new choreographers it's very sad. No artist can survive on such a stagnating artistic diet as I had in the Soviet Union. You know already how your life will be mapped and that nothing will change. Here I have the choice and the different experiences are helping me to develop as an artist."

So far Godunov has only performed in existing ballets, but he says it is his dream to have a work mounted especially on him. "I never did any funny ballets", he says. "I would like that very much." There is a moment's pause and he adds: "I would also like to try more modern ballets. It doesn't have to tell a story, as long as there is interesting movement, ideas. . ."

Yet another dream is to act in films some time in the future. There have been several scripts offered him, but all focus on the story of his defection and this holds no interest for him. "I don't want to do that," Godunov says emphatically, "but if a good script came along, of course I'd be interested. What I want to do now, I think, is take some acting classes, and also language lessons, the we'll see. There are a lot of possibilities. I have changed during the time I have been here. I want this chance to try different things. Even if it doesn't work out, I know it will work for my dancing, and that is what matters."

Patricia Barnes

Guntram

Radio 3

Radio 3 has during past months been surveying the operas of Richard Strauss. Last night the cycle was completed with his last opera, *Capriccio,* broadcast from a famous set of records with Schwarzkopf as the Countess Madeleine.

By now a good number of Strauss's 15 operas have been recorded for the gramophone, but others are great rareties and the BBC's Opera Department have had to mount their own studio performances. Such is the case with Strauss's very first opera, *Guntram,* which was broadcast on Sunday afternoon in a recording conducted by John Pritchard.

Strauss was in his mid-twenties, and under the spell of Wagner, only recently deceased and still a controversial figure, when he composed *Guntram.* Following in the steps of the master, Strauss wrote his own libretto, and even invented the plot and characters himself (as Wagner did only, and to a limited extent, in *Die Meistersinger*).

Guntram had its baptismal production in Weimar, where Strauss was music director, in 1894. A second production was given in Munich, his native city, but flopped dismally. It was not revived until 1933 when Hans Rosbaud conducted a studio performance for Berlin Radio.

Strauss was moved by this to prepare a revised edition, substantially cut down, especially the title-role which had been cruelly long and strenuous: it was staged in Weimar and Berlin in 1940 but never subsequently performed complete until now. Even in 1964, the centenary year, *Guntram* was ignored by Germany, and only represented by extracts conducted by Norman Del Mar for the BBC, which again deserves credit for the first complete post-war hearing.

The plot concerns a medieval Austrian religious guild devoted to art and good works among poor folk oppressed by feudal tyranny. One of its members, the minstrel Guntram, falls in love with the charitable wife of the cruel local duke, does his best to convert the court, then slays the husband. She springs him from the condemed cell, but he leaves her and his guild for a life of expiation as a hermit.

It can never have been easy to take this high-minded confabulation seriously, nor Strauss's very stilted text, though that can be borne for the sake of the music. The idiom is less progressive than that of the orchestral tone-poems, several of which Strauss had already brought out. (There is a sizeable quotation from *Death and Transfiguration* near the beginning of *Guntram*). There are plenty of Wagnerisms, Naturally enough, and quite enjoyable; but the musical procedure is recognizably Straussian, with long melodic lines and distinctive orchestral colours.

The BBC recording was handsomely cast, with Sarah Walker and John Tomlinson particularly impressive in small roles, and Terence Sharpe excellently malign as the evil duke. William Lewis gave a tireless, vocally ringing account of the title role, still the most arduous for tenor in all Strauss. As Freihild, the heroine, Carole Farley's intonation and enunciation were not above suspicion, though she voiced the splendid long *solo* at the end of the central act convincingly.

Pritchard and the BBCSO acquitted themselves with distinction. The ghost of *Guntram* has been laid. The BBC may be congratulated, not for the first time in the course of this series, and perhaps encouraged to complete the canon with *The Donkey's Shadow,* the almost complete opera which Strauss wrote in his old age for his grandson and schoolfellows.

William Mann

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Warwick
POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from virologists, biochemists and other suitably qualified candidates to work on an MRC funded project concerned with the molecular cloning of rotaviruses. Experience of recombinant DNA techniques particularly welcome. The appointment is for three years and is available from 1st July 1981. Salary in the range £6,070-£10,575 p.a. For further details please write direct to Dr M. A. McCrae, Department of Biological Sciences. Applications enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL quoting Ref: 42/A/81/J by 30th June, 1981.

University of Liverpool
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Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the above post, tenable for one year from 1st October, 1981. The post involves responsibility for teaching a course in Christian Latin and Exegesis and other courses in Medieval Latin, amounting to a maximum of three hours weekly. Payment will be at the University's recognised rates for part-time teaching and will amount to around £1,431 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees should be received not later than 3rd July, 1981, by The Registrar, The University, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref. RV/810T.

King's College London
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
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A postdoctoral research assistant (physicist or physical chemist) is required to work on the molecular dynamics of solidification and melting using infrared, Raman and far infrared spectroscopy. The project requires the use of high pressure variable temperature spectroscopic cells. The grant is for two years, starting as soon as possible. The salary will be in the range £6,070 to £6,880 plus £967 London Allowance.

Applications to: Professor G. R. Wilkinson or Dr W. F. Sherman, Physics Department, King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS with a brief curriculum vitae and names of two referees, as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Institute of Development Studies
at the University of Sussex
DIRECTOR

The Institute of Development Studies invites applications from men and women of international standing in the field of development studies, for appointment to the Directorship of the Institute in place of Professor Richard Jolly, who will be taking up a new appointment at the end of the year.

IDS is an autonomous national institution located at the University of Sussex, established some 15 years ago. It undertakes research, teaching and commissioned studies and shortly embarks on its fourth quinquennium, for which core funding has been approved until 1986. The Director should have a high professional reputation, wide experience of developing countries and of international development issues and proved administrative ability.

It is expected that the appointment would be for a five year term on conditions similar to those applying to senior posts in U.K. universities. Salary will be on the professional scale with a minimum of £18,000 p.a.

Further particulars are available from the Administrative Secretary, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, Sussex BN1 9RE (Tel. (0273) 606261, ext. 221). All enquiries will be treated in strict confidence. Applications should be sent to arrive by 20 July, 1981.

University of Exeter
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
ARABIC SPECIALIST

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian in charge of the Arabic and Hebrew collections in the University Library. The post is tenable from 1 September 1981 for two years in the first instance. Commencing salary within the range £6,070-£10,575.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of Arabic language and literature; some knowledge of Hebrew and a professional qualification or experience in an academic library would be additional recommendations.

Further particulars from the Personnel Office (Appointments), University of Exeter, Northcote House, Exeter EX4 4QJ, to whom applications should be sent, together with the names of three referees, to arrive not later than 3 July 1981. Please quote reference number 3073.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

St. John's College Oxford
COLLEGE LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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The appointment salary will be £6,070 at age 24, £6,475 at 25, and £6,880 at 26 and over rising by annual increments, together with certain benefits and allowances.

Applications, with details of career and publications and the names of three referees, should be sent, not later than July 18, 1981, to the Senior Tutor, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The Australian National University
VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Vice-Chancellorship of The Australian National University will become vacant on 12 May, 1982, following completion of Professor D. A. Low's seven-year term of appointment.

The Chancellor, Emeritus Professor Sir John Crawford, invites men or women with appropriate experience and qualifications to write to him, indicating interest, at Post Office Box 1844, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601, Australia. He would also welcome suggestions as to names which might be considered. All enquiries and suggestions will be treated in confidence.

G. E. Dicker, Registrar.

University of London
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(B) LECTURER
to assist with the teaching of thermodynamics. The successful candidate must have research or industrial experience in one or more areas in the field of applied thermodynamics.
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Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged for post (a) by 26 June and for post (b) by 10 July 1981.

University of Nottingham
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Hong Kong
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR/ ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Registrar/Assistant Secretary in either the Registrar's or the Secretary's Office. Initial placement will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate, who will be expected to assume duty as soon as possible.
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Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Appointments Unit, Secretary's Office, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. The closing date for applications is 15 July 1981.

University of Birmingham
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
MASON CHAIR OF BOTANY AND HEADSHIP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANT BIOLOGY

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Salary in the professorial range plus superannuation.

Further particulars available from the Registrar, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (13 copies; 1 from overseas applicants) should be sent by 10 July 1981.

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Application forms and particulars obtainable from the Sub-Dean, The Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, WC1R 5DX (01-405 4635), to whom they should be returned by 15th June, 1981.

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The Governors of the Fettes Trust invite applications for the post of Bursar (Designate) at Fettes College. The successful applicant will be required to work with the present Bursar who will relinquish the appointment not later than 31st August 1982. House free of rent and rates available. Further particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors of the Fettes Trust, 48 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3LX.

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Please send by air mail resume, references, recent photo and phone number. Interviews in London mid-July. Also include letter as to why you are interested in this position.

Air mail to: Andrew McKelvey, 11575 S.W. 95th Avenue, Miami, Florida. 33176.

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Aged 23 to 50, required for managing director living in Penthouse in new block in Central London. Must be well presented and have excellent references. Own s.c luxury flat, two rooms, k & b and balcony, one floor beneath penthouse. Good free time and majority of weekends free. Free Bupa and non-contributory pension scheme and excellent fringe benefits. Salary negotiable. Please reply Box No 0361 G, The Times.

NANNY for baby boy (10 months) and little girl (at school). Working mother. Evenings and weekends free. Start end July. Central London. All accommodation found. £40 per week.—Write G. Benson, 7 Lambert Jones Mews, Barbican, London, E.C.2.

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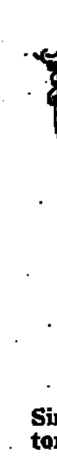
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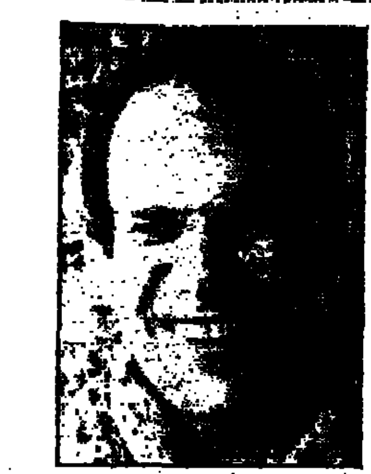
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هكذا من الأصل

Why the toast of Broadway is hankering after his roots

John Heilpern, who will be writing regularly for The Times from New York on the arts, talks to Ian McKellen about his life in the theatre and the *Tony award* he won this week as Broadway's Best Actor of the Year



New York

I met Ian McKellen backstage at the Broadhurst Theatre on Broadway the day before he won his Tony award as best actor of the year.

Outside the theatre, among weary stagehands slumped in the sun, New York crazies and teenage punks, a crowd gathered. "Good luck for the Tony!" someone called. "You're wonderful, incredible!" called another. "Thank you," McKellen replied, looking suitably modest.

His dressing-room, as small as a cell, is isolated from those of the other actors. He can go for weeks without meeting another member of the *Amadeus* cast except on stage. An air-conditioner whirred. On his dressing-table were a couple of telegrams, a jar of honey, a bottle of something called Regular Dippity-Do Setting Gel, and a note attached to the mirror: "Dear Mr McKellen. It is an honour having you as the star. Thank you. The Box Office."

At 42, McKellen looks boyish, assured, and very relaxed. This actor, believed by many to be the successor to Olivier, is known as a pleasant and unpretentious man. When I first met him last year after the New York reviews had declared him to be the toast of the town, he appeared a little bewildered that nothing seemed actually to be happening. "I mean, where *are* all the parties?" he asked. But life has changed for him since then.

Restaurants now throw parties for him: a chauffeured limousine, provided by the *Amadeus* management, whisks him round Manhattan; enthusiastic audiences give him a ritual standing ovation every night. "Well," he said, "that doesn't happen in London. So much of what's delightful about New York seems to me to be what was delightful about childhood. There's always something to look forward to. A parade. A birthday. And they give you such wonderful presents. Gift-wrapped. None of this is very important, but it's so *nice*."

And the prospect of a Tony? "That would be nice, too—but thank God I don't have to rely on it. It can only reinforce one's ego.

"Tonys are really more important to Americans. Careers here can be made or broken by them. They are a useful symbol of the American dream, making success and failure clear cut. I went to the laundry and the man said he couldn't get my suit back till Monday. I said: 'But you've got to! I'm on the Tonys on Sunday'. 'You're on the *Tonys*! Great! Sure!' So you see, they mean more to Americans than to the British."

In fact, riding on McKellen's Tony award was a million dollars. Should he win, that was the amount he had been guaranteed to tour *Amadeus* in America for a year.

Nevertheless, when the Broadway run ends for him in October, he will return to England. He does not know yet what work he will be returning to.

"In the end," he explained, "my work has to be rooted in England. Americans are still forty-niners at heart. They like to dig for gold. They're always *mining*. They are not good gardeners. To create fine threatre you plant little seeds. You should nurture and cross-fertilize plants, and try to produce a black tulip."

McKellen was brought up in the North of England. His father, who died in a car accident, was the borough engineer and surveyor of Bolton; his mother, the daughter of a Congregationalist minister, performed occasionally at church socials; his older sister is a teacher in Colchester and an amateur actress. Other than his family's interest in theatre, the young McKellen had no professional links with it.

He was reared instead on the local variety shows he saw free at a Bolton theatre owned by the chairman of one of his father's committees. He caught the tail end of the music-hall tradition, watching the acts backstage, except when there was a conjuror or a nude show. Today, the qualities McKellen admires in an actor are essentially those of the old music-hall performer: the illusion of total spontaneity on stage, an ability to think on your feet, the courage to dare.

He did a lot of acting at school, though he went up to read English at Cambridge with no real ambition to become a professional actor. McKellen's interview with his tutor, Brigadier Henn, a Yeates Scholar and theatre enthusiast, turned into his first and most successful audition. Asked by Henn to perform 'a little something, McKellen stood on a chair and almost blasted him out of his study with "Once More Into the Breach Dear Friends." He was awarded an exhibition.

At Cambridge, he says, he suddenly met a crowd of people as dotty about the theatre as himself. Among his contemporaries were Trevor Nunn, actors Derek Jacobi, Corin Redgrave, Clive Swift, directors Richard Cotterill and Toby Robertson, playwright Simon Gray, critic Michael Billington, John Tydeman, now deputy head of drama at BBC Radio, Clive Perry, who runs Birmingham Rep, and David Brierley, now general manager of the Royal Shakespeare Company.



Ian McKellen: 'In the end, my work has got to be rooted in England. Americans are still forty-niners at heart.'

Preceding this astonishing Cambridge generation of the early 1960s were John Barton and Peter Hall, who had just taken his degree at McKellen's college, St Catharine's.

The formative influence on them all was George Rylands, then a don at King's and the mainstay of the Marlowe Society, of which McKellen became president. It was Rylands, he says, who instilled in him, and in everyone else, the most scrupulous attention to the classic texts, transforming their understanding.

In the late 1960s it was McKellen's *Richard II* and *Edward II*, which toured Britain with the Prospect Theatre, that established his national reputation. Harold Hobson became his lasting champion. Over the years, however, McKellen has planned his career carefully—choosing his roles and the companies he joined more with an eye for how he could develop as an actor rather than how he might achieve easy success.

He stretches himself: *Macbeth* for Trevor Nunn's famous studio production at The Other Place theatre; his award-winning role as the homosexual Dachau prisoner in *Bent* at the Royal Court; an earlier attempt at founding a new classic company, the Actors' Company, which tried to create a true ensemble in contrast to the big state theatres by *functioning* as a kind of actors' cooperative.

All the actors were paid equally, all shared the roles—big or small. When I asked him why he left the Actors' Company after three years, he replied cheerfully: "To be honest, I was fed up with playing the small parts."

As we talked in his cell of a dressing-room on Broadway, a warning bell reminded him that he was expected on stage. He changed in only a couple of minutes, dabbing his face with token make-up, and re-emerged as the ancient, evil Salieri. As the audience gathers in the theatre, McKellen as Salieri must slump on stage in a bath-chair with his back to the audience for some 15 minutes or so. Then *Amadeus* begins. But what did he *think* about while he as sitting there?

He showed me a secret pocket sewn into his costume. Inside was a book, *Hermit of Peking—the Hidden Life of Sir Edward Backhouse*. So Salieri is currently reading Hugh Trevor Roper.

"You see!", said a delighted McKellen. "That's what I love about theatre. It's all a magnificent *cheat*!"

Fashion: Suzy Menkes on the return of the ball gown

Photographs by John Swannell





The Hon Camilla Vain-Peacock

(above) on the occasion of her Eighteenth birthday. Miss Vain-Peacock wears a black silk taffeta gown with ruffled jacket by Mr Victor Edelstein. Her necklet is in gold and ivory with pavé set diamonds. Her chandelier earrings are set with 84 brilliant-cut diamonds.

Dress: in black, fondant pink, green or blue £632 from Harrods International Room, Chic of Hampstead and Lucienne Phillips of Knightsbridge.

Necklace: Diamonds-International award-winner by Barbara Tipple.

Earrings: Diamonds-*International* award-winner by Claire Gouldon.

Lady Lucinda Prigge

(above right) who announces her betrothal to Captain Peter Aldershot. She wears a bow printed paper taffeta ball gown by Bellville Sassoon. Her amethyst-and-blue-topaz necklace, drop earrings and three-strand ruby and amethyst bracelet from Jones.

Dress: to order or off-the-peg in organza £426 from Bellvillé Sassoon, 73 Pavilion Road, London SW3. Jewelry from Jones, 52 Beauchamp Place, SW3.

Miss Morag Scotts-Natt

(right) dances a reel in a royal-blue pure silk plaid ball skirt, buttoned blouse and sash by Miss Caroline Charles.

Dress: price £283 from Caroline Charles, 8 Beauchamp Place, London SW3, Harrods Designer Room and Monk's Dormitory of Coggeshall. Necklace: of pearls, yellow sapphire and diamond from Jones, 52 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Shoes: metallic snake sandals by Kurt Geiger from 95 New Bond Street, Magli, Sloane Street, Rackhams of Birmingham and Kendal Milne of Manchester.

Make-up: Ultima II's sophisticated Deauville colours by Revlon.
Visagist: Teresa Fairminer, at The Model Agency.
Hair: Elena at Ellis Helen.

Dearest Mother,

You were so right about the flowers. Lilies look far too dreary for one's daughter's eighteenth birthday. That clever Ken Turner has had the marvellous idea of doing delphiniums and lupins growing out of croissants. (I do hope Camilla's friends won't start throwing the rolls at each other!)

I'm worried about the rain and hope the marquee doesn't leak into the salmon mousse like at the Chies-Parings. (Geoffrey says it will save him a few bob if the champagne gets watered-down.)

We'll meet you from the Oxford train on Friday evening. Bring your wellies, but *don't* bring Rats because Camilla says the band is noisy and he'll howl the place down.

I want to warn you in advance about The Dress. I know you are going to say its much too sophisticated for an 18-year-old. But ever since that Diana Spencer business, she set her heart on black taffeta. All those girls are wearing ball gowns now, you know. At Rose Flauntit's Eighteenth she wore one of her Mother's old strapless dresses cut down to a mini skirt. Geoffrey said she looked like an overweight ballerina, but I noticed him studying the form.

Anyway, Camilla's is ankle-length, with one of those big rustling skirts down to the ground. But I fear you are going to say that the top is rather revealing. Actually, I think it's wonderful what it does for her bustline.

I took her to Bellville's where they had such pretty things in pale colours, so suitable for a young girl, I thought. The taffeta dresses had frilled wraps and there was an enchanting silk organza printed with bows, but Camilla said that Lucinda Prigge wore it to The Rose Ball, so that was out.

Caroline Charles in Beauchamp Place had some charming separates — big full skirts with little jackets and camisole tops. So practical because Camilla could have worn the skirt with another blouse to Morag Scotts-Natt's (especially as it was in a sort of tartan).

We tried to go to the Emanuels, although Geoffrey said he'd have to sell the Monet to find the money. But can you imagine, they had a huge alsatian guarding the entrance, and you know how funny Camilla has always been about dogs ever since Rats gave her that little nip and she had to have her face stitched up.

Anyway Serena Knowe-Awl says that the Emanuels are booked up to their eyes in ruffles for Diana's Twentieth on 1st July. (No, I am afraid Camilla hasn't been asked yet.) We saw some ravishingly pretty Emanuel Specials at Harrods, but Camilla says she wants to look like a wicked fairy, and fondant pink tulle didn't seem quite the thing.

Well, we found it in the end at Harrods. It's by Victor Edelstein and fits her quite beautifully. There's a jacket with an enormous ruff and simply yards in the skirt. I thought Geoffrey might fall through the floor along with the Pound, if I told him the price, so I said I'd got dresses for *both* of us for the money.

Now I'm in a tiny bit of a dilemma about what to wear. Then I thought about the dress that dear Norman made for you for my Twenty First all those years ago. I know I might have said at the time that it gave you a flying buttress bustline and a sway-back behind, but I realise now that it was just like all these dresses the girls are wearing (and much better made, if I know Hartnell).

Could you be a dear and ask Mrs Croker to dig it out of the attic? No time for the cleaners, so I'll drown the mothballs in Diorissimo.

Oh and Mummy, I don't know if you've decided about Camilla's present yet. But the one thing these dramatic evening dresses need is a *decent sort of necklace*. Those rubies in the bank that you never wear would do her very well. . . .

Snippets

■ The pictures on this page are a *homage by our leading British* photographer John Swannell to his own hero the American Irving Penn.

An exhibition of Penn's precise and articulate work is currently on show at the Marlborough Gallery, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1. His harsh and masterly portraits of famous figures such as Somerset Maugham and Ivy Compton-Burnett are given pride of place alongside his latest work, which consists mainly of photographs of crumpled cigarette packets and blackened butts.

Since Irving Penn was the most brilliant fashion photographer of the Fifties before he took up Fag End Art, it seems a pity that there should be only four of his fashion photographs on display including an arresting shimmer of a sequinned suit by Chanel photographed in 1974.

John Swannell who worked with David Bailey in the early Seventies readily acknowledges his debt to Irving Penn in his use of controlled light and delicate posing. A collection of John's fashion and beauty photography is on show at the San Carlo Restaurant 2 Highgate High Street, N6, from today.

All the photographs, from the unlikely shots taken with a masked boatman in Sri Lanka to the luminous studio portraits, are of Marianne Lah, his model girl friend *and amanuensis*.

■ As a welcome antidote to the flurry of frills about town, men's shirtmaker Coles of Sloane Street have started button-holing ladies.

Their tailored pure cotton shirts come with a neat Peter Pan or officer collar (complete with pearl buttons), in chalk white, fine stripes, or the traditional Civil Service stripes with white collar and cuffs (all at £22.50).

From the same stable and in the same styles are pure silk shirts (for ladies only) at £42.50, cotton nightshirts at £27.95 and towelling robes, all from the Coles shop at 131 Sloane Street, SW1.

■ The bi-annual race to commit commercial suicide will start early this summer. The Sales in the major stores will be upon us two weeks from today in order to shift slow-moving summer stock in this dreary weather and to put on a spruce shop front in time for the Royal Wedding at the end of July.

As customers I suppose we must be grateful that when the fine weather eventually arrives, all the lightweight clothes will be marked down.

But I would have thought that the weather and the Wedding would have been a good reason to move the summer sales to their sensible and rightful place in the month of August.

Trying hard to convince you all

New words and new meanings

Convincing novel?. (*10 letters*). The solution to that not particularly testing clue in *The Times* crossword the other day was *Persuasion*. If the grammar of the language continues to shift in this direction, we may eventually have to retitle Jane's novel about amiable and intelligent Anne Elliot *Conviction*. The impression is spreading that "convince" is a synonym for "persuade". Here are some recent examples

From the front page of *The Times*, and, worse, before breakfast: "Wintry weather, higher petrol prices and the proximity of the Easter weekend seem to have *convinced* most people to stay at home yesterday".

From *The Times*: "The aircraft's three stewardesses were credited with *convincing* Mr Downey (the former Trappist monk turned Walter Mitty) to *release 11 women and five children*".

From United Press International: "Five bandits *convinced* a Brink's armoured car driver to open his truck door by pointing a 50mm anti-aircraft gun at him". I should find that a pretty *convincing* argument.

My favourite announcer on Woman's Hour announced to us the other day that she had *convinced* three celebrated people to tell us about something or other that was clearly not memorable, since I have forgotten what.

"Convince" and "persuade" are nearly synonyms, but not quite. "Convince" carries connotations of overcoming someone in argument to persuade him of the truth or validity of something. "Persuade" has stronger connotations of getting somebody to do something. Until the recent shift, in British English we normally *convinced* somebody *of* something or, in a subordinate clause, *that* something was so. On the other hand we persuaded him either *of* something, or *that* something, or, with the infinitive, *to do* something.

The shift seems to have started in American English. Paul Procter in *The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* published in 1978 gives as an example of American English: "We *convinced* Anne to go by train rather than plane". Quite right too, especially if she was Anne Elliot.

Examples have been recorded in the United States of *convincing* somebody *not* to do something, for instance walk out of a meeting; and of *convincing* somebody *into* something. From *The New York Times*: "Here is where we will make love", Antonio said. "Now you will take off your suit." "Listen, Antonio, I told you no", I insisted. "Do you really think I'm saying it just so I can let you *convince* me *into* saying yes?"

What shall we do about this evident shift?

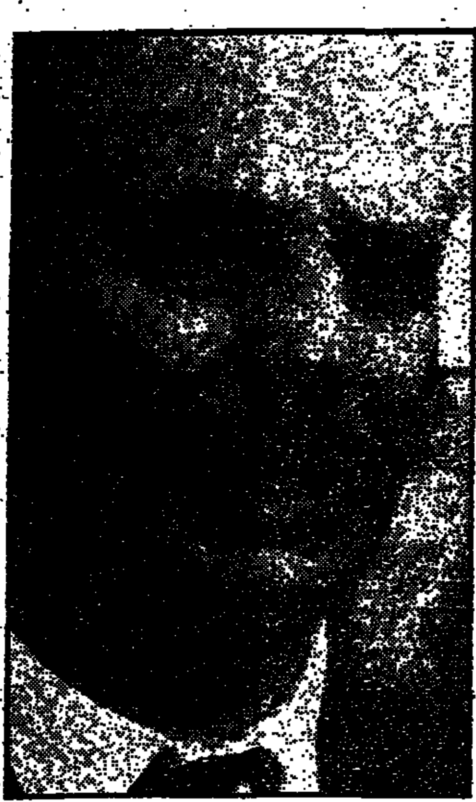
We could cry "foul" and declare that the new grammatical construction is unidiomatic, incorrect or bad English.

We could take the completely permissive line that usage rules. Laurence Urdang, the American lexicographer and editor of *Verbatim*, has written of *convince to* that nothing could be more idiomatic, proper English, and that anybody who argues otherwise should be *convinced* to write "I shall not contrive imaginary rules for English style and syntax" on the blackboard 500 times.

The most sensible course is to recognize that a battle is being fought over *convince* between analogy and cast-iron idiom; and to resolve, at any rate in *The Times*, not to surrender to analogy until the battle is clearly lost and won. There is not much future in this, if analogy and the Americans have taken over.

Philip Howard







Keir Hardie (left) broke the political mould when he helped found the Labour Party. Sir Oswald Mosley (right) left Labour in 1931 to found the New Party, which soon withered away for lack of support. Now Roy Jenkins is ready to test the real strength of the Social Democrats in their first by-election, at Warrington

Can the Social Democrats succeed where other hopefuls have failed?

In the last 150 years Britain has seen the formation of two major and enduring political parties and around a dozen splinter groups which survived for only a comparatively short time before withering away or rejoining one of the main parties. Are the social democrats destined to join the former select company with the Liberal and Labour parties, or will they go down in history alongside the Liberal Unionists, the Asquithian Liberals and the Commonwealth Party?

New political parties have both very precise and intangible origins. Children still learn at school that the Liberal Party was born at the meeting in Willis's Assembly Rooms in St James's on June 6, 1859, of Whig, Peelite and Radical MPs who agreed to combine to bring down Lord Derby's Conservative government.

The origin of the Labour Party can similarly be dated to the conference in London on February 27, 1900, which inaugurated the Labour Representation Committee. No doubt the textbooks of the future will record March 26, 1981, as marking the foundation of the Social Democratic Party.

Yet few historians would attach too much significance to these dates or the events which took place on them. They are simply convenient but often misleading signposts to developments which were spread over a much longer period and which are impossible to pinpoint with such accuracy.

There are equally good grounds, for example, for dating the formation of the Liberal Party as early as the late 1840s with the arrival of Richard Cobden in Parliament or as late as the late 1860s with the election of the first distinctively Liberal government under Gladstone.

The Labour Party could be said to have begun in the early 1890s, when working-class candidates stood against Liberals, or in 1906, when 29 newly-elected MPs called themselves the Labour Party. Future historians may well want to date the emergence of a social democratic party from Mr Dick Taverne's by-election victory at Lincoln in 1973 or from the new party's first encounter with the national electorate in the next election.

Just as they have a number of different starting points, new parties arise for a mass of different reasons. Essentially, of course, they are formed because people are dissatisfied with the existing parties. In the case of the formation of both the Liberal and Labour parties this dissatisfaction was felt most by those who were outside rather than inside Parliament.

The Liberal Party was created out of a coalition of different interest groups, Nonconformists and industrialists, reformers, intellectuals and working men who had in common a sense of exclusion from the centres of power and influence and a conviction that the existing Whig oligarchy did not represent them. The Labour Party was formed by working men who found themselves excluded from standing as Liberal candidates because of their class and who felt that the Liberal Party increasingly stood for the interests of employers which were antipathetic to their own.

Behind these immediate reasons for forming a new party lay other deeper causes. The formation of both the Liberal and Labour parties represented the political expression of great changes in British society—the first the transfer of wealth and power from land to manufacturing and commerce, and the second the polarization of capital and labour and the emergence of class as the most important determinant of political behaviour.

Wider and less tangible factors affecting the mood of the nation also played an important part in creating the intellectual and social climate for the formation of the new parties. There was a widespread awakening of liberalism and optimism throughout Britain, and indeed throughout Europe, in the 1830s and 1840s, just as there was an overall mood of pessimism and cynicism about Liberal values in the years before the First World War so brilliantly characterized by George Dangerfield in his book *The Strange Death of Liberal England*.

It was the presence of these wider and deeper social and intellectual changes as well as the more immediate causes for dissatisfaction with the existing system which made the formation of the Liberal and Labour parties events of more consequence and lasting significance than the creation of the other more ephemeral new political groupings of the past 150 years. Those two parties expressed a new mood in the nation as a whole in a way that groups like the Liberal Unionists or the Asquithians, with their much narrower focus on particular issues and personalities at Westminster, could not.

Time alone will tell whether the launching of a new social democratic party represents a response to fundamental social and intellectual changes in Britian or merely the dissatisfaction of a few politicians with the existing party system. There is growing evidence, however, that the kind of seismic change which produced the Liberal Party in the mid-nineteenth century and the Labour Party at the beginning of this century is taking place again in Britain.

Traditional class-dominated patterns of political behaviour seem to be breaking down. A declining post-industrial society appears to be rejecting concentration and centralization of power and wealth and demanding devolution and decentralization. Possibly the mood of the country is becoming more moderate and tolerant. If these changes are in fact taking place then Mr Roy Jenkins and his colleagues will go down in history with Gladstone and Keir Hardie as those who succeeded in breaking the mould of British politics, rather than with Lord Randolph Churchill, Joseph Chamberlain and the others who tried and failed.

Ian Bradley

Why Soviet youngsters are looking west

Political education is a fact of life for almost every Russian from early school days until he reaches retirement. The party line is inculcated in the classroom, at weekly political education sessions in institutes and universities, at compulsory propaganda briefings for teachers, journalists and those working in sensitive professions, and at regular trade union meetings for workers on the factory floor.

Even those who reach retirement cannot escape the political message put across on television and radio, in "voluntary" election meetings and of course in the press.

In this way the Communist Party tries to ensure its guiding role in society is reinforced, its views propagated and its authority accepted. But in recent years the Soviet leadership has become more and more concerned that the right political message is not getting across, especially to the younger generation. Modern Soviet youth has long been bored with the party line and now appears increasingly unreceptive to these preachings.

Mr Brezhnev told the recent Communist Party congress that Soviet propaganda was falling down badly in its work and needed completely overhauling. He said political education sessions had become so boring that people merely sit out the hours designated for them. Mass agitation had become "fossilized", full of clichés and empty formulas which has nothing to do with today's requirements or the real points at issue.

"The Soviet citizen is an educated and intelligent person. When he is spoken to in a thoughtless, bureaucratic language, when general verbiage is invoked instead of living reality and actual facts, he simply turns off his television set or radio, or sets aside his newspaper", he said.

Meanwhile Mr Brezhnev added, the Soviet Union's "class enemies" were improving their propaganda and stepping up attempts to exercise a demoralizing influence on Soviet people.

Thoughts and mood

The extent of this influence has now been strikingly confirmed at the highest level. A remarkable document by a deputy head of the KGB security police, whose job is to monitor the thoughts and mood of the entire population, has accused the West of trying to corrupt Soviet youth with religion, bourgeois ideology and western lifestyles.

And Mr Viktor Chebrikov, the author, suggested that many of the subversive ideas broadcast by western radio stations were finding a ready response among sections of Soviet youth.

An especial danger, he wrote in an article intended for young party activists, was the West's attempt to "depolitioize" youth and encourage isolationism and the youth revolt. A "negative" attitude to socialism was being spread among young men and women who were being seduced by the "soft" propaganda of consumerism and selfishness, the cult of materialism now found in capitalist societies, sexual liberation and so on.

By means of such "ideological sabotage" the West was trying to induce anarchy and a deviation from social norms. The drug culture was used to appeal to the unstable to divorce themselves from society, turn inwards and drop out, deflecting them from the path of an "active, socialist life".

The KGB chief gave a warning that in the battle for the hearts and minds of Soviet youth, western intelligence services, working with overseas religious centres and exiled nationalist groups, were using increasingly refined methods: instead of preaching outright anti-communism, they suggested revisionist "improvements". Youth was now prey to notions of political pluralism and the "slanderous" assertion that the older, conservative generation was out of touch and not able to solve today's problems. Young people corrupted with such ideas were then recruited into espionage.

The answer to this onslaught, according to Mr Chebrikov and others who have given similar warnings, is greater vigilance, and, even the suggestion that Russians should watch each other more closely to prevent western agents making inroads. Echoing Mr Brezhnev the KGB official called for better political education and said unless young people were given a "clear and straight answer" to disturbing questions, imperialism would continue to make gains.

The matter is of some urgency in view of the events in Poland. The Russians regard the ideological debates there as particularly dangerous and the questioning of orthodox communist dogma as tantamount to heresy, and are obviously keen to forestall anything similar happening here.

Party line

But in spite of a slightly more lively approach in the press over the past two years, the party's call in 1979 for really effective propaganda appears to be self-defeating: the more compulsory political education there is, the more stridently the party line is rammed home, the greater the alienation of youth.

There has been no attempt to change the stale slogans on street corners, to vary the deliberately selective presentation of news, to tone down the "propaganda of success" and appeal to the intellect of the Soviet citizen. Criticism may be solicited in principle, and acceptable from a few top officials, but it is not welcome in practice and dangerous for the average man or woman, the party's vast propaganda machinery is suffering from a credibility gap.

It is not open dissent that really worries the leadership: patriotism and conformism run deep at all levels of Soviet society, and the handful of active dissidents still at liberty have little following. But it is the general spread of apathy, materialism and scepticism about communist ideals that now poses the biggest challenge.

Mr Brezhnev suggested in February that the country had to recapture enthusiasm and commitment, develop its political ideals more courageously and discard outdated concepts and clichés. But he did not say, in today's cautious and conservative atmosphere, how that is to be done. Articles such as that by Mr Chebrikov only increase the scepticism of the disaffected that it ever will be.

Michael Binyon

Israel, Iraq and the French connexion

Yesterday's reported Israeli attacks on Iraqi nuclear facilities is the latest round in a long-running struggle by Iraq's neighbours to prevent her developing an atomic bomb.

In April 1979, the core of the 70 megawatt research reactor Osirak, ordered from the French, was mysteriously blown-up by saboteurs as it awaited shipment at the southern port of La Seyne-sur-Mer. Osirak was designed to use uranium enriched to more than 90 per cent uranium-235, useable in nuclear weapons.

Last June, an Egyptian overseeing French-Iraqi nuclear cooperation was murdered in Paris, perhaps because of his involvement in that programme. In the opening days of the Iran-Iraq war, the replacement Osirak facility was bombed, though the damage was never disclosed. Though the bombers carried Iranian markings, Israeli involvement was suspected.

Since then, the Iraqis have announced the capture and execution of two groups of terrorists within the country whose plans to attack Iraqi nuclear facilities had been betrayed.

The only surprising element to the announcement by the Israeli Government was its forthrightness. Credit for earlier attacks was never claimed, though Israeli complicity was often alleged. The motive for this attack was the inconclusiveness of its predecessors. After the Seyne-sur-Mer explosion, the French Government failed to convince Iraq to accept a *new reactor using less highly* enriched uranium. When Iraq refused, however, France resumed deliveries for Osirak and, last summer, began to transfer highly enriched uranium.

A clear direction in Iraqi capabilities

The first air attack also apparently failed to inflict more than a temporary setback to Iraqi nuclear efforts. And the Iraqi-based saboteurs had all been intercepted before they could carry out their attack.

The Israelis' motive for a public admission this time can partly be explained by the clear direction emerging in Iraqi technical capabilities. The foundation of the Iraqi nuclear energy programme was laid by the Soviet Union when Moscow supplied Baghdad with a small research reactor which became operational in 1968.

The programme developed slowly, however, until the aftermath of the 1973 Middle East war. In November 1975 Baghdad signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with France which provided for the supply of two French research reactors, cooperation in breeder reactor research, and possibly for the eventual construction of a *900mw pressurized water* reactor.

Of particular importance in this package was the Osirak reactor, since, unlike the earlier Russian reactor, it used highly enriched uranium fuel. Fuel shipments recently reached 72kg of highly enriched *uranium, enough* for about four to five Hiroshima-scale nuclear weapons. By the time of the air attack, both French research reactors were about to start operations. But the French-Iraqi breeder programme and negotiations over the power reactor never got off the ground.

Baghdad diversified its nuclear energy programme by concluding cooperation agreements with Italy in 1977 and Brazil in 1980. Both agreements were designed to build a solid basis of trained nuclear experts. The Italian deal also included the delivery of a so-called "hot cell" facility, which would be able to handle irradiated fuel and help extract weapons-grade material from spent reactor fuel. According to United States intelligence estimates, the facility would be large enough to produce enough *plutonium for roughly* one bomb per year.

Through Brazilian cooperation, the Iraqis hoped to gain indirect access to West German nuclear technology. Germany having agreed in 1975 to supply Brazil not only with several power reactors but also with *uranium enrichment, reprocessing*, and fuel fabrication technologies.

The Iraqis allegedly tried to use their oil leverage to impose terms incompatible with the technology transfer restrictions of the German-Brazilian agreement. In short, the Iraqi nuclear *enterprise has been* steadily moving closer to a nuclear weapons option.

Iraqi technical capabilities must be interpreted in the light of the government's attitude toward nuclear weapons. On paper, Iraqi non-proliferation credentials are in order; the Government has *acceded to the* Non-Proliferation Treaty and has accepted International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards over its nuclear activities. Nevertheless, Iraqi desires for nuclear weapons have been widely suspected, for several reasons.

Fear that Israel already has A-bomb stock

First, Arabs have long feared that the Israelis already have a nuclear weapons stockpile which could be turned against them. Second, the Iraqi nuclear programme has centred on the acquisition of weapons grade materials, rather than on the introduction of commercial power reactors. Third, President Saddam Husain's aspirations for increased international clout, combined with his threats that his enemies would soon be confronted by a new and more formidable Iraqi opponent, have occasioned concern.

And fourth, after last autumn's air attack, the Iraqis briefly refused permission for IAEA inspectors to verify the peaceful uses of the nuclear materials supplied by the French.

If the Israelis have succeeded *in destroying Osirak as well as* the hot-cell, *then the Iraqi programme may have been stopped* in its tracks, for this time it is possible that the French may not come to the rescue. The French Government has become more restrained in its nuclear export policies since the original Osirak agreement was signed in 1975. With M Mitterrand's victory, the French Government has become both more anti-nuclear and pro-Israeli.

Presenting Mitterrand with a fait accompli

In fact, the timing of the Israeli attack may have been determined not only by the im*pending elections there, but also* by the desire to act quickly enough to present Mitterrand with a fait accompli before his administration becomes committed to the continuation of nuclear cooperation with Iraq.

On the other hand the Israeli action may well provoke the *Iraqis to redouble their efforts*, and the French to honour their past commitments, as matters of national pride.

Daniel Poneman and Theodor Winkler

The authors are research associates at the International Institute for Strategic Studies; they are writing here in a personal capacity.

Henry Moore carves out a new career at 82

Britain's most-revered living sculptor, Henry Moore, has revisited one of the haunts of his youth for a new book to be published this autumn.

Last year the British Museum invited Moore, who is almost 83, to revisit their world-famous collection of ancient and primitive sculptures to identify those pieces which most impressed him when he first saw the collection as a student in the 1920s.

Moore, who was delighted by the invitation, toured the museum after hours in his wheelchair speaking his observations into a tape recorder while David Finn, the American photographer, took the pictures.

Twelve hours of tape and hundreds of photographs later the British Museum's publications section had the basis of a new kind of personalised guide. *Henry Moore at the British Museum*, which is to *be published in October, includes* an introduction by the sculptor, ten sketches he made in his youth while pottering around the museum as a student and his own picture-caption notes explaining the attraction of specific sculptures.

Included in the book are several examples of ancient sculptures that influenced the creation of particular Henry Moore works. Thus a photograph of a mother and child carved in wood by the Noopkan Indians of British Columbia is contrasted with Moore's own Family Group.

Another favourite is a wooden fertility god from the Austral Islands in the mid-Pacific. Indeed Moore likes this so much that he persuaded the museum to allow him to make a bronze cast of it—and it now stands in the hallway of his home in Much Hadham, Hertfordshire.

There are likely to be other guides along these lines in future. There must be many famous people like Henry Moore who have, as he told me yesterday, derived their *first inspiration from life and their* second from the British Museum.

Romantic earnings

Touched by the royal romance, the recording industry is enjoying an unprecedented boom in instant nausea.

At least 20 singles celebrating the wedding have so far been released, five of them by market leaders EMI Records whose executives waded through an exciting pile of 400 demonstration discs before making their choice.

The best value appears to be EMI's extended player *Here's to the Couple*, which features Shiela Southern's *White Wedding*, recorded in 1962, *Good Luck, Good Health, God Bless You* by Ruby Murray, Michael Holliday and Eddie Calvert (1956), *Here's to the Couple* by The Spinners (1973) and Solomon King's *She Wears My Ring* (1968).

Matt Monro has chipped in with a timeless piece called, wait for it, *Diana* (not the Paul Anka original) and Minnie and the Metros are expected to leap into the record charts this week at around number 170 with *I want to be Charlie's Angel*.

THE TIMES DIARY



Dieter Pevsner, the son of architect and historian Sir Nicholas Pevsner, is to join publisher André Deutsch on August 1 as joint deputy managing director. Pevsner, 48, who was at one time a senior editor at Penguin Books, has most recently been running his own company, Wildwood House, which he founded 10 years ago with Oliver Caldecott, another editor from Penguin.

Wildwood has had mixed fortunes and Pevsner probably feels relieved to be joining a more established house. In its early days Wildwood had American backing from Random House but they pulled out after only a few years and the firm existed for some time, as Pevsner put it yesterday, "on the smell of a crust of bread". They were taken over by a Dutch firm last year (the same group who have now bought Maurice Temple Smith) and now may be said to have solid backing.

Everybody is being coy as to which ideas and which authors Pevsner might take with him. But I wouldn't be surprised if Fay Godwin follows him before too long. Wildwood's books featuring her landscape photography have been among their more successful ventures and it would be only natural for Pevsner to continue the relationship.

Deutsch, whose publishing symbol is shown here and who has been looking for a right-hand man for several months, says he is "the luckiest man in town" now that Pevsner has agreed to the move. "Dieter is so superbly educated",

Japanese jape

I hear that the scholars of Winchester College have had to resort to fairly extreme measures to deter tourists from penetrating the quieter parts of the school.

The boys especially resent the intrusion of tourists into Chamber Court. The court adjoins the chapel, is a natural sun-trap and the coach-loads interfere with the sun-bathing

So to discourage these unwelcome intruders, the scholars recently mounted a dumb-show. Under the startled gaze of a freshly arrived set of Nikon-clad Japanese, a college boy, arms tied behind back and mouth foaming with toothpaste, darted across the court with a pair of "male nurses" in hot pursuit. Eventually, the nurses caught their quarry and while one pinned him wriggling to the wall, the other—producing a massive syringe—administered a potent sedative.

This is *quite the* wrong psychology of course and can only attract further attention. The next thing they know the boys will be "exposed" by an ATV film unit pretending it is making an advert for suntan lotion.



A shrine saved

Vita Sackville West's writing room in Sissinghurst Castle, Kent, which is one of the most popular literary shrines in the country, is steadily deteriorating. Mildew, damp and other blemishes have appeared on the walls of the room where the great lady wrote such works as *No Signposts in the Sea*. Now it is to be redecorated in a most unusual manner.

In September, when the last of this season's visitors have gone, the room will be stripped bare of the brown lining paper which Miss West installed in 1932; damp-proofing will be put in, and Deidre Clancy, the theatrical designer and costumier who has worked on such productions as *Volpone*, *Strife* and *The Playboy of the Western World* for the National Theatre, will redecorate the room.

Ms Clancy intends a "silver birch" effect for the room but it has *taken her quite some time* to find a paper with the properties she wants. However, a few days ago she was standing in bakery and found she had stepped on exactly what she was looking for: the lining to the flour bags in which bakers take their deliveries. She has been in touch with the firm which makes the paper and they have *agreed* to provide enough rolls to redecorate the entire room.

When "distressed" with a wet sponge, this paper apparently achieves an instantaneous aged appearance. I know the feeling.

Preserved

The discovery of the *mummified* body of a 40-year-old newborn baby in an empty house in Wolverhampton is not perhaps as extraordinary an event at it appears on first sight. Professor Keith Simpson, the senior home office pathologist, tells me that newborn babies are much more likely to become mummified than adults.

Apparently, their bodies have not had time to acquire the bacterial organisms that speed the decomposition process. Simpson, who encounters the odd instance of mummification (literally, the drying out and eventual desiccation of a cadaver) in the course of his work, can number some especially grisly mummifications among his memories.

He recalls with particular feeling "the Dobkin case" in which Rachel Dobkin's mummified body was found under a slab of stone in the cellar of a baptist church in Vauxhall in 1943. Her murderer had made the mistake of sprinkling her body with lime which, contrary to *his expectations*, has preservative rather than degenerative effects.

Apparently Britain's climate is not on the whole very conducive to mummification. Even under ideal conditions—a warm house with a fairly dry atmosphere and a slight draught—it can take five or six months. Professor Simpson suggests the chimney is the best place. In Egypt on the other hand the climate is ideal—a body can mummify within seven days.

A rare flap

Aspreys, the Bond Street jewellers, are hopping mad that a jewelled falcon, with ruby eyes, gold beak and gold claws, which should have been on display in its window today to coincide with King Khalid's visit, is still stuck out at Heathrow, held up by Customs officers taking part in the civil servants' industrial action.

The King is a noted customer of the firm and, of course, a passionate falconer. His visit would therefore have provided the ideal opportunity to sell this particular item which, with another piece also held up on its way from Geneva, is valued at £500,000.

Peter Watson

هكذا من الأصل

Saudi Arabia

King Khalid ibn Abdul Aziz arrives in Britain today on a four-day state visit. This report looks at the most economically powerful nation in the Arab world, and its long-standing links with Britain



Brian Harris

Seats of power: The royal air terminal at the new King Abdul Aziz International Airport, Jiddah, showing portraits of past and present rulers of Saudi Arabia and an heir to the throne. Left to right: the late Kings Faisal, Saud and Abdul Aziz, founder of the dynasty, the reigning King Khalid, and Crown Prince Fahd.

Oracle and a pivot in insecure world

When Mr Philip Habib, the *American special envoy to* the Middle East, set about trying to resolve the crisis in Lebanon, his ports of call included not only Jerusalem and Damascus — capitals of the potential belligerent countries — but also Riyadh, where he discussed Saudi mediation in the dispute.

Nothing could better illustrate the pivotal role which *Saudi Arabia now occupies* in the Middle East. In the councils of the Arab world, it is Saudi power and influence which as often as not holds the key. Over Lebanon, indeed, it was Saudi Arabia which facilitated the setting up of the predominantly Syrian Arab Deterrent Force in 1976, at the Arab summits in Cairo and Riyadh.

Ideologically, the Syria of President Assad and the Saudi Arabia of King Khalid have almost nothing in common. Yet it is automatically assumed that Saudi counsel will be listened to and heeded in Damascus, and at the recent Arab League meeting in Tunis it was Saudi Arabia that took the lead in sowing the seeds of a solution to the Lebanese problem.

Saudi Arabia's importance is partly a matter of geography. It occupies the largest *chunk of the Arabian peninsula*, bounded on the one side by the littoral states of The Gulf and on the other by the Red Sea. In strategic terms, it is a prize which *both the Soviet Union and* the United States have an interest in winning.

The fact that it is the world's largest oil exporter gives the prize even greater glitter. More than one third of known oil reserves in the non-Communist world are to be found there, more than 40 per cent of Opec output is accounted for by Saudi production. Whether the Saudi regime chooses to keep its oil in the ground and raise prices, or — as it did at the recent Opec meeting in Geneva — to keep *production high and maintain* price stability is a matter of crucial concern for the world economy. Equally, Saudi Arabia needs Western investment and technology if *it is to modernize its* traditional Islamic society.

Above all, the Saudis need Western — and particularly American — protection against what they see as the threats to their security. Seen from Riyadh or Jiddah, the world looks fairly ominous. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan confirmed the *worst Saudi fears of aggressive* Russian intentions in The Gulf region, since it brought Soviet troops to within 300 miles of the vital Straits of Hormuz, through which much of The Gulf's oil supplies have to pass on their way to the West.

Saudi rulers had already felt menaced by the emergence of a radical, pro-Soviet *Marxist regime in South* Yemen — more properly, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen — and by events in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. The invasion of Afghanistan was taken as further evidence of a Soviet attempt to encircle and strangle Saudi Arabia, with Soviet control of its oilfields as the ultimate goal.

This *view of Soviet intentions* fits in well with present thinking in Washington. Both Saudi Arabia and the United States see Afghanistan, the revolution in Iran and the war between Iran and Iraq as causes of instability.

The Carter Administration supplied Saudi Arabia with advanced F15 fighter aircraft, *but not with up-to-date* missiles for the F15s such as the Sidewinder. Nor would it provide the Saudis with aircraft for mid-air refuelling, on the grounds that *they could be used to extend* Saudi firepower and turn it against Israel.

President Reagan — despite his pro-Israeli sympathies — is apparently prepared to overlook such considerations. He has run into stiff Congressional opposition to his proposal to sell Saudi Arabia not only offensive weaponry for its F15s but *also further AWACs*, radar surveillance aircraft. Four AWACs were *supplied* to Saudi Arabia by President Carter, but they were — and are — under American command, *whereas further* AWACs would come under direct Saudi control after an initial period.

The Saudi perception does differ from that of the Reagan Administration, however. Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, has tried in vain to persuade Arab leaders that the immediate threat to the Arab world comes from the Soviet Union rather than from Israel, and has sought to construct a "strategic general agreement" in the Middle East in which Riyadh would form a crucial link. The Saudis, despite their apprehension over Moscow's expansionism, insist that the greater *threat to peace in the Middle* East derives from what they see as the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

This difference in emphasis is a cause of tension *between Saudi Arabia and* the West. Last August, Crown Prince Fahd — the Saudi Prime Minister, and strong man of the regime — called for a new "holy war" *or jihad against* Israel, a call which was reiterated at the Islamic summit in Taif, at the beginning of this year. The Saudis, it is true, are more concerned over the *question of Jerusalem as a* holy place of Islam than they are with the fate of the Palestinian people. Their preoccupation with the Jewish state is a genuine one all the same.

It is probably on the question of local security in the Gulf region itself that Saudi and Western views most closely coincide. Saudi Arabia has taken the lead in setting up a Gulf Cooperation Council, a body which was first mooted at the Taif summit and finally took shape at the *end of May*. The Council — which consists of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain — is a collective response to the threat of regional instability.

Its members differ on what role the Western powers should play in backing up this coordinated effort, and it is Saudi Arabia which has emerged as the local power with a view acceptable to both sides.

Oman would like to see the United States playing an active role, and might even provide bases for the proposed *Rapid Deployment* Force. At the other end of the spectrum, Kuwait prefers a purely local defence arrangement, with no involvement by the great powers. *The Saudi formula, which* seems likely to hold sway, is that the Gulf states should improve their own forces while accepting or even encouraging the idea of a *discreet, "over the horizon"* Western military presence.

That the Gulf states need Western protection of this kind is beyond question. The Saudi Armed Forces themselves are woefully inadequate, and poorly trained. Riyadh has looked to countries like Pakistan to provide skilled manpower for its Army. It is now beginning to build up a Navy with the help of the French. As for the Saudi Airforce, apart from the American F15s, much of the equipment — including a fleet of British Lightnings — is aging fast.

For this reason King Khalid's visit to Britain will not only be concerned with the broad brush strokes of strategy in the Gulf, but also with the fine detail of military hardware. *Mrs Thatcher's* visit to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states in April was instrumental in creating the kind of harmonious *atmosphere in which such* cooperation could be seriously considered, after a period in which Anglo-Saudi relations had been cool.

An enhanced Army, Navy *and Airforce will not*, however, necessarily provide the Saudi royal family with protection against the other main threat it faces: potential instability inside the country *itself. Both the seizure of the* Grand Mosque at Mecca in November 1979 and the Shiite riots at Qatif in the oil-rich Eastern Province shortly afterwards gave the Saudi *system a jolt whose tremors* can still be felt.

The Saudi rulers have *made great strides* both socially and economically, and King Khalid has ruled far more by general agreement than did his predecessor, King Faisal. The Islamic *body of laws known as Sharia* operates far more democratically than many Westerners suppose, and allows for a flow of information from bottom to top as well as *from top to bottom*.

But the Saudi system is none the less top heavy. There is resentment of the privilege and conspicuous consumption enjoyed by the *myriad members of the royal* family, all of which stands in sharp contrast to the austere *tradition of the Wahabi sect* on whose Islamic values the Saudi state is founded. King Khalid, who was chosen to succeed Faisal in 1975 because of his retiring nature and ability to conciliate, has so far managed to steer Saudi Arabia through the quicksands of a complex foreign policy, and at the same time to keep the *powerful rival princes* at his elbow under control. His task grows no easier as Saudi Arabia approaches its fiftieth anniversary in 1982.

Richard Owen

David Spanier examines Anglo-Saudi relations

Contact closer after dispute

Diplomacy sometimes moves in a mysterious way. The dispute over the television film *Death of a Princess* has had the effect of drawing Anglo-Saudi relations closer than they have been for a long time.

It would obviously be going too far to describe the two countries as enjoying a warm friendship; their cultures are too far apart for that, leaving aside all the other obstacles of language, religion and distance. But on the British Government's side there is a much greater awareness and understanding of Saudi sensibilities and aspirations, and there is more than might appear in common between the two countries in their international policy.

What is particularly striking is how one of Lord Carrington's main ideas about the Middle East took hold during his visit to Saudi Arabia at the beginning of 1980. It was directly implanted in the Foreign Secretary's mind by Prince *Saud* al-Faisal, Foreign *Minister*, which shows the influence personal contacts can have.

Just after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan the Foreign Secretary set off on a lightning tour of South-west Asia, to rally support and show the flag. After a stopover in Turkey talking about the Western alliance, and a couple of days in Oman listening to the Sultan's request for new arms, Lord Carrington found himself in the blazing sunshine of Riyadh.

It was a difficult mission with no precise objective in view and perhaps the Foreign Secretary was especially receptive to a simple clear idea when it was put to him.

In any case, what Prince Saud explained was that it was useless for Western leaders to express anxiety about security in The Gulf and seek Arab cooperation in *resisting Soviet expansion*ism if they failed, as a first priority, to tackle the Arab-Israel dispute, by securing the rights of the Palestinians. This was not a new idea, but the moment was right — Lord Carrington's attentions were already turning to the Middle East after the long haul with Zimbabwe — and it definitely registered.

His visit convinced Lord Carrington of the need to do something constructive about the Arab-Israel dispute, in a European context, a conviction which persuaded him to push the so-called "European initiative" of the Venice declaration later that summer. It was a joint European effort, but Lord Carrington played a leading part in it.

No doubt the Venice Declaration would have been made even if the Foreign Secretary had not visited Riyadh. But it is significant that he seized on the idea in the context of Anglo-Saudi relations.

The fact that the Venice *Declaration intensely* annoyed the Israelis, and did not please the Palestine Liberation Organization all that much either, is another matter. Britain is still pushing *the idea behind it, which* is that both Israel and the Palestinians must move towards each other; the Palestinians in recognizing Israel's right to exist on one *side, and Israel in accepting* the Palestinians' right to self-determination on the other.

The success of this visit, however, when eveything seemed to go well, did *not* prevent the serious rupture in Anglo-Saudi relations caused by the television film a few weeks later. Probably the Foreign Office should have reacted earlier or faster, to assuage the outraged feelings that the film was bound to arouse, but time was short.

The Saudis are far more exposed to the English language and the British press than to other foreign media. Coming after the seizure of the mosque in Mecca and sniping from the new Iranian regime, they were *especially* sensitive to what was interpreted as an attack on Islam and their own position as upholders of the faith.

The Saudi Government felt *that a strong protest was* needed. Possibly opinion was divided between the more traditionally-minded members of the leadership, who felt insulted, and those who took a broader *view* and did not wish to upset relations with a friendly country. In the event, the final decision was to inform the British Ambassador that his presence in the kingdom was no longer welcome.

It was hard luck on James Craig, an experienced Arabist and only recently arrived. But his departure was seen as a strong gesture, not a diplomatic break. The embassy continued to function.

The British Government explained, very properly, that it has no direct control

continued on next page

Low-key UK influence since lost early initiative

Fantasists like to speculate how Saudi Arabia would look today if the British had hung on to their oil exploration concession in 1927. In the event they let the concession lapse *and it was picked up by* Socal of the United States in 1933. Oil was discovered five years later.

But even without oil interests Britain has played *an important part in* establishing King Abdul-Aziz Ibn Saud's supremacy over the rest of the Arabian peninsula. At the turn of the century, Britain was the dominant power in most of the surrounding states: (Kuwait, Muscat, Oman, Aden, Egypt, Sudan and Iraq) and keen to replace Ottoman Turkish influence wherever it could. A treaty signed with Britain in 1915 recognized Ibn Saud's sovereignty in eastern and central Arabia — the Nejd and Al-Hasa. Full diplomatic re*lations with his expanded* kingdom were established in 1927. Apart from a gap between 1956 — after the Suez crisis — and 1963, those relations have been maintained.

Early understanding between the two countries was greatly helped by talented British representatives in the area: Percy Cox, Captain Shakespear and the enigmatic St John Philby. Philby was the closest of them to Ibn Saud, although his own interests did not always coincide with those of Britain. When he set up his own commercial car agency in Jiddah the contract was with Ford, not a British company. But he did suggest to Ibn Saud that his kingdom should have a radio network, landing Marconi a useful contract in 1930.

British-Saudi defence cooperation is nothing new. The British were shipping arms, at a punishing price, to Ibn Saud's supporters in the 1920s. That cooperation lives in the form of long-standing contracts to train and upgrade the Royal Saudi Air *Force, being handled* by the British Aircraft Corporation. This includes the maintenance of an aging fleet of Lightning fighters. There is a British advisory force with the Saudi national guard, including teams from the Royal Engineers and the Royal Signals. The government-owned Cable & Wireless is building an ent--- telecommunications network for the national guard

Such cooperation pales into insignificance beside the huge military construction programme being undertaken for the Saudis by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. While BAC has been building air bases at Tabuk and Khamis Mushayt, the American engineers are involved in building military cities from scratch at Tabuk and Hafr al-Batin, naval bases at Jubayl and Jiddah, a military academy and a military headquarters in Riyadh. The United States minces no words about its special relationship with Saudi Arabia and its concern to defend its oil interests in The Gulf. Stalked by the *ghost of its colonial past*, however, Britain has been careful not to use the Saudi defence agreements as an excuse to wave the flag.

Compared with the American, British influence in all aspects of Saudi social and commercial development is low-key. British-educated Saudis, compared with those educated in the United States, are in a minority. Yet that minority is often highly influential in Cabinet or in the offices of deputy ministers. Some of the big *merchant families* are notably pro-British rather than *pro-American. One* long-serving expatriate can remember when the Alireza family was able to field a complete, and effective, cricket eleven between the ages of 10 and 50.

One thousand Saudis study in Britain at any one time. In October 1975 Britain and Saudi Arabia signed a memorandum of understanding and a cultural and technical cooperation agreement. Under this agreement the British Council has become the main body responsible for cooperation on cultural affairs, education and manpower development. It runs an English language training institute in Riyadh, largely at its own expense, and that is the foundation of its activities in the kingdom.

The council's language teaching scope has expanded, since it first started there in 1966, to the King Abdul-Aziz University in Jiddah, where *there are between 60 and 70* British Council-appointed staff, the English Language Centre in Mecca, the King Faisal University Medical Faculty, the Institute of Public Administration, both in Riyadh and Dammam, and the University of Petroleum and Minerals and the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (Petromin). There are also British Council teachers at various secondary schools.

British medical skill is in big demand in Saudi Arabia, although it has to compete with the American, the Belgian, the Egyptian and the Indian. The Saudi Health Ministry cannot get enough British doctors and nurses and one of its perennial pleas is for more places for Saudi students at British medical schools. Administrators of the British Department of Health and Social Security have been helping the ministry with a *development* programme since 1978. The Allied Medical Group, which is now British Government-owned, is running and maintaining a military hospital in Riyadh.

Of all British influences, however, perhaps the design consultants and engineers have done most to change the face of Saudi Arabia. Time and again for crucial development projects Saudi ministries have picked British consultants, relying on their reputation for fair judgment and integrity. Sir William Halcrow & Partners has left its mark on the important ports of Jiddah and Jubayl, as have Sir Bruce White and Wolfe Barry & Partners at Dammam. Babcock & Wilcox and MacDonald and Huntings have been involved in the vital development of water resources, Ewbank with desalination.

The British have been involved, too, in preserving the Saudi cultural heritage. A study to rehabilitate the wooden-balconied houses in the centre of Jiddah was *done by Dar al-Handasah* (Lebanese in name, but operating from Liverpool and London, as well as Beirut). The Saudi Department of Antiquities also chose Michael Rice & Partners of London to set up six museums at archaeological sites across the country.

Such involvement may be *small in financial terms, but* the British contribution to Saudi cultural affairs, education and vocational training carries considerable weight when reckoned over the long term — the mutual benefit helping to cement over the cracks which have appeared from time to time in diplomatic relations.

David Shirreff

Anglo-Saudi trade

Mutual awareness between two peoples grows as commercial links are forged

Trade links between Saudi Arabia and Britain, strengthened last year, could expand further with the launching of Saudi Arabia's latest five-year plan, under which some £100,000m will be spent up to the middle of the decade. That is because the switch of emphasis away from projects like road-making and other construction opens the field to smaller contracts, even in the range of £50m or less, which are the ones British companies have been most successful in securing.

Although the trade basis for links between the two countries is the most obvious sign of common interest, cultural awareness is growing as a result.

About 30,000 Britons are working in Saudi Arabia. Many British consultants know the kingdom almost as well as their home counties: the Association of Consulting Engineers in its guide to overseas work involving its members last year lists nearly 50 projects in Saudi Arabia, usually entailing months of familiarization in the kingdom for the consulting teams.

A Saudi-UK Commission, established a few years ago to promote joint cooperation, led to other signposts on the route to stronger links between the countries. Advisers and training were provided on a significant scale to help the Saudi development programme and the British Council assisted in technical and language education.

British electrical skill was offered to help operation and management of Riyadh's electricity supply system and British experts assisted with health department work in Saudi Arabia. A Saudi-British economic cooperation office in Riyadh has done much to promote technical cooperation between the two countries.

The trade links are nevertheless more embracing, and change — in the form of encouragement of joint ventures between Saudi and British companies — will bring individuals from the two countries closer together in business relationships more permanent than those developed when fulfilling specific contracts.

Saudi Arabia is Britain's biggest market outside the United States and Europe. Exports to Saudi Arabia last year, worth more than £1,000m, showed a near 18 per cent rise on the 1979 total. Imports to Britain from Saudi Arabia, largely of crude oil, amounted to not far short of £2,000m worth last year.

A key area is the defence sector where substantial purchases are planned. One of the largest potential contracts in the defence area, which the Prime Minister almost certainly discussed on her recent visit, was the purchase of up to 100 Tornados, the medium-range swing-wing fighter aircraft, built jointly by Italy, West Germany and Britain, although the hoped-for deal has been complicated by continuing German sensitivity to arms sales to the Middle East. Britain's Hawk trainer/fighter is another aircraft which is thought to have impressed the Saudi Government and which may well be sold to the kingdom.

Britain supplied the Saudi Air Force with its Strikemaster training aircraft and the replacement of those aircraft could open up the way for sales of the British Aerospace-built Hawk. Britain has already made it clear that it would be prepared to sell other items of defence equipment, including tanks, but the controversial planned sale of surveillance aircraft together with fighters and missiles by the United States is now the major preoccupation in both Washington and Riyadh.

More than half Britain's exports to the kingdom are capital goods in the form of plant and equipment. But there are other important export sectors such as electricity power supply and telecommunications, chemicals, timber products and consumer goods. Processed foodstuffs from Britain are finding their way in increasing volume to Saudi Arabia, where British jams and other preserves, confectionery, tea and frozen foods are prominent on supermarket shelves.

Cigarettes, clothing and furniture are other items being imported from Britain.

A dip in British exports in the middle of last year, after the controversy over the *Death of a Princess* television film, may have depressed the 1980 figures below their potential, so that the rate of growth this year, as Saudi demand continues to expand, could well show an improvement.

The trading opportunities for Britons resulting from the Saudi five-year plan — with double the spending of the previous plan — were underlined in a recent assessment* of such opportunities by the Committee for Middle East Trade (COMET).

Saudi Arabia is now the eleventh largest importer in the world, COMET points out. But Britain's share of the Saudi market, though substantial in cash terms, is not quite 8 per cent, rather less than Britain's share of Middle East markets in general of about 10 per cent. Saudi imports should grow during the period of the new plan at an annual rate in real terms of 7 per cent, faster than most forecasts of real increase in world trade as a whole.

The scope for British business under the plan is greater than might be expected because there is more emphasis than in previous plans on requirements which British firms should be more able than others to meet, the report says.

More importance is given to projects in productive industries apart from construction, such as manufacturing, mining and agriculture. Projects are also more likely to be broken up into small contracts than in the past, the report says.

Educational training and particularly training in maintenance skills, will have a high priority during the five-year plan. Greater emphasis is being placed on improving agriculture and there will be increased demand for animal feed concentrates and for packaging plants and possibly processing plants to meet growing demand for vegetables and fruit, dairy products and poultry.

The commercial and services sector of the Saudi economy expanded fast in the last plan, but the new one will pay more attention to consolidating its organization and structure, COMET says. There will be greater emphasis on raising productivity levels, improving management skill and increasing specialization.

But the report emphasizes that British companies will have to be prepared to meet several conditions. One will be the transfer of technology when performing contracts. There will also have to be more training of Saudi nationals as part of a contract.

But probably the most important difference is that they must be prepared not merely to export to Saudi Arabia but also to set up joint ventures with Saudi companies instead of acting through a local agent. Lord Selsdon, COMET's chairman, believes that the Saudi Government is eager to encourage British industry and commerce to participate more actively in Saudi projects and will give consideration to joint ventures.

A similar point has been made by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, who believes joint ventures offer a golden opportunity to British business under the five-year plan. More of these ventures would not necessarily lead to a reduction in direct exports from Britain, Mr Parkinson is convinced.

At the last count well over 100 British companies had already moved into joint ventures in a wide range of activities, including construction and manufacturing.

Mr Parkinson believes the two countries can work closer together for mutual benefit, with Britain contributing to both Saudi Arabia's economic base and its human resources. This is certainly the promise held out by the five-year plan.

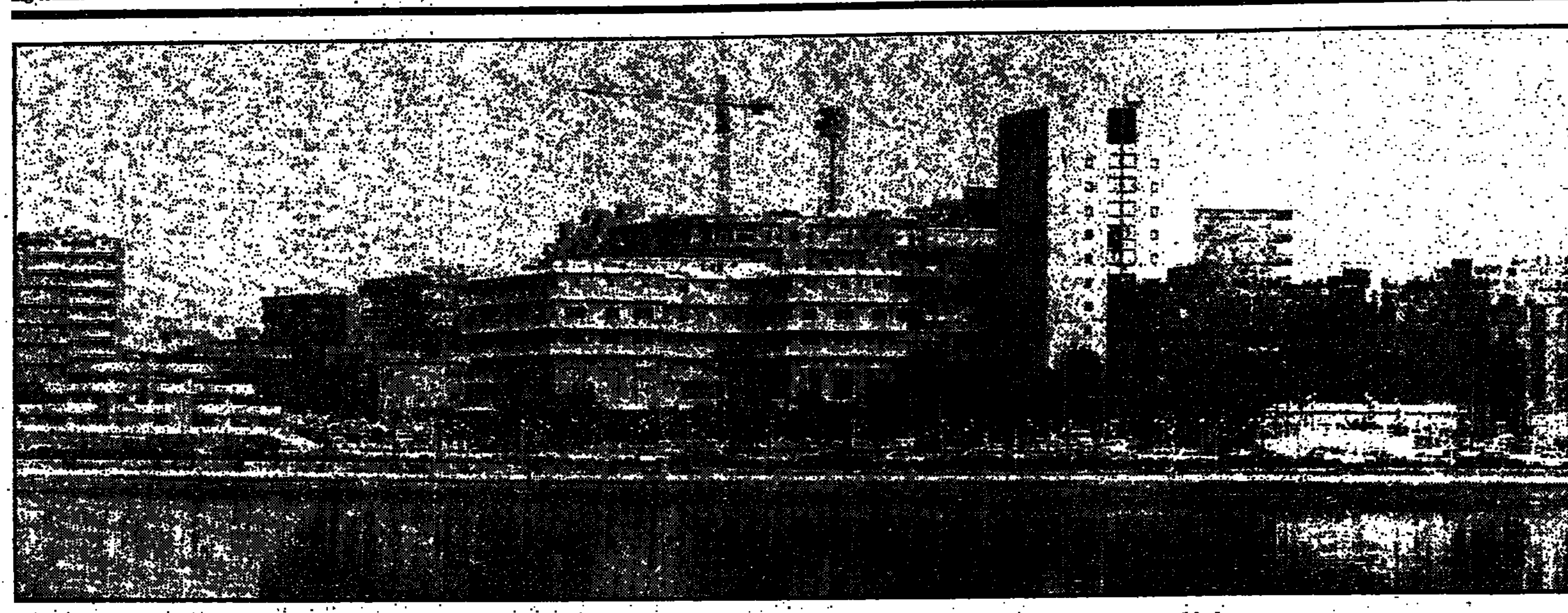
It remains to be seen how far there will be a helping hand from the British Government on the larger contracts which have tended to elude British companies. A promise of help was hinted by the Prime Minister when she visited Saudi Arabia earlier this year, and with so many other governments giving more positive help to their nationals in hunting contracts, assistance would be a relief to British companies.

The COMET report makes this point: "Although additional financial help cannot easily be given by the Government to British exporters, they can reasonably expect the Government, acting directly or indirectly in consortia through nationalized industries, to make a positive promotional effort on their behalf, if they are to be successful in winning Saudi contracts against increasing competition from other countries".

Possibly an encouraging augury on larger contracts was the £150m two-year contract secured last month by a group of 10 British companies for supplying medical services to the Saudi Arabian national guard. The announcement came in the wake of Mrs Thatcher's visit and at least two British Government departments were involved in the two-year negotiations, which were successful despite strong competition from Belgium, France and the United States.

* The Third Saudi Arabian Development Plan 1980-85: *Committee for Middle East Trade, 33 Bury Street, London SW1; £5.*

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor



Towering office blocks on the waterfront at Jiddah bear witness to the rapid growth of commerce and industry.

Industry

Huge boost for gas production

As part of the latest plan, a new gas gathering system is scheduled to become operational next year and will process up to 3,500,000 cu ft of gas daily, representing about 80 per cent of gas which has previously been wastefully flared. The effect of this scheme will be to increase the world's supply of natural gas liquids by an estimated 10 per cent. Natural gas liquids produced in the eastern sector of the country will be transported across Saudi Arabia in a pipeline which will run from Shedgum to Yanbu.

Pivots of the planned industrial development will be Yanbu on the Red Sea and Jubayl on The Gulf. At Yanbu the industrial development stems from a royal decree enacted six years ago which led to the creation of a royal commission to put into effect the basic public services for the new city. Petromin, the state oil and gas company, is already will advanced with construction of a new refinery which will be commissioned next year. Its production, with an eventual capacity of 420,000 barrels a day, is destined principally for the domestic market.

Another refinery, geared to export, is being built as a joint venture between Petromin and Mobil with an eventual capacity of 500,000 barrels daily. The export refinery is scheduled to be operational in three years' time.

A petrochemical plant being built as a joint venture between Mobil and SABIC, costing an estimated $2,000m, is scheduled to be brought on stream in 1984, producing the equivalent of 450,000 barrels a day in lubricants and other oils. The developments at Yanbu include five special purpose harbours, and the city also incorporates a 200 hectare industrial park with 20 leases already signed for a range of construction-related industries and consumer goods producing companies.

At Jubayl, the kingdom's largest industrial complex, a range of other large-scale industrialization projects is under way, allied to further extensive public service developments. Already 70 per cent of port facilities have been completed but an extensive road-building programme is planned to facilitate the further industrial development of Jubayl.

The Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation, established five years ago, is playing a key role in the expansion at Jubayl and elsewhere. Some of the original petrochemical plants which were planned have been shelved but others are going ahead, including a methanol production plant in cooperation with Celanese-Texas Eastern and another in concert with a group of five Japanese companies.

Plans for a fertilizer complex and an aluminium smelter and mill have been postponed but other primary metallurgical projects are going ahead. The first of two iron direct reduction furnaces to be operated by Hadeed, the Saudi iron and steel company, is scheduled to begin production next year and the second a year later, when capacity will be 800,000 tonnes annually.

Germany is playing a key role in the provision not only of the furnaces, but also the three electric arc furnaces that will transform the basic sponge iron from the reduction plants into steel billets. Associated with the iron and steelmaking plant at Jubayl is a rolling mill plant which initially will have an annual output of 350,000 tonnes a year of steel bars and wire, which will rise to full capacity in 1985.

Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Finance

Bank breaks records

Wherever traders and merchants gather, so bankers and insurance agents will not be far away. Saudi Arabia is now Britain's biggest export market in the Middle East, and a country with which financial links, although well-established, are growing quickly. Such connexions work both ways: British companies are anxious to get a foothold in or maintain and build up their business in so prosperous a market; but Saudi companies and individuals have become rapidly aware of the range of financial services available, outside the kingdom as well as inside.

As so often in relations between Britain and Middle East countries, one of the first formal links was that doyen of British banking in the region, the British Bank of the Middle East. Attracted by the gold, textile and coffee business centred on Jiddah, the BBME opened a branch in the city in the nineteenth century.

Little could the bank's directors have known that its business would reach its present proportions. In July 1978 the bank, along with all other foreign banks in the kingdom, was Saudiized, 60 per cent of the equity passing into local hands. But BBME retains 40 per cent, and last year saw financial records broken. Time deposits grew by no less than 500 per cent to 1,775m rials, while loans and advances went up by 30 per cent to 1,762m rials.

Now renamed the Saudi-British Bank, the former imperial institution is settling comfortably into its new role. Net income almost trebled last year to 96.1m rials and a dividend of 16 per cent was declared. Total assets were not sluggish either: they advanced from 837m rials in 1979 to 4,314m rials.

Reflecting this success, unmarred by the steadily rising interest which Saudi depositors quietly expect from their deposits, the bank is adding to its nine branches. The headquarters will be moved from Jiddah to a new building in Riyadh, perhaps reflecting the corresponding shift of power within the kingdom. Main offices are being constructed in Riyadh, Jiddah and Buraidah, while branches will be built in Riyadh, Hofuf, Dammam and Khobar.

When one remembers that the BBME is not the biggest commercial bank in Saudi Arabia, the profitability and potential of the business is obvious. Few British banks, large or small, retail or merchant, do not have connexions with the country. Indeed, the bankers in Jiddah and, to an increasing extent in Riyadh, form the core of expatriate society, in alliance with the diplomats.

The business really falls into two parts. Trade and project finance is the older activity, but investment advice and services, frequently to private clients, is of growing importance. Competition in both areas is intense, not just from other foreign banks — European, American, and Japanese, but from Saudi banks as well.

British companies started with some advantages. Their trade with the country and the region goes back many years.

But this tradition, although valuable, guarantees nothing, and British firms have been obliged to fight hard. The Jiddah representative of one well-known London merchant bank conducts his search for private investment clients from a Portakabin in the garden of his Jiddah home; others have discovered that business confidence takes a long time to develop and that clients do not automatically flock to avail themselves of services.

That said, the financial relations between the two countries are closer than ever. The difference is that the common interests are more diverse and are often partly concealed by companies with several owners, or which originate in Saudi Arabia. An example is the Saudi Arabian Investment Company, a leading adviser to wealthy and influential Saudis, including members of the royal family.

SAIC is run by the four al-Moghrabi brothers, who came from Egypt. The company has a bond fund in London, and attracted some publicity when it started the HG Tubes business in conjunction with the Welsh Development Agency, making it the first Arab company to invest in Wales. Similar, but even more exclusive, is Finrab Trust, an investment operation technically registered in Curaçao, which is run by Prince Mohammad bin Fahd, son of Crown Prince Fahd, and includes among its beneficiaries Mr Mwaffaq Mafani, one of the owners of the Dorchester Hotel.

Finrab's business, estimated to cover funds of about $100m, is in fact conducted from London. A stroll down almost any street or alley in the City will show why. Every Saudi bank, especially the major ones such as the National Commercial Bank and the Riyadh Bank, has offices in London. Equally important are the jointly-owned banks such as the Saudi International Bank, which was founded six years ago with the National Westminster as a 15 per cent shareholder and is based in London.

Michael Prest

Contact closer now

continued from previous page

of what British papers write and what British television shows the public — a fact which is well understood by most Saudis, especially those who know the West. And however keen both sides were to get back to normal, the British Government's relationship with the media could not change.

Perhaps if the film had been preceded and followed by some discussion or explanation, as happened when it was then shown in the United States, it might not have caused such offence. Anyway, Lord Carrington viewed the film, pronounced it bad, and made it clear he regretted what had happened. After a suitable lapse of time, the ambassador returned.

Considering the differences in social attitudes and the fact that there are 30,000 British people working and living in Saudi Arabia, and thousands of Saudis visit Britain, especially in the summer months, it is surprising that there are not more incidents or misunderstandings than there are.

The reality is that Britain and Saudi Arabia can help each other over quite a wide area. Britain provides technical assistance, training, language teaching and so on, and benefits in return through access to an expanding export market. Moreover Britain, as a major oil exporter, is not dependent on Saudi Arabian oil; though a substantial quantity is refined in Britain, and unlike some other European countries is not seeking a trade-for-oil relationship.

Britain and Saudi Arabia talk seriously together on most regional matters and on wider issues like aid and finance. After the Queen's visit in 1979 the Prime Minister went there this year. So many ministers are making a habit of visits that the Cabinet could probably hold quite a well-informed discussion about Saudi Arabia.

There is ample evidence of good will in both countries and the relationship should flourish. But as the latest little incident, where the BBC postponed showing of a film likely to cause offence, has shown, both sides still have to be somewhat on their guard.

The author is Diplomatic Correspondent.

British travellers and scholars have long been fascinated by the Arabian heartland. In these two articles, Sarah Searight, author of 'The British in the Middle East', considers the Arabian peninsula through the eyes of both the explorers and the scholars

Concrete conceptions take the desert tent

The British were very little interested in the territory now known as Saudi Arabia until the early nineteenth century. However, the weakness of the Ottoman Empire, Wahhabi upheavals in central Arabia, a growing curiosity about the fount of Islam — these finally brought intrepid men and women to its borders.

They fall, not always neatly (Charles Doughty for one straddles the divide), *into two groups: those on* whom one relies primarily for information about Saudi Arabia, and those who lead us there by way of themselves. The former group includes such men as Burckhardt, Sadlier and Philby, though some of them would laugh and others be embarrassed by the description. The second group, however, including Burton, Palgrave, Thesiger, held sway over British imagination for a long time from strength of character, in some cases decorated by the rich flamboyance of their accounts.

Burckhardt went to the Hijaz and the Holy Cities in 1814. Sadlier was sent across Arabia by the East India Company in 1819. It was another 30 years before Richard Burton went to the Holy Cities, disguised as an Indian merchant and travelling with the Damascus caravan, the greatest Haj of all, a huge moving mass of many hundreds of camels and pilgrims, restlessly camping during the hot days and marching at night (much to Burton's rage because it prevented him from seeing the countryside).

Burton's enthusiasm is like that of Elizabethan pilgrims to Jerusalem, their scepticism evaporating before the flame of faith. "There at last it lay", he sighed, overlooking Mecca, "the bourn of my long and weary pilgrimage, realizing the plans and hopes of many and many a long year." There is a melancholy and sensuality about Burton, reinforced by his earlier and later researches into the love life of the East, which appealed to the hungry imaginations of his Victorian public. His journey to Arabia became part of this mystique, which tended then to pass on to the peninsula itself.

William Palgrave, Jewish, ex-Jesuit, who, disguised as a Syrian doctor, was another member of the group that in 1862-63 visited the Saudi headquarters at Riyadh and the headquarters of their rivals, the Rashidis, at Hayil. He said he wanted to "quicken the stagnant waters of orientalism" but the bombastic style of his account, its inaccuracies and exaggerations, led some to doubt that he had actually been. To Palgrave "the men of the land rather than the land of the men" were the main interest and he spun a good tale round them though he preferred the sedentary pleasures of Hayil to campfire life with the Bedu.

Charles Doughty travelled farther from 1874 to 1876 than any foreigner before. His account, *Arabia Deserta*, is an impressive encyclopaedia of information on the *Beduin and their habitat*. His appalling vicissitudes, retold in Spenserian English (as resembling the "purest" Arabic) are part of the epic of Arabia in British eyes — Pilgrim's Progress sung by the Ancient Mariner — although Burton said Doughty's *misfortunes* were all his own fault for making no concessions to Arab sensibilities. Yet of all men it is Doughty who leaves us *with the truest, most honest* picture.

Then there were the Blunts: Lady Anne Blunt, a granddaughter of Byron, was motivated so she said of the journey to Hayil in 1878-79, by a desire to see "the head and centre of the purest Arab breeds of humanity and horseflesh". She subsequently set up a stud for the horseflesh in Sussex. For reasons of sex Gertrude Bell hovers on the edge of the group but her own visit to Hayil in 1914 was not a success and her journey in and out of Arabia was beset by warring and looting tribes for whom any passer-by was legitimate quarry.

And so we come to T. E. Lawrence. He could be included in the more informative group — a highly professional intelligence officer, according to one authority. But there is all the rest of Lawrence colouring our impressions of his Arabia — his own career, the delicious descriptive prose of *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (any number of adjectives can be attached to deserts, it seems), the tragedy of a political situation which he foresaw. "We ourselves felt tiny in it", he wrote of the desert east of Tabuk in the north-west, "and our urgent progress across its immensity was a stillness or immobility of futile effort. The only sounds were the hollow echoes, like the shutting down of pavements *over vaulted places*, of rotten stone slabs when they tilted, under our camels' feet, and the low but piercing rustle of the sand as it crept slowly westward before the hot wind along the worn sandstone". Augustus John's sketch of Lawrence in Arab headdress shows an Englishman in one of his favourite roles.

The last great traveller in the group is Wilfred Thesiger, who crossed the Rub al-Khali, the Empty Quarter, in 1946-47. He was not the first to cross it; Philby and Bertram Thomas had preceded him in 1930 and 1931. But it is Thesiger's account which stays in the mind:

"A cloud gathers, the rain falls, men live; the cloud disperses without rain and men and animals die. In the *deserts of southern* Arabia there is no rhythm of the seasons, no rise and fall of sap, but empty wastes where only the changing temperature marks the passage of the years. No man can live this life and emerge unchanged." No man, it might well be said, can read about it and remain unchanged.

Many might wonder why it should have been this part of the world which captivated the imaginations of those who had never been there as much as of those who had. Thesiger wrote that in the desert he "craved for the past, resented the present, and dreaded the future", and it is perhaps the sturdy timelessness of Arabia's way of life, and the "vast waterless marches of the nomad Arabs, tent dwellers, inhabiting from the beginning as it were beyond the world" (Doughty) which has attracted most. The fascination is now giving way, like the Bedu tents, to more concrete conceptions.



Twentieth-century Britons enjoying weekend sailing near Jiddah, the commercial capital of the Kingdom.

The grand tour taken to extremes

Wilfred Thesiger, when offered a job controlling *locusts in the Rub al-Khali*, the Empty Quarter of Arabia, suggested that he was not an entomologist. Not to worry, said his would-be employer, this was not nearly as important as knowledge of desert travel. Ground knowledge of Arabs, deserts and their ways has always been as essential as the academic discipline.

Essential but by no means a prerequisite. Until the discovery of oil began in the middle of this century to open up the country to easier travel, most visitors to Saudi Arabia acquired their knowledge the hard way and spread it wide. Burckhardt, Sadlier, Doughty, Philby and a succession of British residents on the fringes of Arabia wrote a genre of literature which is rarely published now: accounts not only of journeys but also of the "ologies" — anthro, ento, geo, theo and others besides. Often they were sponsored by learned London societies. A tradition that began as the grand tour taken to extremes was developed by men whose classical education had endowed them above all else with zest to fill in the gaps left by that education.

As late as the mid-eighteenth century the interior of Saudi Arabia remained a blank on most European maps of the area. The Red Sea coast was better known for its ports but Ptolemy was still the main authority for the interior. In the seventeenth century the study of Arabic for biblical research led to interest in the great wealth of Arabic literature for its own sake, including Arab geographers such as Abu-l-Fida and Idrisi (first *translated by Edward* Pococke, first Arabic professor at Oxford).

Towards the end of the eighteenth century George Sale produced a definitive translation of the Koran, and Edward Gibbon a remarkable history of Islam. "'Tis said he has been a Muslim", mocked Johnson, and Thesiger paid Gibbon the compliment of taking his volumes to the Empty Quarter. *In his Decline and Fall* Gibbon praised Islam to spite Byzantine Christianity but in the process dealt some enlightening blows at the wall of intolerance between the two religions.

It was to Mecca that J. L. Burckhardt, an Anglicized Swiss whom I shall claim for the British, came in 1815. No one has bettered Burckhardt for his scholarly descriptions of the Holy Cities and the Haj — "The patient harvest of an observant and leisurely eye". Thirty years later Richard Burton also came, confessed himself unable to improve on Burckhardt and wrote a bad poem, the *Kasidah*, on his return journey to Jiddah, in which he included a pen portrait of his hero Hajji Abdu (alias himself) even more suited to Burckhardt.

"He had travelled far and wide with his eyes open . . . nor was he ignorant of the 'ologies' and the triumphs of modern scientific discovery." Burton's own scholarship is best seen not in his account of the Haj but in the footnotes to the *Thousand and One Nights*, a repertory as Burton described it, of Eastern knowledge "in its esoteric phase".

Burckhardt unveiled the Hijaz in the west. The centre of Arabia was first revealed by Captain Sadlier who was sent from east to west (via Al-Hasa, Nijd and Medina) by an East India Company anxious for the friendship of the Egyptian Ibrahim Pasha who had just defeated the Wahhabi Saudi rulers. A futile journey from Sadlier's point of view — Ibrahim was not the least interested — but his prosaic account filled in some of the blank. Doughty tramped miserably over the north and centre, his chapter headings alone the envy of the modern specialist: how marvellous to roam from costs of victuals to *Moorish* tower guards, to perpendicular inscriptions and wooden locks.

Eastern Arabia meanwhile was explored by Lewis Pelly, who told the Royal Geographical Society that "meeting these Arabs you readily comprehend how they once stormed across the world; and you leave them persuaded that they still possess qualities which may again render them renowned, should outward circumstances favour". Pelly was the first of a number of British political agents living and working on the fringes of the country who used their time to produce valuable accounts of the area.

In this century we have H. St John Philby, who became a Muslim and lived in Saudi Arabia on and off for most of his life. He was the most exhaustive traveller of Arabia, particularly the south and most famously the Empty Quarter. "An unsurpassed guide to terrain, distances, flora and fauna", according to his biographer Elizabeth Monroe, herself the doyenne of Arabists in Britain.

Fauna brought two other enthusiasts to Arabia. Richard Meinertzhagen's *Birds of Arabia* resulted from his particular "ology", a superb and definitive work which encompasses a great deal more than birds. Douglas Carruthers came in search of the oryx, already rare in the wild, which accounts perhaps for his apology that "the treasure is nothing compared with the hunt". He would be pleased to know that the oryx is at least back in the land, kept in semi-captivity by the Qataris.

Today we come to another generation: the specialists, travelling scholars replacing scholarly travellers. The public has changed too; the Middle East Centres of London, Oxbridge, Durham and Exeter cater for a smaller public in this country (and there has been some criticism of this in view of British commercial interest in Saudi Arabia), a larger and more avid one in the country they are studying. It is to Saudi Arabia that these British scholars now contribute their skill — on the languages and archaeology of ancient Arabia, modern Arabic and the society in *which it is spoken*, the changing ecosystems of desert and oasis.

Thesiger did himself and his ilk an injustice, however, when he wrote of the future that many would come to study Arabia who would move by car and communicate by wireless and would never therefore "know the spirit of the land nor the greatness of the Arabs". No one visiting Saudi Arabia to study it today, however, jet and telex bound, can dismiss the heritage of desert lore and Arabian skills of earlier scholars.

[هكذا من الأصل]



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ISRAEL'S PRE-EMPTIVE STRIKE

The claimed destruction by Israel of the Iraqi nuclear installation just outside Baghdad will raise fears of fresh tension in the Middle East. The precision of the attack, and the fact that Sunday was chosen because French technicians at the plant would not be on duty, testify to Israeli skill and sophistication, but do not alter the aggressive and highly dangerous character of the Israeli action.

The Israeli fears which lie behind this drastic act are understandable. Israel feels itself to be surrounded by sworn enemies bent on the destruction of the Jewish state. The possibility that an Arab country might at some stage be in a position to build a nuclear bomb and either use it against Israel, or even merely threaten to do so, has long haunted the minds of Israeli leaders. Israeli intelligence must have secured what it regarded as convincing evidence that this had happened in the case of Iraq. The Iraqis signed an agreement with France in 1975 for the supply of two nuclear reactors for the generation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, a project due to be completed by the end of this year. Israel has always believed that the true Iraqi intention was to acquire the expertise and materials for the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

So it has set out to undermine the French-Iraqi nuclear programme from the beginning. Two years ago, essential parts destined for nuclear reactors at the Baghdad installation were badly damaged in an act of sabotage at a strictly-guarded warehouse near Toulon. A year later, a senior Egyptian nuclear physicist working on the Iraqi project was murdered in Paris. In neither case was responsibility established, but the professionalism of the operations has led to strong suspicion that the Israeli security services were behind both.

To destroy the Baghdad facility — having failed to delay its completion altogether — would be a natural extension of this strategy. There is, however, a fundamental weakness in Israel's policy. Sunday's pre-emptive strike may — from Jerusalem's point of view — have removed the present danger. But eventually the Iraqis will recover, and their nuclear programme will be restored. For that matter, other Arab countries may acquire nuclear reactors and research facilities, as Libya for one has already done. The logic of the Israelis' position, in other words, condemns them to a perpetual struggle to prevent any Arab country from developing nuclear energy, on the grounds that the technology and facilities involved might at some stage be turned against Israel — an impractical and probably self-defeating course of action.

A far better answer lies in the strengthening of the verification procedures employed by the International Atomic Energy Authority in Vienna (IAEA). The present controls are certainly inadequate, and need tightening up. Despite French denials, there is evidence that the Iraqis have been able to evade the conditions imposed and had acquired sufficient weapons-grade enriched uranium to build a nuclear device.

The question is whether Israel, which has its own advanced nuclear programme, will contribute in a positive way to an attempt to improve and increase the powers of the IAEA, or whether it will pursue its present policy of interdiction without regard to the views of the world community. There must be a suspicion that the Israeli attack, coming as it has at the height of the election campaign in Israel, was intended not only to prevent the Iraqi nuclear programme from reaching a critical stage, but also to impress Israeli public opinion with the toughness and determination of the present Israeli Government. The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Begin, has already gained in popularity as a direct result of his belligerent stance towards Syria over the question of Lebanon, and the raid on Iraq seems bound to raise his standing a notch or two higher in the eyes of the Israeli electorate.

Given the broad political picture in the Middle East, the raid is not necessarily in Israel's interests, and could rebound against it. Israel, after all, has de jure peace on its border with Egypt, and de facto peace with Jordan. Even Iraq, distracted by its conflict with Iran, had in practice moved away from the group of radical states — headed by Syria and Libya — which are most vociferous in their opposition to Israel. The only "active" front with which Israel had to concern itself, therefore, was the Syrian one, and Israeli calculations in Lebanon must have been partly based on the assumption that no Arab state — least of all Iraq — was likely to go to the aid of the Syrians in the event of war. The Israeli bombing raid has upset such calculations, and will almost certainly lead to a change in Iraqi thinking. It may cause rejoicing in Israel in the short term, but it has not guaranteed Israeli security in the longer term.

NUCLEAR BALANCE IN EUROPE

The announcement over the weekend that American and Soviet officials are to begin preparatory talks on the reduction of missiles in Europe is a further sign that the Reagan Administration is heeding the views of its European allies on this issue. Until recently the Administration was extremely reluctant to enter arms talks of any sort with the Soviet Union. It had made no move to re-start the Salt talks on strategic arms limitation — leaving the Salt II treaty still unratified. The main emphasis was, and continues to be, laid on building up American military strength, on the principle that the United States would arm first, and then talk. But the representations of Herr Schmidt, and the observations made by the State Department of developments in Europe, have convinced President Reagan and his advisers that this policy will not work in the sensitive area of missiles in Europe.

Nato took a decision in 1979 to deploy a total of 572 Pershing and cruise missiles in five European countries — Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. The objective was that they should be a more effective force than the older missile systems, including aircraft, which had become more vulnerable to Soviet attack; and it was given urgency by the rapid build-up of Soviet SS20s targeted on Europe. Even so, there was reluctance in certain sectors of European public opinion to accept the missiles, and that has continued. Belgium and the Netherlands have still not given parliamentary approval for the missiles allotted to them — and the government which is eventually formed after the recent Dutch election is unlikely to be any more successful. In Britain and West Germany there is opposition on the left wings of the Labour Party and the Social Democratic Party respectively; while in Italy, although opposition has been confined to the Communist Party, the issue has shown signs lately of becoming a more controversial one.

In order to make the deployment of the missiles more acceptable, therefore, their installation has been quite specifically linked to the opening of negotiations with the Soviet Union. In other words, work on the missiles would begin, but at the same time talks would be held to see if Moscow was prepared to make reductions on its side. If it is, some or all of the Nato missiles would not have to be deployed; if it is not, then it becomes patently obvious that they are needed. The Soviet Union at first rejected this approach, saying that it would only talk if Nato previously reversed the decision to deploy the missiles. But it subsequently changed this position in response to an approach from Herr Schmidt. And more recently Herr Schmidt has been actively cajoling the Reagan Administration to begin negotiations along the lines set out by Nato in 1979. His argument is that only if negotiations are really begun will it be possible to hold the line against opponents of the missiles, not just in Germany but elsewhere in Europe.

Washington has now accepted this assessment and talks will begin this week, with a view to a meeting between Mr Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in September. It is important that they should be treated seriously. Until now the Americans have been visibly reluctant about them, while the Europeans, though keen that they should be held, have not reached a common negotiating position. But they need to be approached with the clear intention of either bringing about a real reduction in the number of missiles being deployed in Europe or else demonstrating for all to see that the Soviet Union is not prepared to disarm.

Meanwhile preparations should continue for the deployment of the Nato missiles; and the fact that negotiations are about to get under way should be used to convince doubters that Nato is ready to talk as well as to re-arm. There can be no doubt that Moscow would like to keep its SS20s in place and be spared any response from Nato — a solution recommended by some opponents of the Nato missiles. But if that happened, the whole of western Europe would be exposed to the threat of a Soviet attack, and without any certainty that the United States would put itself at risk in Europe's defence.

LEADERS OF LAST RESORT

Until 1979 there was officially no leader of the Labour Party. The parliamentary party elected its own leader, who was accepted de facto as leader of the whole party. Then in 1978 the party conference voted in favour of the person elected by the PLP being recognized as the official leader of the party. This change was incorporated in a formal constitutional amendment the following year. But this was the beginning not the end of the process. Last year's conference decided that the PLP should no longer have the right to choose the leader, and the special Wembley conference in January created an electoral college for the purpose.

So instead of the parliamentary party's choice being presented as a fait accompli to the party in the country, the electoral college's selection will be foisted on the party in Parliament. That is the natural interpretation of the Wembley conference decision. But Mr James Callaghan took a more robust line in the interview that was published in The Times yesterday: "MPs cannot be expected to accept somebody who is foisted upon them if they do not believe from their knowledge that he is the best man to lead them in the day to day struggle in the House of Commons or into an election".

Mr Callaghan went on to point out that Labour MPs still have the responsibility of electing their own leader and his deputy each year: "I trust they will not deprive themselves of the right to do so". In other words, Mr Callaghan is suggesting that the parliamentary party should not renounce its capacity to provide itself with different leaders if it does not approve of those chosen by the electoral college for the party as a whole.

It would be perfectly possible to establish the custom whereby the party had one leader in the country and a different one in Parliament. That is the practice in West Germany, where the Chancellor or Chancellor-candidate is not usually the same person as the party chairman. The example is often quoted of the Social Democrats there, with Mr Helmut Schmidt as Chancellor enjoying a long and fruitful partnership with Mr Willy Brandt as party chairman.

But the arrangement works well in that instance partly because of the personal factor — Mr Brandt has national authority in his own right without being in any way a rival to Mr Schmidt for the Chancellorship — and partly because it is generally accepted that this division of responsibility is a good idea. That would not be the case with the British Labour Party. When the party conference voted to transfer the responsibility for electing the leader from the PLP to an electoral college it was part of a deliberate campaign to curb the power of the MPs.

That campaign has been misguided in its general and its particular purposes. A party that seeks to curtail the right to independent judgment of its MPs is not likely to develop the wisest policies or to be responsive to the electorate at large; and a party that will not leave the election of its leader to the parliamentary party is depriving itself of the best means of making a wise choice. Labour would have done much better to have stuck with its long-standing leadership arrangement, as Mr Callaghan clearly appreciates. Each change has been for the worse.

But in voting for a change the conference was not voting for a dual leadership. Mr Callaghan is not therefore pointing the way to an amicable division of responsibility that would resolve the party's disputes. He is, on the contrary, suggesting that the parliamentary party should be prepared if necessary to commit an act of defiance. It is essential that it should keep open this possibility, but there should be no illusions about either the implications or the prospects.

If the PLP is unwilling to accept the electoral college's choice for either the leader or his deputy, there would be an even fiercer quarrel within the party than has yet occurred. That might be healthy in the long run, because Labour will go from bad to worse if it does not learn to respect its MPs. But it would take considerable nerve on the part of the PLP to see that battle through, and there is no sign at the moment that it has the stomach for such a fight.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dictating to universities

From Mr K. L. Stretch

Sir, Professor Griffith (June 3) should know that appealing years out of time on grounds that have no legal or equitable justification is a hopeless gesture. Payers of pipers have been calling the tune since time whereof the memory of man runneth not.

The universities sold their freedom when they acquiesced in the transformation of the University Grants Committee from a minor, pump-priming operation into a convenient pork-barrel, providing all their wants without their having to worry about even the remotest market feedback.

If they want to recover their freedom, let them put all their fees up to cover the cost of courses fully. The redistribution of funds to cover whatever level of student support different authorities consider desirable could be dealt with in the promised review of local government finance; while the anomalies and resentment caused by different rates for United Kingdom and foreign students would be liquidated at a stroke.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS STRETCH,
1 Manor Close,
Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
Leicestershire.
June 4.

Graduate prospects

From Dr A. F. Trotman-Dickenson

Sir, Your headline of June 2, "Universities turn out candidates for the dole" is not generally true. Graduates of British universities have a far better chance of obtaining employment than other new entrants to the British job market.

By last December only 7 per cent of those who graduated at UWIST (University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology) in 1980 were classified together as "still seeking" and "temporary employment". Other technological universities have reported similar figures, which have been achieved by an increased entry to industry offsetting a decrease into public service. The value of a vocational degree is clearly demonstrated. It is unfortunate that cuts in university expenditure will in future deny many young people this path to success.

Yours faithfully,
A. F. TROTMAN-DICKENSON,
The University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology,
Cardiff.
June 4.

Children and the bomb

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge (Conservative)

Sir, The Bishop of Tonbridge writes in his letter of June 2: "They [the young] are as patriotic as the rest, but they see no point in the use [my italics] of weapons which are unselective, indecisive and massively destructive."

This seems to be muddled thinking. The whole point of the nuclear deterrent in the West is to prevent war and the use of these weapons. This policy has been successful for over 30 years. If the West were to abandon the nuclear deterrent unilaterally there would be nothing to stop a Soviet invasion, with their enormous superiority of conventional weapons — as happened in Afghanistan and may happen in Poland. I think normal children are perfectly capable of understanding this.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STOKES,
House of Commons,
June 2.

Music in hospitals

From Mr Sam Heppner

Sir, In claiming that "few musicians can have performed in psychiatric hospitals", Peter Watson (Diary, May 22) is hopelessly wrong.

We have been going for more than a quarter of a century and last year alone we arranged over 600 hospital concerts, most of them in psychiatric and geriatric wards or institutions, including Broadmoor, and many of the resident doctors paid tribute to the therapeutic effects of music on the mentally ill.

Yours faithfully,
SAM HEPPNER, Vice-Chairman,
The Council for Music in Hospitals,
56, Sandy Lane,
Petersham,
Richmond,
Surrey.

Words and figures

From Mr John E. Reeve

Sir, The charm of the word "exponential" (Philip Howard, May 25) surely lies in its determination to remain with us. Exponential growth implies that the bigger it gets the faster it grows whilst exponential decay implies that the smaller it gets the slower it goes.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN E. REEVE,
The Old Rectory,
Reepham,
Norwich,
Norfolk.
June 5.

Salvation Army work

From Mr Gordon Rockett

Sir, Arnold Brown, General of the Salvation Army, in his letter (May 27) rightly states it is not the practice of Salvationists to spring to their own defence to answer critics. But there are many others, including myself, who are prepared to do that — and probably better informed than the television researchers who set off to fight a battle but could not hope to win the war.

There are few people who have no personal experience of the work of the Salvation Army, both in the United Kingdom and abroad. The programme investigated only a few hostels for men while quoting financial figures of the army which cover a spectrum of social work far greater than the 42 homes for men in need.

Salvation Army officers in every town in this country work hard to help sudden cases of homelessness, sickness, lack of money for food. People and organizations seek out local Salvationists to help and they are never found lacking. Much of the cash for these local emergencies comes from the finance provided by the army headquarters — from the 67p quoted by the researchers as used for evangelical work.

Salvationists are far from perfect and they will be the first to admit this, but they are always first to be found when help is needed. Disaster areas such as Aberfan, Lynton and Lynmouth and the floods in north Surrey in 1968 can vouch for this. Can any other religious organization boast such a record of being prepared to offer practical help?

Perhaps there are problems in the men's hostels. Using residents for staff is probably not a good thing, although it goes part way in helping a man find his way back into society. Others refuse to be helped yet will be found at the head of a queue when it comes to be filmed for "knocking the Sally Army". But what of the 24 homes for unmarried mothers; 48 hostels and homes for women and children and teenagers in need of help; the 12 homes for children in need; the numerous centres run by Salvationist volunteers in the United Kingdom?

All this, and much, much more must also be paid from the £1.9m used by the Salvation Army to further its work. But we hear of no complaint about the millions of investment and property holdings in the United Kingdom of the Church of England and the Catholic Church — both of whom can be seen to be far richer than the Salvation Army could ever hope to be. But where are their hostels and homes for the down and outs? Where are their organized social service workers prepared to battle day and night to find help in an emergency?

Any Salvation Army officer will heed a cry for help, but first he must be able to separate the needy from the scrounger. I have personal knowledge of ministers of other churches, when faced with an emergency on their doorstep, contacting the nearest Salvation Army officer for help.

General Brown was right when he wrote that to examine one aspect of army work in isolation is like concentrating on the shape of one toe and ignoring the total physique.

This world in which we live is in a very bad way. Without the brave efforts of Salvationists, life would certainly be very much worse.

Yours, etc,
GORDON ROCKETT,
4 Cropredy Court,
Page Hill,
Buckingham.

Government and the Civil Service

From the General Secretary of the Union of Communication Workers

Sir, It is a little more than 10 years ago that our union was involved in a long strike against what we considered was an unjust pay settlement.

During the whole of the seven long weeks in which there was no Post Office postal service in the United Kingdom we were badgered by both the Government and the press to accept the need for arbitration on the pay dispute. Eventually there was set up a committee of inquiry which brought the dispute to an end.

What has changed over this last 10 years? Why is it that arbitration was pressed on us and yet is being denied now to civil servants? Can it be that the Government fear the outturn will not be in their favour and that they are so convinced they are treating civil servants badly that they cannot face an open argument about the facts and an umpire's decision?

All disputes end, as ours did, by the parties sitting around a table. Unconditional surrender of either party can only damage industrial relations and that damage could be long-term. It is time now for both sides to cut out the rhetoric and call upon an umpire.

What have the Government to fear if they are sure of the justice of their case?

Yours faithfully,
TOM JACKSON,
General Secretary,
Union of Communication Workers,
UCW House,
Crescent Lane, SW4.
June 8.

From the Secretary General of the Council of Civil Service Unions

Sir, You suggest (leading article, June 6) that I use more moderate language to describe the Government's approach to the Civil Service dispute. What "catalogue of swindles and perversions" do you suggest?

Should I applaud the fact that Government have dumped an election pledge about Civil Service pay bargaining? Have I to sympathise with a unilateral decision to suppress independent reports about external pay information? Should I sanctify a Government decision that there will be no return to existing pay bargaining and approve this in the absence of any idea from ministers about alternatives? Do I commend a Government who have broken agreements and ignored negotiating procedures? Do I give 23 hearty cheers when Government smash arbitration arrangements and deny unions recourse to third-party conciliation?

What artificial or pretentious language do I use to convince members to swallow the unacceptable? In the absence of arbitration, to accept a fraudulent prospectus for next year? For 1983 and beyond (and incidentally you have no evidence that Government have an open mind about it) to trust in the lengthy deliberations of some inquiry team?

The Government's approach is malicious and irresponsible because the factual record cannot be disputed and as a result they have destroyed industrial relations in the Civil Service and permanently damaged the Civil Service as an institution. I believe it a gross insult to publicly pretend that unions are unwilling to discuss and when we do so — intensively for 3½ days — Government emerge with four fifths or five eighths of nothing at all.

Thank you. In the circumstances I will stick to immoderate language, attempting to choose words for their meaning. It is not my business to "make lies sound truthful and murder respectable and give an appearance of solidity to pure wind."

My quotations are from George Orwell's essay, Politics and the English Language. The essay is worth mentioning, not to display any personal erudition, but to make the point that it is obviously required reading not only for politicians and trade unionists, but particularly for all leader writers.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. KENDALL,
Secretary General,
Council of Civil Service Unions;
19 Rochester Row, SW1.

Raids on Angola

From Mr Patrick Wall, MP for Haltemprice (Conservative)

Sir, The letter by Professor Dorothy Hodgkin and her colleagues (June 1) is typical of the "peace" offensive now being waged by prominent people in the West, unwittingly and without much thought, on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The signatories object to South African raids into Angola directed against Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organization), yet they do not protest against Swapo raids into Namibia. They object to the destabilization of independent Angola yet do not object to the destabilization of independent South Africa!

Dr Savimbi is one of the most impressive African leaders since Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the murdered Nigerian leader. His support is firmly based on the people of southern Angola, who are held down by the MPLA and their Cuban allies. He would undoubtedly have been a leader of the Angolan Government had not President Carter come into power and Congress reversed its help at a time when the Soviet aircraft were pouring Cuban troops into northern Angola. It is surely only right that this unfortunate act should be reversed now that the United States has a strong Government.

To take a wider view, the USSR may not wish to risk a confrontation in Europe, but a strategy of indirect approach could win them the battle for resources without risking the life of a single Russian soldier. The creation of chaos through subversion and surrogates in the Middle East and in Southern Africa could deprive the West of both oil and key minerals and so force its neutrality or surrender.

At last the United States Government has woken up to the realities of world power politics, hence the propaganda offensive from the establishment of the left.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK WALL,
House of Commons.

Plight of Mr Klebanov

From Mr A. Murphy

Sir, It is desperately important that the plight of Vladimir Klebanov, the most prominent of the Soviet trade union dissidents, is not allowed to slip into obscurity. For 25 years he has struggled for improved working conditions for miners in the Soviet Union and was one of the first to speak out openly for free trade unionism.

Klebanov is now held in indefinite detention in an infamous prison hospital. Because of continuous and systematic drug abuse he has lost almost completely the power to walk and talk. He is subject to that form of barbarism for which the Soviet state is becoming increasingly notorious and which Solzhenitsyn has called "spiritual murder".

Following reports of Klebanov's detention and a personal plea directed to them the National Union of Mineworkers took up his case with Mr Efremenko, president of the official Soviet coal miners' union. Mr Efremenko gave his personal assurance that Klebanov was suffering genuine psychiatric illness. He added that he could not be sure whether Klebanov was detained or was a voluntary patient. Incredibly the NUM accepted the word of this Soviet official who had every motive to defame and discredit Klebanov. They argued that to pursue the matter further "would be tantamount to insulting the honour of Mr Efremenko".

In April of this year Mr Efremenko was charged with "abuse of an official position" and now awaits trial for corruption. He has been stripped of all his official positions and purged from the Communist Party: in short, he is in disgrace.

There is no evidence whatever that Klebanov is guilty of any crime except that of attempting to form a free trade union and of struggling for workers' rights. Surely the British trade union movement, and the NUM in particular, will now act swiftly to campaign for his release.

Yours, etc,
TONY MURPHY,
30 Leyside Drive,
Allerton,
Bradford.
June 4.

Rara avis

From Mr Bob Bickford

Sir, You record (June 6) the presence in Norfolk of "twitchers — birdwatchers who travel hundreds of miles to record sightings of rare birds".

In years of birdwatching I have yet to see this rare and evidently neologistic species; but your field description makes it obvious that it could easily be confused with the very abundant "ticker" — the febrile enthusiast whose interest in birds takes the form of marking ticks against the names (preferably exotic ones) in his handbook list.

Perhaps the confusion arises from the nervous tick?

Yours sincerely,
BOB BICKFORD,
56 Gorsewood Road,
St John's,
Woking,
Surrey.

Mystery tour

From Mr Li Ch'in Yuan

Sir, Your correspondent (June 4) might have less difficulty in reading station names from high-speed trains if the former were printed in Chinese fashion, ie in the vertical. Then there would be ample room to site the name boards facing the direction of approach of the trains.

In any case, except for that Anglesey station perhaps, there is room for the boards to be placed at right angles to the lines, even with the words running horizontally. With a second printing on the "downstream" side the enthusiastic etymologist would have another chance as the board retreated from view.

Yours faithfully,
LI CH'IN YUAN,
Riseau des Saules,
Claverley,
Shropshire.

Preserving oral records

From Mr D. A. Clarke and Mr A. F. Seldon

Sir, We were interested in Ronald Lewin's letter (June 4) and endorse his plea that "oral histories" be recorded of those who worked on Ultra material and its processing and use during the war while the main participants are still alive to do so.

It is not just in this field that the United States is a long way ahead of us here in Britain in "oral history". For many years now the recollections of both politicians and officials have systematically been recorded in the various presidential libraries. Yet in Britain it was only last year that the British Oral Archive of Political Administrative History was founded to put on record the experiences of all figures influential in the postwar history of this country. The attitude of the authorities was helpful, but nevertheless some considerable opposition and ignorance was encountered to the work we were doing.

Over the years many letters have appeared in these columns deploring the restricted scope of the official papers at the Public Record Office. Ronald Lewin quotes Goethe to support his argument that much never finds its way on to the files. Those who have examined the official papers know this to be a fact.

Unless a far more robust attitude is displayed in this country, by both government and scholars, to the importance of oral history historians in years to come will be writing to you not only lamenting the restricted content of the Public Record Office but also that more oral history was not done at an earlier stage. But by then it will be too late: many of the ministers and officials who forged the shape of Britain in the postwar world will be dead.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK A. CLARKE,
A. F. SELDON,
British Library of Political and Economic Science,
10 Portugal Street, WC2.
June 5.

Pope John's standing

From Mr Peter Hebblethwaite

Sir, As someone working on a biography of Pope John XXIII I was particularly interested in your diary item (May 20) which suggested that his prospects for beatification were not good. I fear that the report is true, but not quite for the reasons advanced.

"Miracles" are of secondary importance, and they can be dispensed with. The 40 English and Welsh martyrs, canonized on October 25, 1970, could muster only two rather shaky miracles between them.

And if the "devil's advocate" can find nothing worse than "nepotism" to allege against Pope John, then his case will fail. Pope John was scrupulous about rejecting all hint of it. On October 16, 1958, just a few days before his election, he wrote to his niece Enrica, urging her to dissuade her priest brother, Don Battista, from coming to Rome. "A visit", he wrote, "would always be welcome, but at this time it would be inopportune both for him and for me" (Lettere ai Familiari, II, p 436). Don Battista could expect no patronage from his uncle.

Of course, with the years, Archbishop and then Cardinal Roncalli became the elder statesman, the patriarch of his extended family. They were not rich, and he helped them out financially when he could. But this was a matter of family duty, not nepotism, which he detested. He knew the mot uttered about del Sarto, who like himself had been Patriarch of Venice before becoming pope: "He has turned the barque of Peter into a gondola."

The clearest indication that the beatification cause is not going well came on April 26 last, when Pope John Paul visited Sotto il Monte and Bergamo. Here, in the heart of Roncalli country, no mention was made of beatification. If there had been anything to report, this would have been the occasion to release the glad news — all the more since this year sees the 100th anniversary of the birth of Pope John at Sotto il Monte on November 25.

Moreover, the Prefect of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints is Cardinal Pietro Palazzini. When unemployed, he was president of a private association dedicated to the canonization of Pio Nono. Since John XXIII rejected almost everything that Pio Nono stood for, it would be difficult for Palazzini to switch sides and show great zeal for the beatification of John XXIII.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HEBBLETHWAITE,
Apartment 11,
Via della Pisana 193/7,
00163 Rome,
Italy.

All for the best

From Mr Michael White

Sir, No doubt the Reverend C. P. Thompson's robust approach to matrimony (June 3) is an heroic stand against the injustice of classification by gender; but when the best man at your wedding turns out to be a woman it doesn't say much for the masculinity of anyone else there.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WHITE,
90 Heath Street,
Hampstead, NW3.
June 3.

From Captain D. H. Doig, RN

Sir, I can quote a respectable precedent for the duty of "best man" being undertaken by someone of the other sex. When I was married at Holy Trinity Church, Nice, France, on November 9, 1930, a lady friend did this for us. The reason was that I was on a short leave from the Fleet and my men friends had duties which kept them elsewhere.

I need only add that over the following half-century or so the marriage exceeded our best expectations, and the best man is still my best and most valued friend.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. DOIG,
Field House,
2 Castle Avenue,
Warblington,
Havant,
Hampshire.
June 3.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 8: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended the premiere of the film *The Competition* in aid of the Missions to Seamen on their 125th Anniversary, and the Variety Club of Great Britain, at the Columbia Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny, Mr William Heseltine and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Chairman of the Trustees of the Mountbatten Memorial Trust and President of the International Council of the United World Colleges, visited Paris today and attended a Ball, given jointly by Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris and the French Committee for the Mountbatten Memorial Trust, to send French pupils to the United World Colleges.

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr Francis Cornish and Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 8: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this evening witnessed the Ceremony of Beating Retreat by the Massed Bands of the Irish Regiments on Horse Guards Parade.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Captain Ashe Windham were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 8: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, was present this evening at a Preview of *Barnum* at the London Palladium in aid of the Order of St John.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 8: The Duke of Gloucester today visited Chorley Town Hall to mark the Centenary of the Borough of Chorley and the Central Lancashire Development Corporation where His Royal Highness opened Clayton Green Sports Centre.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lt-Col Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 8: The Duke of Kent, as Colonel Scots Guards, today received Lt-Colonel Ian McLaughlan on his assuming command of the 1st Battalion.

Princess Michael of Kent with her infant daughter, who was christened Lady Gabriella Marina Alexandra Ophelia at the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace, yesterday. Her elder child, Lord Frederick Windsor, is in his father's arms.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. L. Rendell and Miss I. J. Feilding
The engagement is announced between Piers, son of Brigadier and Mrs D. E. Rendell, of West Street House, Selsey, and Imelda, daughter of the late the Hon Basil Feilding and of Mrs Feilding, of Park Cottage, Monks Kirby, Rugby.

Mr R. Birch and Miss C. Tritton
The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of Mr Lionel Birch and Mrs Venetia Alexander, and Christina, only daughter of Mr Alan Tritton and Mrs Andrew McLaren.

Mr M. Hart and Senorita C. Ortiz de Zarate Ortiz de Pinedo
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mrs George Clarke (formerly Hart), of Willaston Hall, Cheshire, and Maria del Carmen, daughter of Senor and Senora Marcelino Ortiz de Zarate Ortiz de Pinedo, of La Puebla de Arganzon, Spain.

Mr N. A. Buckland and Mrs M Le Bas
The engagement is announced between Neil, son of Mr and Mrs Harold Buckland, and Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Beaumont.

Mr A. M. Jolowicz and Miss M. Williams
The engagement is announced between Alan, second son of Mr and Mrs H. P. Jolowicz, of Chalfont St Peter, and Maureen, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Williams, of Redditch.

Mr E. J. Nodder and Miss R. A. G. Mackinney
The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr T. E. Nodder, of Hampstead, London, and Mrs T. E. Nodder, of Hamsey, Sussex, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs I. S. Mackinney, of Isfield, Sussex.

Dr T. Puttfarken and Miss E. Crichton Stuart
The engagement is announced between Thomas Puttfarken, of Essex University, and Elspeth, daughter of the late Major Michael Crichton Stuart and Mrs Michael Crichton Stuart, of Falkland Palace, Fife.

Mr C. C. W. E. Sheppard and Miss K MacDonogh
The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of Major S. D. F. E. Sheppard and Mrs Victoria Shepherd and Katharine, daughter of Mr Redmond MacDonogh and Mrs Elizabeth MacDonogh.

Marriage

Captain R. J. Harrop and Miss R. A. Gough
The marriage took place on Saturday at Christ Church, Kilkeel, Co Down, Northern Ireland, between Captain John Redfern Harrop, 2nd KEO Goorkhas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. R. C. Harrop, of Church End, Finchley, and Miss Rosaleen Anne Gough, daughter of Mr John and Lady Hyacinth Gough, of Mourne Park, Kilkeel, co Down. The Rev. J. T. McCammon officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Philip, Debonnair and Marion Anley, Jemimah Pengelley and Miss Caroline Gough. Major David Wynne-Davis was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Admiralty House in honour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Mr Ola Ullsten.

West Africa Committee
The West Africa Committee gave a luncheon at the Charing Cross Hotel yesterday in honour of Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade. Mr E. C. Judd, chairman, presided.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants
Mr W. Hyde, President of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, presided at a luncheon held yesterday at 63 Portland Place, London, W.1. Major-General O. J. Kinahan, Paymaster-in-Chief of the Army, was the guest of honour and other guests included:
Brigadier A P Skinner, Colonel D R Bennett, Lieutenant-Colonel J C Wilson, Major P A Bonnett, Major A J E Hollis, Mr Derrick Willingham and Mr David Allen.

British Council
Mr J. C. Burgh, Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of Senor Lic Fernando Solana, Secretary of State for Education, Mexico.

Reception

Peat Marwick International
Mr J. P. Grenside, Chairman of Peat Marwick International and Senior Partner of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company UK, gave a reception at Claridge's hotel last night to mark the 1981 annual meeting of the Council of Peat Marwick International.

Guests included senior representatives from the Civil Service, industry, commerce and the professions.

Garden party

National Welsh-American Foundation
Sir William and Lady Crawshay gave a garden party on Saturday at Llanfair Court, Abergavenny, in honour of the president of the National Welsh-American Foundation and Mrs John K. Evans. Among those present were:
The Lord Lieutenant of Gwent and Mrs Hanbury-Tenison, the Secretary of State for Wales and Mrs Edwards, Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor, Lord Davies, Lord and Lady Parry, Sir Hugo Boothby, Sir Nicholas and Lady Jackson, Sir Godfrey Llewellyn, Sir Cennydd and Lady Traherne, Sir Goronwy and Lady Valerie Daniel, Sir Geraint and Lady Evans, the Principal of University College, Cardiff, and Mrs Bevan, the Registrar of Wales University, Colonel Vaughan Williams, Mr and Mrs Trevor Hughes, Professor and Mrs Alun Hoddinott and Mr Peter Rees, MP, and Mrs Rees.

Dinner

HM Government
Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was host last night at a dinner held at Lancaster House in honour of Senor Fernando Solana, Secretary of State for Education, Mexico.

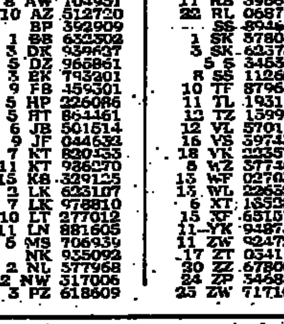
University news

Southampton
Dr P. J. Ucko, formerly principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, has been appointed to the chair of archaeology from January 1, 1982. I. Taylor, senior lecturer in surgery at Liverpool University and honorary consultant surgeon, Royal Liverpool Hospital and Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool, has been appointed to the chair of surgery from July 1. Dr D. J. G. Bain, senior lecturer in general practice at Aberdeen University, has been appointed to the chair of primary medical care from October 1.

Other appointments
Title and status of professor of integrated circuit technology: E Kemhadjian, senior lecturer in electronics.
Title and status of professor: Dr R J Small, reader in geography.
Readerships: Dr C A Brebbia, civil engineering, Bryan Glastonbury, applied social studies, Dr G W McKenzie, international economics and E G Rice, subjective acoustics.
Senior lecturer in continuing care: Dr G J Thorpe.
Lecturers: Dr J M Yeomans, physics; N N Green and Miss L Lockhaus, law; Dr M Campbell, community medicine.

Premium bond winners

The £5,000 winners in the June Premium Savings Bond draw are:



1	AW	986255	11	PZ	976841
8	AW	104951	11	RB	396681
10	AZ	512720	22	RL	068701
	BP	392909		SS	894459
1	BB	632502	1	SK	878005
3	DK	939637	3	SK	623734
5	DZ	965861	5	S	346329
3	EK	793201	8	SS	112629
9	FB	459301	10	TF	879641
5	HP	226086	11	TL	193110
5	HT	864461	12	TZ	159916
6	JB	501514	12	VL	570172
9	JF	044632	16	VS	597456
7	KT	820455	18	VK	223573
11	KT	986270	8	WZ	377400
15	KB	329125	13	WF	027032
3	LK	623107	13	WL	226523
7	LK	978810	6	XT	135385
10	LT	277012	15	XF	651514
11	LN	881605	11	YK	948759
5	MS	706939	11	ZW	924727
	NK	935092	17	ZT	034191
2	NL	577968	20	ZZ	678087
2	NW	317006	24	ZP	346858
3	PZ	618609	25	ZW	717101

Birthdays today



Mr Tony Britton, the actor, who is 57.

Sir Mark Baring, 65; Mr Geraint Gruffydd, 53; Sir Edwin Hicks, 71; General Sir Rodney Moore, 76; General Sir Geoffrey Musson, 71; Mr S. Gorley Putt, 68; Sir Leonard Sinclair, 86; the Right Rev Dr O. S. Tomkins, 73; Colonel J. F. Williams-Wynne, 73.

Science report is on page 2

Collection of Spanish coins likely to sell for £1m

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The finest collection of Spanish coins in private hands, formed by Kurt Hommé in the 1950s and 1960s, is to be auctioned by Christie's in the autumn. The collection contains 1,177 gold coins, conservatively valued at more than £1m.

So important do the auctioneers consider the collection that they will start to advertise the sale this week. That is to give dealers and collectors an opportunity to view the coins as they pass through London. They are to be available for viewing until October and will be sold in Geneva on November 25 and 26.

Mr Hommé accumulated a virtually complete run of all Spanish gold coins minted between about 1730 and the present day. Most are in fine, if not mint, condition. There are also several important earlier coins.

Mr Hommé travelled extensively on business during the Franco period, when it was difficult to get money out of Spain and prices for Spanish coins were low on the international market. He died in 1965.

The two main attractions in the sale will be an 1870 Provisional Government 100 pesetas and an 1871 Amedeo I 100 pesetas. In a period of political turmoil only a handful of those coins were minted and distributed among Cabinet ministers. In 1870 the Latin peseta standard replaced the escudo. The two coins could fetch about £60,000 to £80,000 each.

In London yesterday Christie's held a routine sale of Chinese ceramics and works of art totalling £60,045, with 37 per cent unsold. At Phillips a print sale included a boxed set of Hundertwasser woodcuts entitled "Nana Hyaku Mizu"; Japanese woodcutters worked under the artist's supervision and the set was issued in 1973. The price was £3,500 (estimate £3,000-£4,000). The print sale totalled £15,812, with 6 per cent unsold.

Bridge win for Ulster team

By Our Bridge Correspondent

Northern Ireland won the Women's Home Countries international bridge series for the Lady Milne Cup at Saundersfoot, Dyfed, last weekend, for the first time since its inception in 1934.

England started well by defeating Scotland, the holders, by 26—10 but fell away to find themselves four victory points in arrears to Northern Ireland at the start of Sunday's play.

They picked up six points by teatime to reach the top of the table, but in the key match with Northern Ireland they were outplayed and lost by 12—24. In the final match Wales took advantage of England's mistakes to share second place.

RESULTS: 1 Northern Ireland, 64; equal 2 England and Wales, 56; 4 Scotland, 40.

TEAMS: Northern Ireland: Mrs M Nimmons (capt), Mrs M Andrew, Mrs C McManus, Mrs K Lowther, Mrs R McErlean, Mrs R Hetherington. England: R S Brock (npc), Mrs V A Bingham, Mrs A L Fleming, Mrs E Pencharz, Mrs L Hayes, Mrs V Austwick, Miss P Davies. Wales: Dr D A Evans (npc), Mrs J Newton, Miss M Rendles, Mrs P Davies, Mrs A Hyatt, Mrs E Wennell, Mrs M Meek.

Church news

Appointments

Canon A D Ainsley, Archdeacon of All Saints, Cape Province, South Africa, to be Vicar of St Stephens on the Cliffs, Blackpool, diocese of Blackburn.

The Rev F T Baker, teacher at the Abbey School, Tewkesbury, diocese of Gloucester, to be Minor Canon of the College of St George, Windsor Castle, Berkshire.

The Rev C F J Bard, part-time Chaplain of Arts and Recreation in the North-east and part-time asst curate of Egglescliffe, diocese of Durham, to be diocesan communications officer and Priest in Charge of Epping Upland, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev C Beardsley, asst curate at St Mark, North End, diocese of Portsmouth, also to have special responsibility for St Francis, North End, same diocese.

The Rev R Broadberry, Vicar of All Saints, Upper Norwood, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of Croydon North, same diocese.

The Rev L A A Carter, Team Vicar in the parish of the Resurrection, Brighton, diocese of Chichester, to be Team Vicar in the United Parish of Southend, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev D L Cave, Vicar of St Barnabas, Blackburn, diocese of Blackburn, to be Industrial Chaplain to East London, diocese of London.

The Rev F Collard, in charge of the Overseas Missionary Fellowship Childrens Home, Newbury, diocese of Oxford, to be Team Vicar in the Cheltenham Team Ministry, diocese of Gloucester.

The Rev D C Davies, Priest in Charge of St George, Portsea, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Vicar of the same benefice in the same diocese.

The Rev E W L Davies, asst curate at St Jude, Southsea, diocese of Portsmouth, to be asst curate at St Mary, Alverstoke, same diocese.

The Rev J P Edwardson, Vicar of St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Eastham, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of St Luke, Poulton, same diocese.

Canon H J Hammerton, former Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leeds, diocese of Ripon, to be Canon Emeritus of Ripon Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev M J Hayes, Curate in the Notting Hill team ministry, diocese of London, to be Priest in Charge of St Michael and St George, White City, same diocese.

The Rev J A Herve, Forces Chaplain in the Army Apprentices College, Chepstow, Gwent, to be Priest in Charge of St Andrew Handsworth with St Francis, Birmingham, diocese of Birmingham.

The Rev I J Hutchings, assistant curate at Christ Church, Timperley, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of the United Benefice of St Mary, Partington, and St George, Carrington, same diocese.

The Rev E T N Jarvis, Vicar of St Edmund, Roundhay, and Rural Dean of Allerton, diocese of Ripon, to be also Honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev G Kuhrt, Vicar of Emmanuel, Croydon, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of Croydon Central, same diocese.

The Rev M L Lesiter, Vicar of Leavesden, diocese of St Albans, to be also Rural Dean of Watford, same diocese.

The Rev T E Louden, Priest in Charge of St Clare, Leigh Park, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Rector of St John, Niton and St Andrew, Chale, same diocese.

The Rev T Lynett, assistant curate at Christ Church, Swindon, diocese of Gloucester, to be assistant curate at St Philip and St James, Cheltenham, same diocese.

Canon A C Mawson, Residentiary Canon and Treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, diocese of Exeter, to be also Diocesan Director of Ordinands for the same diocese.

Canon D Marriott, Vicar of Wye, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of West Bridge, same diocese.

The Rev A F I Noble, Chaplain of Cranbrook School, Cranbrook, diocese of Canterbury, to be Chaplain at St George's School, Harpenden, diocese of St Albans.

OBITUARY

LYDIA LOPOKOVA

A great Russian ballerina



Lopokova in 1921

Lydia Lopokova (Lady Keynes), the celebrated Russian ballerina, died yesterday at the age of 88.

To those who never saw Lydia Lopokova (properly Lopukhova) in her heyday, it is difficult to convey her extraordinary appeal. She was not a classical dancer in the strict sense of the term. She was short and even rather dumpy. Her features were anything but regular. Her arms and legs had none of the long flowing lines admired in most prima ballerinas; nor did she ever give much thought to her make-up, her costumes, or indeed her appearance in general. Nevertheless, she was past question one of the greatest dancers of our time.

The secret lay in her character: her unconventionality, her vitality and exuberance, and her ability so to convey the joy of life to audiences that when she appeared everyone else on the stage ceased to matter. Indeed, as Mr Cyril Beaumont remarks in his *Diaghilev Ballet*, she was a born comedienne — and few dancers indeed are that. Hence her incomparable performance as Mariuccia in *The Good-humoured Ladies*, an interpretation of Goldoni surely unsurpassed for delicious gaiety and wit.

Although Lopokova lacked classical features, she was technically strong and intensely musical. She possessed the mysterious gift of holding audiences in the hollow of her small hand; and they adored her because she made them smile and feel happy. Ovations such as greeted her at the end of the can-can in the *Boutique Fantasque* can surely seldom have been equalled.

Lydia Vasilievna Lopukhova was born in St Petersburg on October 21, 1892, where her father was a commissionaire at the Mariinsky Theatre, her mother, whose surname was Douglas, being of Scottish descent. She was the third of four children, having an elder sister and two brothers, all of whom were admitted as pupils to the Imperial School of Ballet and later became well-known dancers. Lydia remained at the Imperial School until she was 16, appearing at the same time in small ballet parts. From the first she was singled out for her histrionic talent as well as her technical aptitude and attracted attention enough among the cognoscenti to be invited in 1910 by Diaghilev to dance the exacting rôle of the Firebird in Paris. This, her début, with the Diaghilev company, was highly successful, but she almost immediately left it, though not to return to the Mariinsky.

She went to the United States, where she remained several years even appearing at times in musical comedy. It was not until 1915 that she rejoined Diaghilev, and not until the autumn of 1918 that she was first seen in London, where she immediately won an overwhelming success. Personal reasons, however, again caused her to leave the company — and the stage — after less than a year with it; and her next roles were those of the Lilac Fairy and Princess Aurora in Diaghilev's superb production of Tchaikovsky's *Sleeping Princess* at the Alhambra in 1921. As the princess she alternated with Trefilova, Spesivtseva and Yegorova. Strictly speaking this classical part par excellence was not exactly "her line", but thanks to her enchanting personality she triumphed in it too.

Lydia Lopokova was first married to R. Barrocchi, at one time business manager to the Diaghilev company. But the marriage was dissolved after some years and in 1925 she married the celebrated economist John Maynard later Lord, Keynes.

After her marriage she appeared only now and again in ballet, but on several occasions she tried her hand at acting: as Olivia in a season at the Old Vic, as Nora and Hilda in *A Doll's House* and *The Master Builder* at the Criterion, and as Célimène in a translation of *Le Misanthrope* at the Arts Theatre Club. Her strong Russian accent stood in the way of her achieving real success in these parts, however. She soon abandoned the stage for good and thenceforward, until his death in 1946, devoted her entire attention to her husband, who was for some years in precarious health, accompanying him on all his economic missions abroad. After his death, although at first taking an intimate interest in the ballet enterprises fostered by the Arts Council, she adopted a more and more retired mode of life, spending most of the time at her country house on the Sussex Downs.

MISS MAI BACON

Miss Mai Bacon, the actress, who has died aged 83, was one of the lights, during the 1920s, of what used to be called musical comedy.

Certainly, she was entirely at home in such a piece as *Whirled Into Happiness* (Lyric, 1922), where she played a music hall star called Delphine de Laval-Ilere — who looked and sounded like her name — in a piece from the Viennese that managed, within three acts to take in a music hall, the garden of a villa at Crouch End, and a West End hairdressing establishment.

A Yorkshirewoman, born at Ilkley in April, 1898, she was tall, theatrically commanding (she always made use of her height), and an expert dancer. Indeed, she appeared first at the Alhambra when she was 17 in the chorus of a revue *5064 Gerrard* and became an exhibition dancer at the Grafton Galleries, Embassy Club, and Trocadero before her next stage engagement at 20, in the London Pavilion chorus of *As You Were*.

At the Shaftesbury (1920), she was Mariette in *Oh! Julie*. After visiting America, she returned to London in the summer of 1921, and had her first big success a year later, twirling her sunshade, in *Whirled Into Happiness*, with Derek Oldham, Winnie Melville, and Billy Merson.

This was her best period. During the autumn of 1923 she appeared at the Little Theatre in the long run of the cumbrously entitled *The Little Revue Starts at Nine O'Clock*, with Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge; in 1925, she was Olga in a revival of *The Dollar Princess* at Daly's and during the next year she played an Australian season in *Mercenary Mary*.

Later, the right parts eluded her, or else they were parts so colourless that she had to give them her own colour.

Apart from a good deal of touring she was at the Lyceum (1928) in *Lumber Love* and at Daly's (1930) in *Eldorado*. She brought her unflurried professionalism to a number of touring musicals and pantomimes (as Robin Hood) before, in October, 1938, she had one of her only important straight opportunities, the intrusive Lottie in Priestley's *When We Are Married*, at the St Martin's.

For nearly six years, the period of the war, she showed how adaptable she could be as a member of ENSA; in 1946, she toured the variety theatres in a single act; and during the following year, had parts in *Diamond Lil* (Prince of Wales) with Mae West, and in a farce *She Wanted a Cream Front Door* (Apollo).

In June, 1948, she was Volumnia in the Roman musical, *Cage Me A Peacock*; and her last stage work of consequence took her to the Royal Court (1961) as Bertha in Arnold Wesker's *The Kitchen*.

She acted, too, in films, radio and television.

Lady Todd, wife of Sir Herbert Todd, CBE, died on June 6. She was Nancy, second daughter of Colonel A. F. Pullen, R.A. and her marriage took place in 1919.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Charles Hunter was christened Timothy Michael by the Rev E. W. Evans on Friday, June 5, in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The godparents are Mr Christopher Keeling, Mr James Murray Willis, Mr Nicholas Stanley Cary (for whom Mr Simon Hunter stood proxy), Mrs Simon Anstey, Miss Belinda Gow and Miss Gillian Sage.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Sir David Scott to be chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League in succession to Lord Grey of Naunton.

Correction

The Duke and Duchess of Kent celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage yesterday. It was wrongly stated that it falls today.

Latest wills

Baroness Hailes, of Chelsea, London, widow of Lord Hailes, a former Conservative Chief Whip and Governor-General of the West Indian Federation, left estate valued at £97,295 net.

Sir Martin Lindsay of Downhill, of Send, Surrey, Conservative MP for Solihull from 1945 until 1964, left estate valued at £9,894 net.

Mrs Elizabeth Florence Holland Hughes, of Liverpool, left estate valued at £299,168 net. She left £18,000 in personal bequests and the residue equally between Dr Barnardo's, the Royal National Institute for the Blind and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Cameron, Mr Keith, of Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire £481,530
Davies, Mr Humphrey Owen, of Llangefni, Anglesey .. £449,955
Lewis-Browne, Mrs Lucy Mabel, of Forest Row, East Sussex £236,419

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, June 8, 1956.

Power to annihilate

While the first atomic cloud still hung black over Hiroshima, the phenomenon was compared in these columns to the cloud that the new invention cast over the whole future of the human race. It has not been dispersed. The engine of destruction that then seemed so apocalyptic has now to be discussed in terms of limited deterrence, while we hasten to plan the means of multiplying its devastation a hundredfold in a single stroke. The Prime Minister's announcement that Great Britain will next year explode thermonuclear bombs in the megaton range has no doubt to be hailed with such patriotic pride of achievement as is compatible with the entire absence of elation.

Moreover ... Miles Kington

This is the latest report received from on board Photocopier III, our entry in The Observer *Transatlantic Boat Race.*

Conditions are very difficult at the moment. In these Force 8 winds I find it extremely hard to type, as the motion of the boat often sends the carriage of the machine to the end of the line before I have started it. I have rigged up a temporary self-righting gear for it, but it breaks down two or three times a day.

I am also doubting the wisdom of taking an electric typewriter with us, as salt crystals are perpetually forming on the golf ball and I have to stop after every paragraph to remove them. In addition, the small generator which runs the typewriter broke down this morning, and only prompt action by "Evoe" Knox-Johnson, my crew, got it going again. The next time I write the day-to-day account of a voyage like this, I think I shall prefer an old-fashioned manual machine. The photocopier, though, is working absolutely tremendously and there have been no problems at all.

The worst problem about a long sea voyage such as this, I think, is the lack of loneliness. I am constantly being interrupted by the crew with queries about navigation and the set of the sails, as they are called. He does not seem to realize that it is the captain's job to write a lucid, powerful and best-selling journal of the voyage, not to get bogged down in details which he is perfectly capable of working out for himself. How can I work out alternatives for clichés like "towering waves" and "scudding clouds" if people are always coming to me with moans about spinnakers being swept away? Next time I shall have a cabin with a lock.

This morning we sighted a waterlogged copy of a Naomi James paperback, presumably jettisoned by some other yacht. We left it in the water.

Two boxes of A4 paper were washed overboard in the night but the other 92 are safe, thank God. I have given orders for it to be lashed more firmly, to avoid a repetition of this near-disaster.

The only craft we sighted today was a Liberian oil tanker going the other way. We tried to hail it in order to get them to take my first two completed chapters back to London, but they did not understand us and failed to stop. Neither of us speaks Liberian, unfortunately. I have given orders for photocopies of the chapters to be thrown overboard in the empty bottles so kindly provided for the purpose by the Scotch industry, in case the unthinkable should happen.

The bundles of last Sunday's *Observer* are safe in the hold, if a little damp. The management presumably knows best, but I cannot help thinking every time I look at them that it's hardly surprising the English Sunday papers get to New York so late.

Law Report June 8 1981 House of Lords

Doctor's suspension ends his contract of employment

Tarnesby v Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority (Teaching)

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Lowry and Lord Bridge of Harwich.

[Speeches delivered June 4]

The suspension of a doctor from the practising register as a result of disciplinary proceedings for any period has the effect, by virtue of section 28(1) of the Medical Act, 1956, of terminating by operation of law his contract of employment with a hospital authority.

The House of Lords in so holding, cast doubt on whether new terms of service introduced in November, 1970, which had the effect of overriding the prohibition of employment of hospital medical officers were lawful; and Lord Lowry and Lord Bridge suggested urgent legislation to remedy them.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by Dr Herman Peter Tarnesby from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Roskill and Lord Justice Brightman, Lord Justice Brandon dissenting) ([1980] ICR 475) which had held in favour of the Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority (Teaching), successors to the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, that under section 28(1) of the 1956 Act, the suspension of his registration for 12 months after disciplinary proceedings had the effect of automatically bringing his contract of employment with the board to an end.

Mr Simon Goldblatt, QC, and Mr Barry Green for Dr Tarnesby; Mr Roy Beldam, QC, and Mr Stanley Burnton for the area health authority.

LORD RUSSELL said that Dr Tarnesby was charged before the disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council with professional misconduct and in July, 1969, was found guilty, and his name was ordered to be erased from the register. At that time the only sentence that could be passed was that of erasure: and it was subject to appeal to the Privy Council.

He had been employed as a part-time consultant psychiatrist by the area health authority and its predecessor, the board, since 1953. The effect of the sentence if not appealed would have been that he would not have been under the Medical Act, 1956, fully registered.

Section 28(1) of that Act provided that "no person, not being fully registered, shall hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer . . . in any hospital or other place for the reception of persons of unsound mind, or in any other hospital . . . not supported wholly by voluntary contributions . . .".

Erasure would clearly have brought about the statutory ban in the present case. The contention was that the appointment was one thing and the contract of employment another, the section affecting only the appointment. His Lordship was unable to accept that proposition: the contract of employment and the appointment were not two things but one.

Dr Tarnesby appealed to the Privy Council. By then further legislation had conferred on the disciplinary committee alternative sentencing powers; in particular a power to suspend the accused for up to 12 months. The Privy Council allowed the appeal to the extent of substituting a 12-month suspension for erasure.

Did that substitution have any effect on the operation of section 28(1)? His Lordship thought not. The appeal must be dismissed.

LORD LOWRY, concurring, said that the present consequences of suspension from the register could be mitigated only by legislation.

LORD BRIDGE, concurring, said that a provision to the like effect as section 28(1) had been on the statute book since 1858.

The important changes in the disciplinary code of the medical profession introduced by the 1969 Act enabled the Privy Council to make the order suspending the registration for 12 months from July 29, 1970. More important, perhaps, whereas under the 1956 Act a direction by the disciplinary committee for erasure did not take effect while under appeal the 1969 Act gave the committee a power to order immediate suspension if satisfied that to do so was necessary for the protection of members of the public or would be in the best interests of the doctor.

The precise question was whether the suspension of Dr Tarnesby's registration on July 29, 1970, had the effect, by virtue of section 28(1) of the 1956 Act, of terminating by operation of law his contract of employment by the board. But their Lordships naturally could not overlook the wide implications of giving to that question an affirmative answer. If the suspension automatically terminated his contract of employment, there would seem no escape from the conclusion that any suspension of registration, for however short a period it had effect, and on whatever ground it was made, must automatically terminate any contract of employment, whatever its terms, whereunder the person suspended held an appointment in any capacity to which section 28(1) applied.

It might seem remarkable that the drastic effect of any suspension of registration on doctors' contracts had gone unnoticed for 10 years until brought to light by the present litigation. The explanation was that under section 66 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and regulations made pursuant thereto, the Secretary of State had power from time to time to negotiate with suitable representative bodies and to approve the conditions of service of hospital medical staff employed in the National Health Service.

Following the introduction by the 1969 Act of the power to suspend a doctor's registration, there was introduced a term to take effect from November 18, 1970, providing, in effect, for an employed doctor whose registration was suspended to be suspended from duty without pay, but for his contract of employment to continue unless terminated in accordance with the regular procedure for termination.

It did not seem to have occurred to anyone to doubt the legality of that contractual provision. The reasoning which led to the dismissal of the appeal, however, inexorably led to the conclusion that the contractual provision was void.

If the 1956 Act by section 28(1)(c) prohibited the continued employment of hospital medical officers who were not for the time being registered, it could not be within the Secretary of State's power, acting under regulations made pursuant to the 1946 Act, to override that prohibition. Thus the appeal uncovered a hitherto unsuspected and most unfortunate situation which called for urgent legislation to remedy it.

Lord Wilberforce agreed with the speech of Lord Bridge and Lord Fraser with those of Lord Russell and Lord Bridge.

Solicitors: Le Brasseur & Bury; Beachcroft, Hyman Isaacs.

No right to appeal

Regina v Bayam and Bayam

When a court makes a recommendation for deportation under section 6 of the Immigration Act, 1971, and thereafter the Secretary of State makes a deportation order the person in respect of whom the recommendation was made is deprived of the right provided by section 15 to appeal against the order.

Lord Justice O'Connor (sitting in the Court of Appeal with Mr Justice Peter Pain and Mr Justice Bingham) gave judgment allowing appeals against sentence by Melvut Bayam and Ramazan Bayam and quashed orders recommending their deportation made on their conviction on June 11, 1980 at Surbiton Crown Court (Mr Recorder Whitworth, QC) of remaining in the United Kingdom without leave contrary to section 24(1)(*b*)(*i*) of the 1971 Act.

Cricket

Botham keeps captaincy for first Test but England are outplayed

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LEEDS: Australia beat England by 71 runs.

England managed yesterday to lose the third match of the Prudential series and the trophy which went with it as convincingly as if they were still playing West Indies after all. Chasing an Australian total of 236 for eight they were bowled out for 165, their last eight wickets going down for 94 runs.

Quite simply, England were outplayed—as conclusively as Australia had been at Lord's last Thursday. Only Hendrick of the England bowlers was as effective as Alderman, Lillee, Lawson, Hogg and Chappell. The regularity with which the Australians got the ball past the bat after tea must have made Botham regret that, on winning the toss, he had chosen to bowl first.

What Saturday's match and yesterday's would seem to have shown is that Australia will contest the Ashes with a useful attack of the faster variety. The Headingley ground, of course, is a law unto itself. No one claims to know for sure what it is that makes the ball move about at one moment and not the next.

It did so yesterday evening on a pitch without a trace of green about it. All credit to the Australian bowlers for making, and taking, their chance, and to Wood, whose century won him the Man of the Match award and gave Australia the runs they needed.

Wood's was a fine innings—properly dogged when it had to be and sustained despite a horrid blow in the box from Hendrick. To the disappointment of a crowd of 13,000 England's only natural grafter, Boycott, failed. Of the stroke-makers only Gatting, Gooch and Willey played any sort of an innings, the first two before the Australian bowlers had really got on to the scent. For the selectors hoping to re-appoint Botham as captain, and for Botham hoping to hear they had, it was a bad day. Botham is, in fact, to keep the job for the first Test match—but it is a tenuous hold.

Australia's innings was built round a second-wicket partnership of 130 between Wood and Yallop. If it was a precarious affair, that was because of the various alarms between wickets. These, for once, were due more to the need to take chances than to Wood's unpredictable calling.

Unfortunately for Humpage they *drew attention to his shortcomings.* A wicketkeeper, as distinct from a batsman with gloves on, would, for one thing, have stood up to Gooch, to put a stop to the short singles that were being taken. First with Wood, then with Yallop, a long way from home, Humpage was also found wanting. This is a pity, there being little doubt that his batting at number seven or eight could be an acquisition.

From the first over of the day Wood was looking for the short single. In the first hour, while the ball was moving about, they were needed to get the score going. So long as England pitched the ball up, runs were hard to come by, particularly against Hendrick.

At 43, in the 17th over, Dyson was caught at first slip off Hendrick; *in the remaining 15 overs* of the morning Yallop made 14. At lunch Australia, then 104 for one, were already heavily indebted to Wood.

The omission, for the third time in the series, of Rundall and Emburey committed England to finding 11 overs from Gooch, Willey and Boycott. In the event Gooch bowled them all himself—for 50 runs. England, I imagine, would have settled for this, though it meant that the day passed without a single over of spin. When Jackman, off his own bowling, eventually ran out Yallop, Australia were in their 45th over. In the remaining 10 they made another 64 runs while losing six more wickets.

Hughes was out first ball, brilliantly caught by Gatting, above his head, at deep square leg. A lovely throw by Love from the long leg boundary ran out Wood, going for a second run, and Humpage got his name in the book when he caught Marsh, a potentially important wicket in view of the damage Marsh might have done in the seven overs that were still left.

Of the England bowlers, Hendrick's 33 overs in these three one-day matches cost him 84 runs. He was not only much the most economical of them, but also the best. In the field Gower was superb.

Until tea England looked like winning in a canter. They were then 62 for one after 14 overs; Gatting and Gooch had followed Boycott's dismissal, caught at the wicket down the leg side off [illegible] fourth ball, shaping with a successor [illegible] lightning strokes. A fast out was made for fast scoring. For while Gatting treated even Lillee with contempt.

Within an hour after tea the match, to all intents and purposes, was won. Not by England, though, but by Australia. At 71 Gatting was caught by Marsh off Hogg, chasing one outside the off stump. At 80 Gower was bowled by Alderman, who contributed as much as anyone to the transformation. At 89 Gooch, having begun to play and miss for a pastime, gave Marsh the third of his five catches, this time off the inside edge.

At 96 Love, having made three in nine overs, played on to Chappell, shaping no known stroke. At 108 Botham, driving at Chappell, was caught at short mid-wicket. It was against Chappell, too, that England had been hoping for easy runs. When, at 133, Humpage skyed Alderman into the covers, only some brief defiance from Willey and Jackman was left.

AUSTRALIA

G M Wood, run out 108
J Dyson, c Gooch, b Hendrick .. 22
G N Yallop, run out 48
*K J Hughes, c Gatting, b Jackman .. 0
A R Border, c Jackman, b Willis .. 5
†R W Marsh, c Humpage, b Botham .. 1
T M Chappell, c Gooch, b Willis .. 14
G F Lawson, run out .. 8
D K Lillee, not out 0
Extras (l-b 27, w 1, n-b 2) .. 30
Total (8 wkts, 55 overs) .. 236

R M Hogg and T M Alderman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 2—173, 3—173, 4—187, 5—189, 6—216, 7—236, 8—236.

BOWLING: Willis, 11—1—35—2; Botham, 11—2—42—1; Hendrick, 11—3—31—1; Gooch, 11—0—50—0; Jackman, 11—1—48—1.

ENGLAND

G Boycott, c Marsh, b Hogg .. 4
G A Gooch, c Marsh, b Lawson .. 37
M W Gatting, c Marsh, b Hogg .. 32
D I Gower, b Alderman 5
J D Love, b Chappell 3
P Willey, c Marsh, b Hogg .. 42
*I T Botham, c Hughes, b Chappell 5
†G W Humpage, c Border, b Alderman 6
R D Jackman, b Chappell .. 14
R G D Willis, not out 2
M Hendrick, c Marsh, b Hogg .. 0
Extras (b 10, w 1, n-b 4) .. 15
Total (46.5 overs) 165

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—71, 3—80, 4—89, 5—95, 6—106, 7—133, 8—160, 9—164, 10—165.

BOWLING: Hogg, 8.5—1—29—4; Lillee, 7—0—37—0; Lawson, 11—3—34—1; Alderman, 11—3—19—2; Chappell, 9—0—31—3.

Umpires: K E Palmer and B J Meyer.



Wood: quick singles turning into a valuable century.

Yorkshire face an uphill task

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire with three second innings wickets in hand, are 283 runs ahead of Yorkshire.

I had been hoping to go to Lord's, where the decisive match of this year's County Championship may well be going on (matches, in June, though forgotten in late dramas, can be just as decisive as matches in September). But I was intercepted, not by a stop at Didcot, but a tummy-bug at High Littleton, possibly one of the same family as that which is bothering Old. However, we both staggered as far as the cricket at Bristol.

It was a bad day for Yorkshire. They were all out for 130, before lunch. The pitch was helpful to the seamers. Wilkins was the most successful, but Procter and Brain were not too bad.

They were aided by some excellent catching: first by Graveney, then by Sadiq, a remarkable catch, the little man stretching high to take Sidebottom from a good smack towards backward square leg; then by Stovold, who was keeping wicket (Brassington is unfit), to take the hugged and besweatered Old. Bairstow looked good, but there was nobody to stay with him.

In their second innings, Gloucestershire were soon well away. Yorkshire's captain shrugged off the sweaters and the bugs and bowled 10 brave overs. But the pitch was now nearly dry, and the seam less effective than in the morning.

Broad scored his third 50 against Yorkshire in three days. Physically, although he is left-handed, he reminds me of the philosopher Green (D.M., not T.H.), a strong, heavy man who dislikes moving from his crease, though he has yet to acquire Green's aptitude for nudges and dabs. With Broad, it is usually four or nothing. Yesterday it was mostly fours. He had scored 50 out of 66 in the 21st over.

Carrick and Whiteley pinned him down. Impatiently, he lashed at Carrick, and was smartly stumped. Before then, Gloucestershire had lost Sadiq, caught at slip, and Stovold, bowled by Whiteley, a sharp turner. Hignell was caught in the slips, Procter in the deep, Bainbridge well stumped (not bad for a supposedly non-stumping wicket-keeper). Zaheer was also out slashing at Carrick, but Gloucestershire could afford these losses and only the weather or an outstanding innings can stop them.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 172 (Zaheer Abbas 71, C B Broad 50, Old 4 for 41).

Second Innings

C B Broad, st Bairstow, b Carrick 71
Sadiq Mohammad, c Athey, b Sidebottom 22
A W Stovold, b Whiteley .. 22
Zaheer Abbas, c Sidebottom, b Carrick 74
A J Hignell, c Athey, b Sidebottom 13
*M J Procter, c sub, b Carrick 20
P Bainbridge, st Bairstow, b Whiteley 4
D A Graveney, not out 13
A H Wilkins, not out 0
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, w 1, n-b 7) 15
Total (7 wkts) 241

B M Brain and J H Childs to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—88, 2—110, 3—112, 4—138, 5—186, 6—196, 7—237.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

R G Lumb, l-b-w, b Brain .. 29
M Moxon, c Stovold, b Procter .. 9
C W J Athey, b Wilkins .. 0
J H Hampshire, l-b-w, b Childs 21
P G Ingham, b Wilkins .. 15
J P Whiteley, b Procter .. 7
†D L Bairstow, not out .. 27
P Carrick, l-b-w, b Wilkins .. 0
A Sidebottom, c Sadiq, b Wilkins 9
*C M Old, c Stovold, b Brain .. 1
A Ramage, l-b-w, b Brain .. 2
Extras (b 5, l-b 5) 10
Total (61 overs) 130

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—32, 3—54, 4—80, 5—82, 6—84, 7—95, 8—113, 9—113, 10—130.

BOWLING: Procter, 15—7—31—2; Brain, 18—5—34—3; Wilkins, 19—3—40—4; Childs, 9—4—12—1.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 5, Yorkshire 4.

Umpires: R Aspinall and Shakoor Rana.

Larkins gives a hint of what might have been

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Kent, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Northamptonshire by 21 runs.

Both these teams are among the 10 counties still awaiting their first win this season in the championship, sponsored by Schweppes, and without some connivance the sequence looks unlikely to end for them today. Kent lost Johnson when they started their second innings 50 minutes before the end but this was a depleted Northamptonshire attack's only success.

By far the most stimulating cricket all day was provided early on by first, Larkins and then Allan Lamb, who each hit nine fours in their first 50 runs. Until mid-afternoon Northamptonshire averaged four runs or more an over, though this tempo could not be maintained. The Kent bowlers were not always lucky, but their lack of penetration was surprising against the later batsmen, whose intentions were seldom aggressive.

It was a cloudy and windy day, with only intermittent sunshine, and the pitch was slow. Dilley was wayward to start with, but improved, and Jarvis often bowled the better line. Jarvis, incidentally, would attract attention in lawn tennis at the moment, being one of cricket's louder grunters as he delivers the ball.

Larkins seemed for a time to be destined for a hundred before lunch, but surrendered the initiative and bowling to Lamb when they came together. [illegible] most of his runs came from fiercely-struck blows past mid-off and mid-on, and others that threatened the bowler's ankles. Watching him in this vein brought the thought once again what a significant career he might have had with a shade more consistency.

Dilley was nearing the end of a costly opening spell when he brought a slower ball back to beat Cook's forward stroke in the 15th over. Williams was held at second slip which brought in Lamb, who needed little time to settle before scoring freely with a variety of shots. Three fours to different parts of the field from one over by Jarvis were magnificent strokes.

Larkins was out in the first over after lunch. Trying to turn a ball from Dilley, he overbalanced and his back foot went into his stumps. Lamb, who on-drove one six against Johnson, was out when he lifted a forceful stroke on the back foot to deep backward point.

Yardley also hit Johnson for six before an undisciplined drive gave a catch to Knott. Tindall showed some correct strokes but had been in 90 minutes when he gave Underwood a return catch from the last ball before tea. Carter batted with determination as Northamptonshire gathered their fourth batting point.

KENT: First innings 275 for 5 dec ([illegible]).

Second innings

[illegible]

Total (1 wkt) .. [illegible]

FALL OF WICKET: 1—9.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

G Cook, b Dilley .. [illegible]
W Larkins, [illegible]
R G Williams, [illegible]
A J Lamb, [illegible]
T J Yardley, c Knott, b Jarvis [illegible]
R M Tindall, c and b Underwood [illegible]
R M Carter, [illegible]
†G Sharp, b Jarvis .. [illegible]
D J Wild, l-b-w, b Dilley .. 1
Extras (b 4, l-b 12, w 1, n-b 7) 24
Total (8 wkts dec, 93.5 overs) 306

T M Lamb and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—61, 2—71, 3—147, 4—193, 5—211, 6—263, 7—291, 8—306.

BOWLING: Dilley, 20.5—3—69—3; Jarvis, 20—1—84—3; Shepherd, 8—1—20—0; Underwood, 23—7—51—2; Johnson, 21—7—46—0.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 6, Kent 6.

Umpires: P J Eele and R Julian.

Middlesex free themselves from tight corner

The struggle of Middlesex, the county champions, and Somerset at Lord's looked a certain draw until Brearley declared the Middlesex innings at 265 for four and conceded a lead of 59. Then Thomson captured two quick wickets and at the end of the second day Somerset led by 80 with eight wickets in hand.

The strong Middlesex recovery owed much to Radley and Butcher who put on 146 in their different styles for the third wicket. Radley was first to go having taken over three hours for his 87 which contained only *six* fours. Butcher cracked three sixes and 11 fours in his first century of the season. Somerset needed four runs off one over by Thomson for maximum batting points but managed only two and then went to 324 for nine before declaring their first innings.

New Zealand's Test opener Wright made an impressive return to form with an *innings of 75* and half centuries from Miller and Hill enabled Derbyshire to gain a useful lead of 53 in their championship game against Warwickshire at Derby. Warwickshire's seamer Perryman found some help in the conditions, particularly a damp spot where rain had blown under the covers, but Derbyshire made serene progress to declare at 300 for five in 97.2 overs.

Wright shared a stand of 70 with Wood and the second wicket stand with Kirsten was worth 92 when he was caught off a ball from Perryman which reared nastily off the wet spot. Steele fell to a similarly unpleasant delivery

Middlesex v Somerset

AT LORD'S

SOMERSET: First Innings

*B C Rose, c Butcher, b Thomson 23
J W Lloyds, b Selvey 13
I V A Richards, c Downton, b Selvey 92
P M Roebuck, c Barlow, b Daniel 68
P W Denning, b Merry 63
V J Marks, b Merry 0
†D J S Taylor, c Edmonds, b Thomson 6
D Breakwell, c Downton, b Thomson 13
J Garner, c Downton, b Selvey 39
H R Moseley, not out 2
Extras (b 3, l-b 6, n-b 8) .. 17
Total (9 wkt dec, 107.3 overs) 324

C H Dredge did not bat.

100 overs: 298—8.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—64, 3—167, 4—263, 5—264, 6—274, 7—287, 8—297.

BOWLING: Daniel, 23—4—58—1; Selvey, 33.3—11—78—3; Thomson, 18—2—59—3; Merry, 15—1—58—2; Edmonds, 18—4—54—0.

Second Innings

*B C Rose, not out 6
J W Lloyds, c Slack, b Thomson 8
D Breakwell c Downton, b Thomson 7
Extras 0
Total (2 wkts) 21

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—21.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

*J. M. Brearley, c Taylor, b Moseley 2
G. D. Barlow, l-b-w, b Marks .. 33
C. T. Radley, l-b-w, b Moseley .. 87
R. O. Butcher, not out 106
W. N. Slack, l-b-w, b Garner .. 17
P. H. Edmonds, not out 11
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 3) 10
Total (4 wkts dec, 84 overs) .. 265

†P. R. Downton, M. W. W. Selvey, J. R. Thomson, W. G. Merry and W. W. Daniel did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—69, 3—205, 4—236.

BOWLING: Garner, 18—1—43—1; Moseley, 20—3—56—2; Dredge, 15—1—50—0; Marks, 18—3—58—1; Lloyds, 4—0—25—0; Breakwell, 9—0—35—0.

Bonus points: Middlesex 7, Somerset 4.

Umpires: W. L. Budd and P. S. G. Stevens.

Other match

OXFORD: MCC, 235 for 4 dec (R Hutton 51 not out) and 181 for 2 (W Phillips 85, R J Lanchbury 76 not out): Oxford University, 111.

Worcester v Essex

AT WORCESTER

ESSEX: First Innings: 308 for 4 dec (K W R Fletcher 127, B R Hardie 76, K S McEwan 51).

Second Innings

B R Hardie, b Alleyne 5
M S A McEvoy, not out 7
K S McEwan, not out 9
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, n-b 4) .. 7
Total (1 wkt) 28

*K W R Fletcher, K R Pont, N Phillips, S Turner, R E East, N Smith, J K Lever and D L Acfield to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—8.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

*G M Turner, c Pont, b Lever 20
J A Ormrod, rtd 84
P A Neale, l-b-w, b Phillips .. 9
Younis Ahmed, l-b-w, b Lever 18
E J O Hemsley, c McEvoy, b Acfield 9
D N Patel, c Hardie, b Acfield 19
J D Inchmore, b Acfield .. 12
†P B Fisher, b Acfield 0
N Gifford, c Lever, b East .. 21
H L Alleyne, b East 0
A P Pridgeon, not out 13
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 3) .. 10
Total (90.1 overs) 221

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—47, 2—73, 3—104, 4—142, 5—183, 6—186, 7—191, 8—193, 9—221, 10—221.

BOWLING: Lever, 18—7—31—2; Phillips 20—5—74—1; Turner, 10—1—38—0; East, 22.1—7—34—2; Acfield, 20—6—34—4.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 5, Essex 8.

Umpires: A Jepson and B Leadbetter.

Glamorgan v Surrey

AT SWANSEA

SURREY: First Innings 131 (M A Nash 7 for 62).

Second Innings

D M Smith, c E W Jones, b Moseley 8
G S Clinton, c E W Jones, b Moseley 10
G P Howarth, c Lloyd, b Ontong 77
*R D V Knight, c Featherstone, b Moseley 21
G R J Roope, c Hopkins, b Ontong 7
M. A Lynch, c E W Jones, b Lloyd 18
D J Thomas, c Nash, b Lloyd .. 3
C J Richards, not out 47
S T Clarke, not out 54
Extras (b 12, l-b 5, n-b 6) .. 23
Total (7 wkts) 264

G Monkhouse and P I Pocock to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—23, 3—56, 4—85, 5—129, 6—139, 7—166.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A Jones, c Richards, b Clarke .. 2
J A Hopkins, b Clarke 13
R C Ontong, c Smith, b Pocock 15
Javed Miandad, c Smith, b Knight 14
N G Featherstone, c Roope, b Pocock 18
R J Lloyd, b Clarke 13
M J Llewellyn, l-b-w, b Clarke 8
E A Moseley, c Pocock, b Clarke 8
†E W Jones, b Clarke 16
*M A Nash, c Clarke, b Knight 3
R N S Hobbs, not out 20
Extras (b 1, l-b 4) 5
Total (58.3 overs) 132

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—30, 3—32, 4—64, 5—64, 6—82, 7—88, 8—99, 9—102, 10—132.

BOWLING: Clarke, 26.3—9—66—6; Thomas, 3—1—5—0; Monkhouse, 4—0—10—0; Pocock, 11—1—28—2; Knight, 14—8—18—2.

Bonus points: Glamorgan 4, Surrey 4.

Umpires: W E Alley and R S Herman.

Derby v Warwicks

AT DERBY

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings, 247 (D L Amiss 109).

Second Innings

*D L Amiss, not out 3
D Smith, not out 3
Extras 0
Total (no wkt) 6

T A Lloyd, A I Kallicharran, A Din, †C Maynard, S J Rouse, G C Small, W Hogg, S P Perryman and D R Doshi to bat.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

B Wood, b Perryman 29
J G Wright, c Din, b Perryman 75
P N Kirsten, c Maynard, b Doshi 45
D S Steele, c Lloyd, b Perryman 13
K J Barnett, c Lloyd, b Perryman 2
A Hill, not out 56
*G Miller, not out 51
Extras (b 2, l-b 10, w 1, n-b 17) 30
Total (5 wkts dec, 97.2 overs) 300

R W Taylor, C J Tunnicliffe, P Newman and S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—162, 3—164, 4—169, 5—189.

BOWLING: Hogg, 19—4—46—0; Rouse, 14—1—59—0; Small, 13.2—2—51—0; Perryman, 24—9—66—4; Doshi, 26—7—53—1; Lloyd, 1—0—1—0.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 7pts, Warwickshire 4.

Umpires: C Cook and R S Herman.

Cambridge v Notts

AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings, 126 (N Russom 51; P J Hacker 4 for 34).

Second Innings

A J Murley, not out 2
R Torkington, l-b-w, b Hacker .. 0
A Clarke, not out 1
Extras (l-b 1 n-b 1) 2
Total (1 wkt) 5

R Compton-Burnett, T D W Edwards, N Russom, *D C Holliday, D Varey, †C F E Goldie, P Hemsley and P Huxter to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—3.

Umpires: P B Wright and K Goodwyn.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

R E Dexter, run out 57
R T Robinson, c Torkington, b Holliday 77
B Hassan, not out 91
J D Birch, b Huxter 35
†B N French, c Varey, b Huxter 6
E E Hemmings, b Russom .. 14
K Saxelby, c Murley, b Russom 6
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, n-b 2) .. 12
Total (6 wkts dec, 104.3 overs) 298

*M J Harris, R Illingworth, P J Hacker and M K Bore did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—104, 2—170, 3—235, 4—247, 5—278.

BOWLING: Russom, 29.3—7—91—2; Huxter, 27—4—76—2; Edwards, 14—5—25—0; Holliday, 23—5—71—1; Hemsley, 11—3—23—0.

Minor counties

HEYWOOD: Lancashire II 176 for 4 dec: Cheshire 89 (M Walkinson 7 for 44).

Schools matches

SCHOOLS: *Milton Abbey 179—6 dec: XL Club 57—1. O Wykehamists 213—4 dec (P Davey 107) and 154: *Winchester 177—5 dec and 80—7. Prior Park Association 180—6: *Prior Park Coll 183—6. St Dunstan's 166—6: *Colfe's 167—5.

*Denotes home side

Ormrod injured

Alan Ormrod, the Worcestershire opening batsman, had his left forearm fractured by a ball from the Essex fast bowler Phillip at Worcester yesterday and will be out of action for at least six weeks. Ormrod was on 79 when the accident occurred.

New Sussex spirit puts Lancashire behind

By Alan Ross

HOVE: Lancashire, with one wicket in hand, are 275 runs behind Sussex.

Sussex can scarcely do wrong at the moment. The whole of the morning was lost at Hove after heavy overnight rain, but they made such good progress on a cloudy afternoon that by tea they had reduced Lancashire to 48 for five in 25 overs.

Wickets were not quite so easy to come by thereafter, but by the end they had removed nine Lancashire batsmen for 122. Barclay, who seems to have got a new spirit going in the county, used Arnold, Le Roux and Imran in relays, though in fact he has seven regular bowlers to keep happy.

Lancashire's problems were partly of their own making for, misguidedly and without real reference to the conditions, they put Sussex in. They can scarcely have bargained for having nearly 400 runs hit off them, but as a result of Clive Lloyd's decision, saving the match was all they had left to play for. In the event, Sussex bowled with such fire and accuracy that Lancashire were never other than struggling.

Arnold, who bowled *13* consecutive overs towards a queasy-looking sea, made the odd one lift off a length. He got enough movement off the pitch to have all the Lancashire batsmen pushing out into thin air. Le Roux, bowling uphill though with a stiffish breeze behind him, tended to pitch short, but after David Lloyd had gone to Arnold at eight, he produced two good ones to have Hayes and Clive Lloyd taken at the wicket in quick succession.

At 11 for three, Lancashire were in trouble. Imran replaced Le Roux and Fowler, protecting himself against one that reared viciously up at him, was caught via a glove and helmet. Hughes, higher in the order these days, batted with becoming sobriety until Arnold, switching ends, squeezed one between bat and pad to bowl him. Simmons, giving himself more room against Imran than was strictly necessary, had his middle stump uprooted to his apparent relief. Two balls later Imran produced a flier for Radford, and Greig took a fine catch high up at first slip.

Sussex were halted by Reidy, one of Lancashire's five left-handers. He produced several handsome strokes off the back foot, and thumped anything up to him.

SUSSEX: First innings: 397 for 7 dec (P W G Parker 136, I A Greig 71, C P Phillipson 65 not out; Bowling: Radford, 17—2—100—2; Lee 23—8—65—0; Allott, 28—7—75—3; D Lloyd, 28—3—74—1; Simmons, 6—1—34—1; Hughes, 12—3—27—0.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

D Lloyd l-b-w, Arnold 5
†G Fowler, c Barclay, b Imran .. 6
F C Hayes, c Gould, b Le Roux .. 0
*C H Lloyd, c Gould, b Le Roux 1
D P Hughes, b Arnold 21
B W Reidy, b Arnold 50
J Simmons, b Imran 5
N V Radford, c Greig, b Imran .. 0
A Kennedy, not out 10
P J W Allott, c Imran, b Le Roux 10
P G Lee, not out 1
Extras (b 3, c-b 6, n-b 2) .. 10
Total (9 wkts, 55 overs) .. 122

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—9, 3—11, 4—35, 5—48, 6—64, 7—64, 8—105, 9—120.

Bonus points: Sussex 8, Lancashire 3.

Umpires: D Shackleton and C T Spencer.

Tennis

Lloyd the brisker of two battling Europeans

By Jerome Caminada

John Lloyd lit a flame for himself at the Queen's Club tournament, sponsored by Stella Artois, which began yesterday. Inspired by the presence of his wife Chris, who because of ligament trouble in one knee has withdrawn from the tournament at Surbiton, and by an urge to reestablish himself in international tennis Lloyd sent winner after winner streaking over the net to put out Christopher Roger-Vasselin, a Frenchman born in London, 6—2, 7—6 in the first round.

This encounter on the centre court was brisk and efficient, between two Europeans of comparatively slender build. Rallies were cut short by both men with masterly passing shots, Lloyd particularly with dipping, backhand returns of service, one of which brought him the first set.

In the second set Lloyd's grasp slipped and he lost two services to be 1—4 down, the Frenchman being helped by two drop shots which sat on the net cord, and then just fell over on the right side. After the Englishman had returned the compliment by breaking service twice, there began a long taut tie-break in which Lloyd four times was at match point, before he won the tie-break 12—10.

"There's still a long way to go", Lloyd remarked afterwards, although he conceded that he was now "a bit sharper". Speaking then as a husband, he reported that his wife had been advised not to play for four or five days; she *would then practice* and he did not think she was in danger of missing Wimbledon.

John McEnroe, the top seed at Queen's, meets John Feaver, another British player who like Lloyd was given a wild card place at this tournament. McEnroe won the event in the past two years, and lost narrowly in the final to Tony Roche, the Australian, in the final in 1978.

Roscoe Tanner, Brian Gottfried and a host of other Americans, as well as Kevin Curren and Phil Dent, respectively the South African and Australian victors at Beckenham and Manchester last week, are also in the field.

It will not be surprising if the players this week arrive with financial news pages under their arms because the present rate of exchange is strongly against them on the prize money. The prizes are fixed in dollars but are paid in sterling, at a rate, in common with other grand prix events which finish before the end of this month, fixed last August—2.35 dollars to the pound. On this basis the total of $147,700 is calculated at £62,851, considerably less than it would be at today's rate.

If no rain falls at Queen's between 10 o'clock and 5 o'clock each day this week, the sponsors *will pay* the club £25,000 to improve its indoor tennis courts. A scientific machine stands in the grounds to catch a single drop; wonder of wonders there has not yet been any.

FIRST ROUND: S Ball (Australia) beat M Cox, 7—6, 6—2; H Pfister (US) beat P Dupre (US), 7—6, 7—5; R Hightower (US) beat J Fillol (Chile), 7—5, 6—1; J Lloyd beat C Roger-Vasselin (France), 6—2, 7—6; F Gonzalez (Puerto Rico) beat T Tulasne (France), 6—4, 6—3; R Simpson (NZ) beat C Johnston (Australia), 6—3, 7—6; M Edmondson (Australia) beat R Drysdale, 6—1, 7—5; W Scanlon (US) beat R Case (Australia), 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; R Meyer (US) beat R Moore (SA), 7—6, 7—5; J Fitzgerald (Australia) beat C Lewis (NZ), 4—6, 6—4, 8—6; N Saviano (US) beat L Stefanki (US), 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; R Stockton (US) beat B Drewett (Australia), 6—3, 7—6; B Teacher (US) beat D Carter (Australia), 6—4, 7—6; P Rennert (US) beat F Buehning (US), 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; E Edwards (US) beat P McNamee (Australia), 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; P Dent (Australia) beat J Borowiak (US), 6—2, 6—4; J Smith beat G Moretton (France), 6—2, 6—3; B Gottfried (US) beat J Alexander (Australia), 6—4, 7—6.

Miss Wade's last throw

Virginia Wade, Britain's top player, *said yesterday* that she will make one more serious attempt at Wimbledon this year and added: "Then I will play just for fun."

Miss Wade, 36 next month, suffered a 6—4, 1—6, 6—1 defeat by the Australian teenager, Ann Minter, in the first round of the Surrey grass court championships at Surbiton and admitted: "I was awful."

Miss Wade will compete at Wimbledon, which she won in 1977, for the 20th successive time when the championships begin on June 22.

Ann Hobbs was the only British winner, beating Sweden's Elizabeth Ekblom, 6—1, 6—3. Debbie Jevans went down 1—6, 3—6 to the Australian, Debbie Freeman, and Kate Brasher lost 1—6, 4—6 to Marie Pinterova (Czechoslovakia).

FIRST ROUND: S Leo (Australia) beat S Saliba (Australia), 6—3, 6—0; A Minter (Australia) beat V Wade, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1; B Halquist (US) beat L Forood (US), 7—6, 6—2; D Freeman (Australia) beat D Jevans, 6—1, 6—3; R Blount (US) beat L Romanov (Romania), 6—4, 6—2; M Pinterova (Czechoslovakia) beat K Brasher, 6—1, 6—4; N Gregory (Australia) beat S Rollinson (SA), 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; M Blackwood (Canada) beat E Sayers (Australia), 6—3, 7—5; P Teeguarden (US) beat B Norton (US), 2—6, 7—5, 6—3; A Hobbs beat E Ekblom (Sweden), 6—1, 6—3; S Walsh (US) beat C O'Neil (Australia), 6—3, 6—1; J Preyer (US) beat A Buchanan (US), 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; B Nagelsen (US) beat S Acker (US), 6—4, 7—6; D Drafor (US) beat P Casale (US), 7—5, 6—4; K Sands (US) beat C Kohdo (WG), 6—3, 6—3; L DuPont (US) beat M Mesker (Netherlands), 1—6, 6—4, 7—5; L Morse (US) beat N Bohm (Sweden), 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Boxing

Bookish man with a big punchline

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

He looks like a young executive in a book publishers or a solicitor's office in his dark blue suit and plain red tie. As he stands clasping and unclasping his hands nervously in front of him, you would never imagine that Alexis Arguello will be the next man after Wilfred Benitez to go down in the record books for winning three world titles—if he beats Scotland's world lightweight champion, Jim Watt, at Wembley on June 20.

"Easy to say win three titles but it is a b-i-g problem," the softly spoken Nicaraguan said at the lunch in his and Watt's honour in London yesterday.

No wonder Arguello had everyone eating out of his hand. Even the champion was won over. "It will be a pleasure to box someone like Alexis Arguello," Watt said. "I'm looking for challengers and *this is the right one.*" Not for Arguello the "I will keel him" forecast of some other Central Americans. "In our country" Arguello said "there is a saying 'Do not sell the meat before catching the deer'."

The bout will be the most valuable in British boxing history with Watt earning £378,000 and Arguello £139,000. The Nicaraguan will need every penny he can lay his hands on for he supports 15 dependants including his wife, mother and father, four children and six brothers at his house in Coral Gables, Florida. He will be training at Freddie Hill's gym, *Lavender Hill* every day and he has brought his own sparring partner, Leoncio Ortiz, who has been 15 rounds with Roberto Duran.

Sam Burns, Tony Sibson's manager, is so angry that Alan Minter has spurned a title bout with his European and Commonwealth champion that he is willing to lay out his own money, £100,000 of it, to bring Mustafa Hamsho, who beat Minter on Saturday, here to show what Sibson can do to the Syrian. "Sibson will knock Hamsho out, and Minter as well," Mr Burns said. "Minter is a lucky man to have got where he did. He does not have to decry Sibson. If Hamsho, whom I do not rate, can beat him then he is all washed up and there is nowhere else for him to go. Sibson is his last chance to earn a big purse."

Briton for Ferrari

The Ferrari motor racing team, which has seldom employed non-Italian techicians in the past, has hired a British mechanic-engineer, Harvey Postlethwaite, to deal with new bodies and chassis of Ferrari Formula One racing cars. Postlethwaite, from London, has worked with the British March and Essex teams.—AP.

For the record

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 3, Montreal Expos 0. Pittsburgh Pirates 3, San Francisco Giants 2; Philadelphia Phillies 7, Atlanta Braves 5; San Diego Padres 5, St Louis Cardinals 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 7, Chicago Cubs 0; New York Mets 3, Houston Astros 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 3, Minnesota Twins 0; New York Yankees 3, Chicago White Sox 1; Kansas City Royals 7, Milwaukee Brewers 1; Baltimore Orioles 4, California Angels 1; Texas Rangers 4, Toronto Blue Jays 0; Seattle Mariners 5, Cleveland Indians 4; Oakland AS 4, Boston Red Sox 3.

Equestrianism

HOOGE MIERDE (Netherlands): Three-day international event, leading final overall placings: 1, M Rigouts (Belgium) Tsarina, 51.20 points; 2, E Stibbe (Netherlands) Autumn Haze, 57.60; 3, Miss M Sciocchetti (Italy) Master Hunt, 62.80; 4, R Meade (GB) Three Cups, 66.20; 5, R Walker (GB) Kinalien, 70.00; 7, M Phillips (GB) Classic Lines 71.20. Team placings: 1, Britain, 207.40 points; 2, Netherlands, 213; 3, Belgium, 219.60.

Football

ASUNCION: World Cup qualifying group 3 (South American zone): Paraguay 0, Chile 1.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Cosmos 3, Atlanta Chiefs 1; San Jose Earthquakes 2, Tampa Bay Rowdies 1; Chicago Sting 1, San Diego Sockers 0.

SWISS CUP: Lausanne 4, Zurich 3 (aet).

Motor racing

PAU, France: Formula two Grand Prix: 1, G Lees (GB) Honda 1hr 33min 15.41sec; 2, T Boutsen (Belgium) March BMW, 1:33:14.43; 3, P Mecchi (Italy) March BMW, 1:33:11.87. European Formula championship: 1, E Elgh (Sweden) 23pts; Lees 21.

ZANDVOORT: European formula three championship: 1, M Baldi (Italy), Marsh Alfa Romeo, 33min 58sec; 2, A Ferte (France), Martini MC, 33:7.70; 3, P Streiff (France), Martini Mk 34, 33:17. Overall: 1, Baldi, 46 pts; 2, P Alliot (France), 37; 3, Ferte, 23.

Motor rallying

SCOTTISH RALLY: Provisional results: 1, A Pond and M Nicholson (Vauxhall Chevette), 240min 55sec; 2, J McRae and I Grindrod (Opel Ascona 400), 242:07; 3, M Wilson and T Harryman (Ford Escort), 250:28.

Tennis

BRUSSELS: Belgian Open, first round: C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat R Fagel (US), 6—2, 6—2; R Ycaza (Ecuador) beat F Dalla Fontana (Argentina) 6—2, 7—6; J Norbach (Sweden) beat P Rebolledo (Chile) 6—3, 6—2; F Luna (Spain) beat E Fromm (US) 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; M Hocevar (Brazil) beat M Anger (US) 6—4, 6—3; D Perez (Uruguay) beat H Ismail (Zimbabwe) 6—4, 6—1; M Martinez (Bolivia) beat F Taygan (US) 6—3, 7—6; M Ortoja (Yugoslavia) beat C Motta (Brazil) 7—6, 7—6.

Football

Clemence tells Liverpool he wants to go

Ray Clemence, England's goalkeeper, rocked Liverpool last night by demanding a move. Clemence, aged 32, has been a key part of the Anfield success story but feels he needs a change after 14 years with the club. The manager Bob Paisley, however, insisted: "Clemence is under contract and there is no way I want him to go. I have listened to his reasons and I will put them to the board.

If Clemence is allowed to leave, Tottenham Hotspur will be high on the queue to sign him. The manager, Keith Burkinshaw, has been looking for a top-class replacement ever since his self-confessed mistake in selling Jennings to Arsenal. Speculation about Clemence's future started in March when Liverpool paid Vancouver Whitecaps £250,000 for *Grobbelaar.*

Yesterday he confronted Mr Paisley after returning from England's tour of Switzerland and Hungary. Although Liverpool lifted the European and League Cups, Clemence did not enjoy the best of seasons and on Saturday his mistake gave Hungary their goal against England. It was Clemence's fifty-sixth international appearance—and in May, against Brazil, he became the first goalkeeper to captain England since Swift in 1948.

Rick Villa, Tottenham's FA Cup hero, and his little Argentine colleague, *Osvaldo Ardiles,* will grace English football for at least two more year.

Motor cycling

Mist descends on Guy's 'lucky' number

Chris Guy, aged 22, from Kingsbridge, South Devon, persuaded the Isle of Man TT race officials to let him have "unlucky" number 13 as his racing number. Yesterday he was counting the cost of a decision to call off the senior TT.

Guy, comparatively unknown on the TT scene, was leading the six-lap, 226-mile senior event for 500cc machines when bad weather prompted officials to abandon the race. With most of the leading riders out of the running with mechanical problems at that stage, Guy was well on course to collect close on £4,000 in prize money for what would have been the surprise win of TT week.

But with visibility down to less than 20 yards on some parts of the 37¾ mile course, officials decided that conditions were unsafe. Traditionally the number 13 is never used in Isle of Man TT races. But Guy was allocated the number because he considered it lucky for him. It is hoped the race will be re-run this afternoon.

Britain's reigning world champion, Jock Taylor, completed a brilliant double on the course when he won the second leg of the sidecar TT. Taylor, from Pencaitland, East Lothian, once again led from start to finish, as he did when winning Saturday's first leg at record speed.

SIDECAR: 1, J Taylor, Yamaha, 1hr 4min 37.2sec; 2, R Greasley, Yamaha, 1:5:50.2; 3, R Hanks, Yamaha, 1:8:18.6; 4, N Rollason, Sparton, 1:9:5.8; 5, D Bayley Yamaha, 1:9:7.7; 6, D Hallam, Yamaha, 1:9:51.4.

Hockey

Slough's last hopes fade in extra time

From Sydney Friskin
Brussels, June 8

The British haul of medals from the European club hockey championships, which ended here today, was limited to one, a silver, won by Glasgow Western in the women's event. Individually, though, there was some gold for Britain, Chris Sutherland, of Scotland, having helped Klein Zwitserland, of the Netherlands, to beat Ska Sverdlovsk, of the Soviet Union, 4—0 in the men's final.

Slough's last hope of a medal vanished when they were beaten 5—2 in extra time by Real Club de Polo (Barcelona) after the score had stood at 2—2 at the end of full time. It was a fine game, enjoyed most of all by the Spanish centre forward, Miguel Chaves. Sliding smoothly through the open spaces, as though on roller skates, he scored three goals in extra time, a rare feat at this level.

The stranded Taylor, in the Slough goal, by rushing out judiciously had frustrated at least two of his earlier attempts to score. Slough, for some reason, neglected to mark him, and Chaves was well served from the rear by through passes and subtle overheads.

Throughout the tournament Slough were unable to make something out of useful situations. They have plenty on which to reflect. Perhaps the ease with which they won their tournaments at home was not the ideal preparation for the tough European battlefield. Slough also had two players booked.

The Spaniards scored through Padros from a short corner with Barber equalizing. Probably the most spectacular Slough manoeuvre was when Saini combined beautifully with Laly before the latter scored. But Slough's lead was short-lived, with Jorge Garcia converting a short corner almost on half time. There followed the astonishing feat of Chaves who scored the first of his three goals after two minutes of extra time.

Edinburgh Civil Service, beating FC Lyon 3—2, managed to avoid the wooden spoon. *Callaghan* scored two goals from penalty strokes and Yellowless one from a short corner.

Glasgow Western, though they played with great spirit, failed to hold the early lead which Lois Connell had given them from a penalty stroke. Amsterdam scored twice in the second half

MEN: (for seventh place): Edinburgh Civil Service 3, FC Lyon 2. Fifth: Frankenthal (WG) 0, Royal Uccle (Belgium) 0 (Frankenthal won 4—3 on penalty strokes). Third: Real Club de Polo (Barcelona) 5, Slough 2. Final: Klein Zwitserland (Netherlands) 4, Ska Sverdlovsk (USSR) 0.

WOMEN: (for seventh place): Royal Uccle 3, Noring (England) 2. Fifth: Andlinkova (CSSR) 3, *Dynamo Ladies* 0. Third: Cologne 3, Portadown (N Ireland) 1. Final: Amsterdam 2, Glasgow Western 1.

Athletics

Britain bring out their new china for Dresden

Britain will face a stern test of character when they take on East Germany in Dresden without any of their Olympic champions at the weekend. Ten athletes win their first full international vests and face a tough baptism against the Germans who boast one of the most powerful teams in the world.

Daley Thompson, the Moscow decathlon champion, will be on duty for Britain in Canada at the same time but Sebastian Coe, Steve Ovett and Allan Wells are all unavailable.

The pressure, therefore, will be on the established internationals, David Moorcroft, John Robson, Gary Oakes and Steve Scutt on the track, while Brian Hooper and Keith Stock stand the best chance of picking up points in the field.

The women face a daunting task, especially now that Sonia Lannaman has turned down selection because of illness in the family. Beverley Goddard will run in both sprints, with Michelle Scutt filling the gap in the 200 metres.

Dave Clarke, the *new United* Kingdom 5,000 metres champion from Putney, is making his first appearance and teams up with Steve Binns (Bingley) who was runner-up to him in Antrim. Other men making their international bows are Kevin Capper (3,000 metres steeplechase), Dave Murphy (10,000 metres) Colin Rattigan (long jump), Michael Makin (triple jump), Ian Lindley (shot), Ron James (hammer) and Steve Barry (20km walk).

Linsey Macdonald, the Olympic 400 metres finalist, is not in the women's team because she has been elected for the junior team which is competing in Bremen at the same time.

Venissa Head, who broke the British women's shot record for the third time within a month on Saturday, faces the hardest task. She raised the record to 17.84 metres at Cwmbran and will be looking for further improvement against women who have regularly putt over 20 metres. Kirsty McDermott (800 metres) and Wendy Griffiths (400 metres hurdles) will also be making their first full appearances.

MEN: 100m: M McFarlane, C Sharp. 200m: M McFarlane, E Tulloch. 400m: S Scutt, A Bell. 800m: R Harrison, G Cook. 1,500m: D Moorcroft, J Robson. 5,000m: D Clarke, S Binns. 10,000m: D Murphy, G Smith. 3,000m steeplechase: K Capper, R Hackney. 110m hurdles: M Holtom, B Price. 400m hurdles: G Oakes, W Hartley. High jump: B Burgess, M Naylor. Pole vault: B Hooper, K Stock. Long jump: R Mitchell, C Rattigan. Triple jump: A Moore, M Makin. Shot: S Redhouse, I. Lindley. Discus: P Gordon, R Slaney. Hammer: M Girvan, R James. Javelin: D Ottley, S Osborne. 20km walk: S Barry, A Seddon. 4 x 100m relay: S Green, Sharp, McFarlane, Tulloch, D McMaster. 4 x 400m relay: Scutt, A Bell, Cook, R Dickens.

WOMEN: 100m: B Goddard, K Smallwood. 200m: Goddard, M Scutt. 400m: J Hoyte-Smith, M Scutt. 800m: C Boxer, K McDermott. 1,500m: C Hanson, G Dainty. 3,000m: R Smeeth, A N Other. 100m hurdles: S Strong, L Boothe. 400m hurdles: C Warden, W Griffiths. High jump: L Miller, A M Carding. Long jump: S Green, A Manley. Shot: V Head, A N Other. Discus: J Kano, L Bryant. Javelin: F Whitbread, J Zaslona. 4 x 100m relay: W Hoyte, Smallwood, Goddard, Lannaman, H Barnett. 4 x 400m relay: V Elder, Scutt, Hoyte-Smith, A Reid.

Swimming

Hubble's chance of revenge

Phil Hubble of Britain renews his 200 metres butterfly duel with the Olympic champion, Sergey Fesenko of the Soviet Union next month in Kiev. Hubble, home for the summer from college in Houston, Texas, beat Fesenko at Crystal Palace in 1979 but the 20-year-old from Slough had to settle for the silver medal in Moscow last summer.

He has a chance to gain revenge when they meet during the three-day meeting between the Soviet Union and Britain, beginning on July 3. David Lowe, the 21-year-old Harrow and Wealdstone butterfly specialist, is also back in the British team, with his passport wrangles firmly behind him.

Lowe was left out of Britain's team at a recent triangular meeting in Leeds. Lowe was born in Rhodesia. His temporary British passport, issued in the United States, had expired, so he was not considered eligible. The usual lengthy naturalization procedure threatened to end his international career for good but the Amateur Swimming Association managed to disentangle most of the red tape and Lowe can now swim for Britain.

Suki Brownsdon, aged 15, from Tunbridge Wells, the youngest member of Britain's Olympic swimming squad last summer—but a 100 metres breaststroke finalist nonetheless—also travels to test herself against top class opposition.

MEN: K Lee (100m, 200 free); M Reynolds (100, 200 free); P Osborn (100 free); P Hubble (100, 200 fly, 200 free); D Lowe 100, 200 fly; P Gwill (100 fly); S Poulter (200 fly, 200, 400 i m, 400 free); C Dale (200, 400 free); D Stacey (400, 1,500 free); N Ali (100, 200 breast); D Bryant (100, 200 breast, 200 i m); A Moorhouse (100, 200 breast); P Ambrose (100, 200 back); N Harper 100, 200 back); M Fenner (100, 200 back); P Easter (400 i m, 1,500 free); A Bourne (1,500 free).

WOMEN: K Lovett (100 free); C Foot (100 free), N Fibbens (100, 200 free); L Tate 200, 400 i m, 400, 800 free); J Gravamark (100, 200 fly, 200 i m); S Brownsdon (100, 200 breast, 400 i m); D Rudd (100, 200 breast); G Stanley (100, 200 breast, 400 i m); M Willey (800 free); N Moffat (800 free); R Stockman 200, 400 free; B Doyle (200, 400 free); J Osgerby (100, 200 fly); L Criddle (100, 200 fly); A Horsfield 100, 200 back; A Hefford (100, 200 back); A Mason (200 back).

Yachting

Navy to rescue after distress call from overturned trimaran

By John Nicholls

Thomas Wiggins and Philip Steggall, one of the competing crews in the double-handed Transatlantic race, were rescued from their capsized trimaran, Bonifacio, 350 miles west of Lands' End yesterday evening. Their distress signal had been picked up by a passing American aircraft which initiated a combined air-sea rescue.

An RAF Nimrod from St Mawgam located the overturned boat 42 minutes later and dropped a life-raft which was boarded by one of the men. Meanwhile HMS Cardiff was diverted to the scene, as was the bulk carried. Angel Happiness. As soon as she was within range a Lynx helicopter took off from the Cardiff and winched up the survivors.

Wiggins, an American, replaced Bonifacio's original skipper before the start in Plymouth and the yacht had been penalized 40 hours for the late change. She had made the best start and led away from the line on Saturday afternoon. The latest reports on the race show that the French trimaran, Jacques Ribourel, sailed by Oliver de Kersauson and Gerard Dijkstra has moved up from third place to take over the lead.

Rob Knox-Johnson and Billie King-Harman are still second in their catamaran Sea Falcon, with Chay Blyth and Robert James, the early pacemakers, now fourth in Brittany Ferries. Between the two British entries is Gautier (Jean-Yves Terlain and Christian Fevrier) a far smaller trimaran that is leading Class 3.

There is little between the first few boats, however, and they still have over 2,500 miles to sail, so a fewd miles gained or lost at this stage are probably not significant.

The further west the competitors sail, the more they will spread out laterally, and it is then, when they receive different winds and currents, that good tactics and luck come into their own. The important thing always is to have wind in which to sail, and there is no shortage of that for anyone at the moment.

An unfortunate, unrelated sequence of mishaps marred the first attempt to arrange a race for the four largest classes at Weymouth Olympic Week yesterday. First the committee vessel was unable to anchor in the heaving bay and the start was postponed for an hour. Then the official boat anchored at the windward mark was ordered to move along b ya Ministry of Defence patrol boat, which claimed it was interfering with the passage of ships into Portland Harbour.

Partly because of this and partly because of a wind shift, the majority of the racing fleet rounded the gybe mark instead of the windward mark and set off in search of their own, non-existent gybe mark. Soon there were boats scatttered around the bay, sailing hither and thither until the embarrassing affair was abandoned. A more successful race was arranged in the evening.

Meanwhile the dinghy classes had a splendid day, in a breeze just strong enough to cause a few capsizes. aCthy Foster scored her third win in the 470 class, but Tim Law, trying for a third win in his Finn, had to retire with a broken rudder.

The Windgliders, a new Olympic class and included in Weymouth Week for the first time have now completed five races. David Hackford, a local sailor, has had two first places and two seconds.

WINDGLIDERS: Fourth race: D Hackford. Fifth race: D Caldwell.
LASER: Third race: 1, J Showell; 2, W O'Hara; 3, A Davis.
FINN: Third race: 1, M McIntyre; 2, Bridge; 3, J Siggers.
470: Third race: 1, Miss C Foster; 2, S Teasdale; 3, D Jarrett.

YARMOUTH: Yarmouth Cup: Class Ia: 1, Icebreaker (Mr and Mrs Hawkes); 2, Avala IV (J Dutton); 3, Signature (M Archer); Class Ib: 1, Smokey Too (B Strickland); 2, Gin Krate (D Myles); 3, Blue Streak (K Day). Class IIa: 1, A Toute Vitesse (D Cox); 2, Genie (G Bruton); 3, Squander (B Mead). Class IIb: 1, Gem (M Parry); 2, Gemina (Miss A Dovine); 3, Presto (J Webb). Overall winner: Smokey Too.

MORGES (Switzerland): European 470 championship, leading final placings: 1, T and E Chieffi (Italy), 16 penalty points; 2, J Borowski and R Swensson (EG), 18.7; 3, S and P Montefusco (Italy), 19; 4, U and J Koskull (Finland), 27; 5, J Noguer and M Carda (Spain), 27.7; 6, C di Salle and R Vassallo (Italy), 29.7.

Golf

Valentine's card has one six too many

Atlanta, June 8.—Tom Watson beat fellow American Tommy Valentine in a sudden death play-off here yesterday to win the $300,000 Atlanta golf tournament. It was the Masters' champion's third victory of the season.

All Watson needed was a par on the third hole of the play-off to beat Valentine, 31, a native of Atlanta. Valentine had forced sudden death with a birdie on the 72nd hole. Valentine's par 72 for the final round tied him with Watson. Each completed the tournament in 277, 11 under par on the 6,945-yard Atlanta Country Club course. Watson had a 71 on Sunday.

Valentine, seeking the first victory of his career and cheered on by the home crowd, scored par on the first extra hole. Watson chipped close to the hole to assure his par. Both had birdies at the next, the 17th, Watson holing from 12ft and Valentine from six.

On the par five 18th, both drove into the rough and had no chance of reaching the green in two. Valentine played his third into a bunker and Watson reached the green. Valentine had a bad lie in the bunker and came out some 20ft short. He missed the par putt and Watson needed only to get his down in two, which he did.

Watson picked up the first prize of $54,000, raising his season's winnings to $322,492, the fifth consecutive season he has gone over $300,000 in prize money on the tour. Valentine improved his season considerably, his second place winnings of $32,000 was more than twice he had previously earned this season.

LEADING SCORES (American unless stated): 277, T Watson, 68, 70, 68, 71, T Valentine, 68, 65, 72, 72; 279, L Elder, 71, 65, 74, 69, M Morley, 70, 66, 72, 71, C Pente, 68, 68, 69, 74; 280, W Britton, 69, 75, 71, 67, R Floyd, 69, 66, 74, 71, F Conner (Austria), 70, 67, 69, 74; 281, P Lindsey, 70, 73, 70, 68, J Pate, 71, 72, 68, 70, J Nicklaus, 68, 73, 69, 73.

MALVERNE: LPGA tournament: 282 S Post (Canada) 69, 69, 73, 71. 284 A Alcott 69, 69, 70, 76. 286 P Bradley 69, 71, 74, 72; D Austin 75, 70, 71, 72. 289 J Coles 75, 72, 73, 69; C Morse 73, 75, 70, 71; J Carner 68, 73, 73, 75. 290 D Caponi 75, 73, 76, 73; K Postlewait 75, 72, 70, 73; S McAllister 71, 69, 76, 74; B Daniel 70, 72, 72, 76.

Racing

Swinburn snr is set for further disappointment

By John Karter

There would surely be no more popular winner at Lingfield Park this afternoon than Kearney in the featured Leisure Stakes. Kearney will be ridden by Wally Swinburn, father of last week's Derby winning jockey, Walter.

Swinburn snr missed the opportunity of completing an incredible family classic double when he was "jocked off" Blue Wind in favour of Lester Piggott in Saturday's Oaks. Should he win on Kearney today he is likely to receive an ovation similar to the tumultuous one accorded to Bill Williamson in 1972 when the Australian won a race at Epsom immediately after Piggott had replaced him to win the Derby on Roberto.

The fact that Mark Smyly, Kearney's trainer, is bringing Swinburn over from Ireland to ride is significant in itself. Swinburn rode the colt when he was trained by the owner's cousin, Willie Robinson, in Ireland as a three-year-old, although ironically it was his son who produced Kearney to win the Cork & Orrery Stakes at Royal Ascot at 40 to 1 last year.

Smyly had Kearney as a two-year-old, but when he took control of him again last July, the colt went wrong. It has been only recently that Kearney has strated to come to himself again, as he showed when fourth to King of Spain at York last month.

Sentiment does not pay bookmakers' bills however, and on only 4lb worse terms King of Spain should confirm that form and win. King of Spain has looked a different horse this year to the one who flattered only to disappoint on so many occasions in 1980. His new-found enthusiasm has already won him five of his six races.

Perhaps a greater threat to King of Spain than Kearney, who is to be aimed at the Cork & Orrery again next week, is the three-year-old Swan Princess. This fast filly, who won the important Phoenix Stakes in Ireland last year, reappeared at Folkestone and won comfortably enough from Sitex. She could well be uncatchable over five furlongs, but at this longer distance King of Spain's finish should enable him to pull her back.

Others worth an investment (as the bookmakers euphemistically like to describe the process of backing horses) on the same card are Jo-Jo-San, who can defy a penalty for a Doncaster victory, in the Fall Handicap, and the promising Newbury third, Cruise Port, in the Manor Maiden Fillies Stakes. At Great Yarmouth, Prince Gleam, who made an encouraging start to his career when fifth to Windmills at Doncaster, should be capable of beating some inexperienced contemporaries in the John Holdrich Maiden Stakes.

The customers were more wrong than right during Lingfield's stamina-sapping eight-race programme yesterday. A tepid afternoon's racing was most notable for a Guy Harwood double to make up in part for his recent classic disappointments; for the utter failure of the Royal Hunt Cup favourite, Tender Heart, in the Queen Elizabeth Handicap and for the smooth success of Robert Sangster's filley, Chemin, in the Barn Stakes.

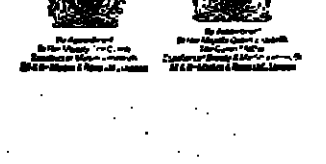
Tender Heart had been suffering from a thoroughpin (a swelling on the point of the hock) which delayed his reappearance until yesterday. Even allowing for this, his performance was dismal and John Sutcliffe, his trainer, said that he would decide within the next 48 hours whether to try for a repeat victory in the big Ascot handicap.

Harwood, who trained the third, Heron's Hollow said that his horse was a definite non-runner in the Hunt Cup, for which William Hill now make Atlantic Boy 6 to 1 favourite from 10.

Harwood also had news of Recitation, who failed badly in Sunday's French Derby. Recitation, who has been bought by a syndicate of American owners, will definitely stay in training at Pulborough until the end of this season.

The winner of the Queen Elizabeth, and a very convincing one at that, was Cajolery, who was gaining a third course victory. His principal objective is the Ronaldhays Cup

Perhaps the most impressive success of the day, however, was that of Chemin, who, despite racing with her ears flat back, left the favourite, Sweet Monday, for dead in the final furlong.





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Programmes and results

Lingfield Park

2.0 GRANGE STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £909: 5f)

2 013 Mrs Hong Kong (D), M Blanshard, 9-1 Curant 7
3 000 Anywhichwayyoucan, G Kindersley, 8-11 Mercer 5
4 00 Boy Leigh, Pat Mitchell, 8-11 Carson 2
5 04 First Connection (B), P Haslam, 8-11 Kettle 9
6 0 Master Bunbury, P Cundell, 8-11 Cauthen 4
7 00 Ringmore Lad, J Holt, 8-11 Waldron 10
9 Hunny Nel, M Tompkins, 8-8 Kerr 7 1
10 0000 Manns Brown, D Marks, 8-8 Reid 11
13 00 Mummy's Angel, T Marshall, 8-8 McKay 3
16 Sweet Japonica, J D-Home, 8-8 Baxter 8
17 Warm Glow, J Bethell, 8-8 I Johnson 6

15-8 Mrs Hong Kong, 5-2 Sweet Japonica, 4-1 Ringmore Lad, 6-1 First Connection, 10-1 Anywhichwayyoucan, 16-1 others.

2.30 BLOND McINDOE HANDICAP (£2,194: 1½m)

3 4400- Leopards Rock (D), J Dunlop, 7-9-11 Dawe 7 10
5 3211- Ard (C,D), M Masson, 6-9-6 Bond 3
7 0-120 Crested Lark (D), M Smyly, 5-9-2 Waldron 6
8 -0000 Comedy Croft (B, D), R Hannon, 4-9-1 — 2
9 30-02 Queen's Equerry, W Wightman, 4-8-13 Piggott 4
10 -0313 Oui Monsieur (CD), M Haynes, 7-8-13 Hills 5 1
11 0-003 Private Audience, E Beeson, 5-8-10 McGlone 5 9
12 0-000 Katyana, D Jermy, 4-8-6 Atkinson 7
13 0003 Strawman, A Davison, 4-8-4 Kettle 5
16 200/ Sandra Bella, I Wardle, 6-8-1 Payne 5 11
18 20-00 Mascarenhas, T Gosling, 6-7-8 Blanks 8

100-30 Ard, 4-1 Queen's Equerry, 5-1 Oui Monsieur, 13-2 Private Audience, 8-1 Crested Lark, 10-1 Leopards Rock, 12-1 Mascarenhas, 16-1 others.

3.0 OCS SPONSORED STAKES (Ladies: £1,579: 1¼m)

1 1-000 Jubilee Lights (B, D), R Turnell, 4-10-8 Joy Penn 11
3 0/ Cold Justice, C Benstead, 8-10-5 Margaret Robins 3 3
4 00 Commander General, T Marshall, 9-10-5 Kim Allison 3 13
7 20-00 Gollyno, I Wardle, 4-10-5 Diana Jones 15
8 0-000 Karaberry, R Head, 4-10-5 Brooke Sanders 6
9 00-01 Legal Laird (B, D), S Woodman, 7-10-5 Gay Kelleway 2
10 02-04 Meladon, S Mellor, 8-10-5 Karen Williams 3 4
12 0000- Top Of The Table, D Marks, 5-10-6 Kelly Marks 14
14 Just Dal, I Dudgeon, 4-10-0 Pip Fisher 3 7
16 Vividus, D Ringer, 6-10-0 Amanda Parker 3 1
17 00 DIY Motor Store, H O'Neill, 5-9-11 Diana Grissell 8
19 0000- Morning Enquiry, Pat Mitchell, 4-9-11 Susan Barr 3 9
21 11 Mistress Gay (D), M Prescott, 3-9-5 Elain Mellor 12
22 01-42 Fiona, M Ryan, 3-9-2 Sue Vergette 10
24 00-00 Smitky Lane (B), Mrs A Finch, 3-9-0 Margaret Fraser-Stuart 3 5

2-1 Mistress Gay, 11-4 Meladon, 5-1 Legal Laird, 13-2 Jubilee Lights, 8-1 Fiona, 12-1 Gollyno, 16-1 others.

3.30 LEISURE STAKES (£7,965: 6f)

1 0-004 Kearney (D), M Smyly, 4-9-10 Wally Swinburn 2
2 0111 King of Spain (B, D), P Cundell, 5-9-10 Reid 3
3 11-20 Runnett (D), J Dunlop, 4-9-10 Carson 5
4 414-4 Sayyaf (D), W O'Gorman, 4-9-10 Ives 7
9 -0000 Kashcorran, J Sutcliffe, 5-9-0 Cauthen 8
11 120-0 Arch Melody, G Harwood, 3-8-3 Starkey 1
18 0140- Integrity (D), B Hobbs, 3-8-0 Baxter 6
21 210-1 Swan Princess (D), 3-8-0 M L Thomas 4

5-4 King of Spain, 4-1 Kearney, 11-2 Runnett, 8-1 Swan Princess, 10-1 Sayyaf, 12-1 Integrity, 14-1 others.

4.0 HALL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,752: 1¼m)

1 01-00 Warily, J Tree, 9-7 Pat Eddery 5
3 21-14 Fee (D), B Hobbs, 9-6 Baxter 6
4 0-302 Hiz, H Price, 9-1 Rouse 8
5 002- Comedian, J Dunlop, 8-10 Muddle 2
8 00-34 Super Service, P Walwyn, 8-4 Mercer 9
9 21-00 Toe Tapper, G P-Gordon, 8-3 Bond 4
11 -2041 Jo-Jo-San (B), H Wragg, 8-0 Carson 7
12 000-0 Sparkler Clear, T Gosling, 7-7 Hills 5 1
13 3130- Blue Garter, P Mitchell, 7-7 Clark 5 3

3-1 Jo-Jo-San, 7-2 Super Service, 4-1 Comedian, 11-2 Hiz, 7-1 Fee, 12-1 Blue Garter, 16-1 others.

4.30 MANOR STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,853: 6f)

2 Apple Blossom, E Beeson, 8-11 I Johnson 22
3 Atlantic Link, P Mitchell, 8-11 Clark 5 1
5 0 Bless The Match, G P-Gordon, 8-11 Rouse 15
6 Bonzolena, Mrs R Lomax, 8-11 Newnes 3 19
7 Channing Girl, C Brittain, 8-11 Carson 21
9 3 Cruise Port, J Tree, 8-11 Pat Eddery 6
10 0 David's Isopon, H O'Neill, 8-11 Weaver 18
11 0 Devils Alternative, R Smyth, 8-11 Dickie 7 14
14 0 Fit For A King, J Winter, 8-11 Thomas 11
15 Greensward Blaze, M Blanshard, 8-11 Curant 10
16 030 Haditos, E Beeson, 8-11 McGlone 5 5
19 Lady Bounty, G Harwood, 8-11 Starkey 12
21 43 My Fair Orchid, S Matthews, 8-11 Salmon 8
22 Orilla, T Marshall, 8-11 McKay 9
23 O Solo Mio, P Cole, 8-11 Reid 20
25 Photo, H Cecil, 8-11 Piggott 17
26 Pilot Flyer, C Nelson, 8-11 Cauthen 16
27 Porto Louise, W Turner, 8-11 Burnham 7 4
28 0 Premier Lass, P Mitchell, 8-11 McGhin 13
30 0 Rosaceae, I Balding, 8-11 Matthias 7
32 Saucy Lass, H Candy, 8-11 Waldron 3
36 Tilly Scott, M Masson, 8-11 Bond 2

9-4 Photo, 4-1 Cruise Port, 6-1 Lady Bounty, 8-1 Rosaceae, 10-1 My Fair Orchid, 12-1 Haditos, Channing Girl, 20-1 others.

5.0 MANSION HANDICAP (£1,726: 7f)

1 -0030 Lucky Man (CD), P M Taylor, 5-10-0 Keightley 7 1
2 0012 Helexian (D), A Ingham, 4-9-5 Starkey 18
4 -0043 In Rhythm, P Makin, 4-8-13 Baxter 8
7 000-0 Going Strait, R Smyth, 4-8-9 Woolnough 7 10
8 40-10 Molon Lave, C Brittain, 4-8-9 Carson 4
9 0204 Gimri (CD), C Benstead, 8-8-8 Shelton 7 6
10 1213 Effect (D), N Callaghan, 5-8-8 Piggott 13
11 230-0 Heavenly Chorus (D), P Cundell, 5-8-8 Cauthen 14
14 10-0 Goody Goody, R Houghton, 3-8-6 Reid 7
15 0200- Tongsanian, W R-Bass, 4-8-5 Pat Eddery 16
17 00-00 Teston Lad, Pat Mitchell, 4-8-3 Newnes 3 19
22 000-4 Stonian (D), M Smyly, 6-7-12 Ross 9
23 0000- Bewitched, W Wightman, 4-7-10 M L Thomas 3
24 0000 Lord Wesscam, S Matthews, 5-7-9 Salmon 15
26 23-00 Ratan Boy (C), G Lewis, 5-7-9 Elder 20
27 0000 Breathing Exercise (D), J O'Donoghue, 8-7-7 McKay 11
29 000-0 Fresa, A Moore, 4-7-7 Clark 5 12
30 -0400 Curzon House, J Perrett, 4-7-7 Hills 5 2
31 20-42 Queen's Royale (D), M Bolton, 6-7-7 Salmon 5
32 00-00 Roma (D), J O'Donoghue, 6-7-7 O'Leary 17

3-1 Helexian, 5-1 In Rhythm, 13-2 Effect, 7-1 Molon Lave, 8-1 Heavenly Chorus, 10-1 Gimri, 12-1 Goody Goody, 14-1 Lucky Man, 16-1 others.

By John Karter
2.0 First Connection. 2.30 Private Audience. 3.0 Mistress Gay. 3.30 King of Spain. 4.0 Jo-Jo-San. 4.30 Cruise Port. 5.0 Effect.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 First Connection. 3.0 Mistress Gay. 3.30 Integrity. 4.0 Jo-Jo-San. 4.30 Photo. 5.0 Molon Lave.

Great Yarmouth

2.15 JOHN HOLDRICH STAKES (2-y-o maiden c and g; £1,054: 5f 25yd)

1 Childown Blue, M Stoute, 9-0 W Swinburn 7
2 0 Come On The Blues, C Brittain, 9-0 — 9
3 0 Dallian (B), J Winter, 9-0 Taylor 8
4 Hamtramch, G Fletcher, 9-0 Higgins 12
6 Mr Peruser, L Cumani, 9-0 Hide 3
7 Passing Moment, G P-Gordon, 9-0 Rimmer 5 6
9 0 Prince Abwah, W Marshall, 9-0 — 5
10 0 Prince Gleam, E Eldin, 9-0 Madden 11
11 0 Rabout, N Callaghan, 9-0 Raymond 4
13 4 Swift Decision, W Marshall, 9-0 MacKay 5 10
14 Tunku, R Armstrong, 9-0 Tulk 1
15 0 Warm Order, P Feilden, 9-0 Duffield 2

11-4 Come On The Blues, 7-2 Childown Blue, 4-1 Mr Peruser, 11-2 Passing Moment, 8-1 Swift Decision, 10-1 Tunku, 16-1 others.

2.45 TOLHOUSE HANDICAP (Selling: £748: 1m)

1 2400 Matchless Dancer (D), J Jenkins, 5-10-0 — 14
2 33/0 Rethlak, A Dalton, 9-9-12 Black 7 1
3 000/ Rolleston, W Wharton, 7-9-10 Wharton 2
4 0000- Low Mileage, N Callaghan, 4-9-7 Duffield 17
5 0000 Retza, A Davison, 6-9-5 Johnson 12
6 Marchant Prince, B Richmond, 9-9-5 Proud 5 11
7 0003 Lucky Mistake (C), W Marshall, 4-9-3 MacKay 9
10 0/32 Goldoration, H O'Neill, 6-9-3 Hide 13
11 /0-00 Penny Snow, W Musson, 4-9-1 Raymond 15
13 0/0-0 Full Value, D Ringer, 10-8-12 Cook 16
16 00-0 Little Darling, M Ryan, 3-8-12 D'Arcy 5
17 00/0 Allanstown (B), H O'Neill, 5-8-12 Cochrane 3 18
18 1000- Katumba, B Richmond, 5-8-12 Madden 4
21 24-00 Minigold (CD), A Davison, 11-8-12 Young 6
22 300-0 Hood Hill, G Fletcher, 5-8-12 Higgins 8
26 3003 Maurice's Tip (B), M Tompkins, 3-8-2 Crossley 5 3
27 -0000 Tommy's Gold (B), M Tompkins, 3-7-13 Miller 10
28 0-000 Hit Me Again, C Mackenzie, 3-7-13 — 7

7-2 Goldoration, 4-1 Lucky Mistake, 6-1 Maurice's Tip, Minigold, 8-1 Allanstown, 10-1 Full Value, 12-1 Low Mileage, Little Darling, 16-1 others.

3.15 CHARTER HANDICAP (£2,061: 1¼m)

1 0102 Tolstoy (CD), M Jarvis, 5-10-0 Raymond 9
2 0100 Lafontaine (D), C Brittain, 4-9-4 — 1
3 20-00 Staying Alive, L Cumani, 4-9-1 Cook 3
5 10-02 Roysia (CD), G P-Gordon, 4-8-9 Duffield 4
6 2-203 Norfolk Flight (D), W H-Bass, 4-8-7 McKeown 5 12
7 322 Mawal, M Albina, 4-8-4 Johnson 8
8 00-00 Jubilee Prince (CD), F Durr, 6-8-4 Robinson 7
9 2/00- Madigan Mill, J Winter, 4-8-2 — 6
10 3-023 Haverhill Lad (CD), G Blum, 5-8-2 Rimmer 3 10
11 0000- Soheir, M Ryan, 4-8-1 D'Arcy 11
12 2000 Periculo Ludus (D), J Harris, 5-7-7 Proud 5 5
15 010-0 Solomon's Lamp, I Walker, 4-7-7 Leason 2

5-2 Roysia, 7-2 Tolstoy, 9-2 Lafontaine, 5-1 Mawal, 8-1 Norfolk Flight, 10-1 Haverhill Lad, 16-1 others.

3.45 BLACKFRIARS STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £1,103: 1¾m)

1 0-020 Alangrove Sound, B Hanbury, 9-0 Young 8
2 0-04 Ball Hyatt, C Brittain, 9-0 — 7
3 0 Boriol, L Cumani, 9-0 — 18
4 0-00 Grand Manor, F Durr, 9-0 Robinson 6
5 0- Indado, I Walker, 9-0 Madden 10
6 Rudra, J Hindley, 9-0 Taylor 17
8 0-0 Anteres, H Collingridge, 8-11 Cochrane 3 16
9 0 Bay of Mist, J Winter, 8-11 Hide 12
10 000-0 Celtic Pride, J Harris, 8-11 Proud 5 13
11 0 Coupole, L Cumani, 8-11 Cook 11
12 000-0 Crusty Pie, I Walker, 8-11 — 14
13 03-00 Elizabeth Howard, I Walker, 8-11 — 15
14 00-00 Harvester Glory, M Jarvis, 8-11 Raymond 2
15 0 Head In The Clouds, M Stoute, 8-11 Swinburn 5
16 0-000 Maygate (B), A Hide, 8-11 Sexton 9
17 04 My Doublette, G Huffer, 8-11 Crossley 5 4
20 2 Swinging Swanee, W Marshall, 8-11 Mackay 5 3
21 -4032 Takeafence, R Hannon, 8-11 — 1

3-1 Alangrove Sound, 4-1 Coupole, 5-1 Takeafence, 6-1 Swinging Swanee, 8-1 Head In The Clouds, Ball Hyatt, 10-1 Boriol, 12-1 others.

4.15 HOPTON STAKES (2-y-o £1,170: 6f)

2 Charlie's Prospect, G P-Gordon, 8-11 Duffield 6
3 Count Du Barry, H Cecil, 8-11 — 10
4 32 Fast Lad, A Jarvis, 8-11 Jarvis 5 8
5 Felthorpe Mariner, C Brittain, 8-11 — 13
8 Here's Andrew, A Jarvis, 8-11 Higgins 1
9 Ishkomann, M Stoute, 8-11 Swinburn 5
10 00 Kamal, J Hindley, 8-11 Taylor 7
11 Magnum Bonum, M Jarvis, 8-11 Raymond 12
12 Obadiah, A Dalton, 8-11 Black 7 2
14 Pasco, W H-Bass, 8-11 Young 11
15 Poseur, B Hanbury, 8-11 Gibson 3
16 Ragflint, P Feilden, 8-11 Rimmer 3 4
17 Red Tuesday, H Collingridge, 8-11 — 17
20 Con O' More, B Hobbs, 8-8 Cochrane 3 15
21 0 Dragon Fire, Thomson Jones, 8-8 Cook 9
22 000 East Coast Girl, J Gilbert, 8-8 — 16
25 Hunt the Thimble, L Cumani, 8-8 Hide 14

11-8 Ishkomann, 3-1 Count Du Barry, 6-1 Fast Lad, 8-1 Hunt the Thimble, 14-1 Charlie's Prospect, 20-1 others.

4.45 CRADDOCK HANDICAP (£1,452: 5f 25yd)

1 0-340 Over the Rainbow, J Winter, 4-10-0 Kimberley 5
3 0100 Broon's Secret, A Jarvis, 7-8-8 Jarvis 7 1
5 31-0 Dressedtokill, B Hobbs, 3-8-7 Cochrane 3 3
6 0-012 Quay Boy (B), D Laing, 3-8-7 Cook 2
7 0010 Delta's Pride, K Ivory, 5-8-5 Leason 4
9 4300 Lilac Star (CD), D Leslie, 5-8-1 Hills 7 6

7-4 Quay Boy, 5-2 Dressedtokill, 4-1 Lilac Star, 7-1 Over the Rainbow, 10-1 Broon's Secret, 12-1 Delta's Pride.

By John Karter
2.15 Prince Gleam. 2.45 Penny Snow. 3.15 Roysia. 3.45 Head In the Clouds. 4.15 Count Du Barry. 4.45 Quay Buoy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Childown Blue. 2.45 Maurice's Tip. 3.15 Tolstoy. 3.45 Head In the Clouds. 4.15 Hunt the Thimble. 4.45 Dressed to Kill.

Hamilton Park

7.0 TENNENT STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,356: 5f)

4 04 Mullins Bar, G Hunter, 9-0 Lowe 7
6 0 Perplex, Denys Smith, 9-0 Sidebottom (5) 1
7 00 Saucy Venture, G Richards, 9-0 Wood 4
8 2342 Trade High, G Richards, 9-0 Birch 3
9 000 Beaming Lass, J S Wilson, 8-11 Hutchinson 2
11 Dorothy Jane, W Storey, 8-11 Webster 5
14 02 La Babooshka, P Haslam, 8-11 Jago 6

6-4 La Babooshka, 11-4 Trade High, 9-2 Mullins Bar, 8-1 Perplex, 12-1 Saucy Venture, 16-1 Beaming Lass, Dorothy Jane.

7.25 CRUDENS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,741: 5f)

2 0111 Sammy Bear (D), W Bentley, 9-1 — 8
6 -1001 Miss Import (D), T Barron, 9-4 Hodgson 6
9 00-00 Geary's For Steel, Denys Smith, 8-7 Sidebottom 4
11 3200 Noble Whin (D), C Bell, 8-7 Carlisle 7
13 00-0 El-Paz-Espada, R Morris, 8-5 Lowe 9
13 4000 Rehoboam, T Craig, 8-4 Webster 3
14 0-003 Gold Breeze (D), W H Williams, 7-13 Darley 2
16 00-00 Dibbinsdale Lass, C Crossley, 7-10 B Jones 1
17 0000 Granpark, J S Wilson, 7-7 Charnock 5

15-8 Sammy Bear, 5-2 Miss Import, 5-1 Noble Whin, 7-1 Geary's Ford Steel, 8-1 Gold Breeze, 10-1 Rehoboam, 20-1 others.

7.50 WYLIE HANDICAP (£1,732: 6f)

3 0-021 April Lucky (CD), C Crossley, 8-9-2 Webster 9
4 2040 Magnolia Lad (CD), R Hollinshead, 8-9-2 Perks 10
7 4-000 Pretty Good (CD), A W Jones, 6-8-4 Bleasdale 1
8 -0020 Stay Secret (CD, B), W Bentley, 4-8-3 3
9 -0000 Young Craftie (D, B), R Morris, 4-8-4 Birch 4
10 030/1 Scottish Agent (D), M Ryan, 5-8-4 (7 ex) Lowe 8
11 0044 Secret Express (CD, B), R Stubbs, 5-8-1 — 3
12 20-00 Dinkum Chief (D), T Barron, 7-8-1 Hodgson 7
13 40-30 Fearless Flight, W Elsey, 4-7-11 Charnock 6
14 0-004 Pepper Wine, Denys Smith, 4-7-7 Carlisle 2

11-4 April Lucky, 3-1 Scottish Agent, 9-2 Fearless Flight, 6-1 Stay Secret, 8-1 Magnolia Lad, 10-1 Secret Express, 12-1 Pepper Wine, 16-1 others.

8.20 TOTE BOOKMAKERS HANDICAP (£2,054: 1¾m)

3 2-000 Viribus, R Hollinshead, 5-9-9 Perks 1
4 -1124 Winter Sunshine (CD), P Haslam, 5-9-8 Carlisle 5
5 0-312 Ruby Red Dress (D), M Camacho, 4-9-0 Birch 4
7 1/33 Part-Ex, R Allan, 8-8-4 Blake 2
8 0-031 Whisky Go Go (D), R Morris, 5-8-4 Lowe 3

13-8 Ruby Red Dress, 5-2 Winter Sunshine, 4-1 Whisky Go Go, 6-1 Viribus, 10-1 Part-Ex.

8.50 HAMILTON ADVERTISER STAKES (Amateurs: £1,423: 1m 1f)

4 243-3 Chandheer, P Rohan, 5-11-10 Wood 11
5 King's Fashion, Mrs S Chesmore, 6-11-10 Dun 12
6 000-0 Ormus, W Bentley, 4-11-10 — 15
7 Pauly Diamond, J Charlton, 8-11-10 Franks 14
8 02-00 Pitore, G Lockerbie, 5-11-10 — 4
9 -0200 Stuart King, R Hollinshead, 4-11-10 A Hollinshead 5
10 3030- Tesoro Mio, J Etherington, 6-11-10 T Etherington 8
11 0040- Weavers' Pin, W Bentley, 4-11-10 — 3
12 00-41 Wickwell, A W Jones, 8-12-6 Diana Jones 1
16 0030 Quality Supreme, Denys Smith, 6-11-5 Jonny Goulding 9
17 000/ Rabinski, Mrs C L-Jones, 6-11-3 Cathie Lloyd-Jones 10
18 Special Mission, J S Wilson, 5-11-6 Bradbourne 7
20 30-00 Katie Grey, W Atkinson, 8-11-3 Hurst 13
21 120-3 Spindrifter (C), M Prescott, 3-10-10 Elaine Mellor 2
22 -4030 Rio Deva, R Hollinshead, 3-10-5 Pam Shekwin 6

4-6 Spindrifter, 4-1 Wickwell, 7-1 Tesoro Mio, 10-1 Quality Supreme, 14-1 Stuart King, 16-1 Ormus, 20-1 others.

9.20 SAINTS AND SINNERS AND ALLANDER STAKES (Maiden 3-y-o: £1,312: 1m)

1 -0000 Alfie Dickins, R Hollinshead, 9-0 Perks 5
2 -0020 Anvil Inn, T Craig, 9-0 Webster 3
4 0-442 Be Patient, Denys Smith, 9-0 Campbell 7
5 0002 Essam (B), A Hide, 9-0 Charnock 2
6 0-000 Ever-So-Sure (B), J Etherington, 9-0 Seagrave 9
11 30-00 Spanish Fasnet (B), G Hunter, 9-0 Lowe 4
12 00-04 Tropical Love, B Hanbury, 9-0 Young 8
14 240-0 Sing Baby Sing (B), Mrs C L-Jones, 8-11 Bleasdale 1
15 Star Alliance, R Morris, 8-11 Birch 6

11-8 Spanish Fasnet, 7-2 Essam, 5-1 Tropical Love, 6-1 Be Patient, 10-1 Sing Baby Sing, 13-1 Anvil Inn, 20-1 others.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.0 La Babooshka. 7.50 Scottish Agent. 8.20 Winter Sunshine. 8.50 Spindrifter. 9.20 Essam.

By Our Racing Staff
7.0 Trade High. 7.25 Miss Import. 7.50 Scottish Agent. 8.20 Ruby Red Dress. 8.50 Spindrifter.

Lingfield Park

2.30 (2.32) FERRENDONS STAKES (Div 1: Maiden 3-y-o: £1,415: 7f 140yds)

SILCA STAR KEY, b c, by Majestic Prince—Who's To Know G Starkey (8-1) 1
Place Concorde J Mercer (4-1) 2
Monks Farm W Carson (13-8 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.08; places, 44p, 11p, 13p. Dual F: £3.52. CSF: £4.04. G Harwood, at Pulborough. Head, 5l. Sindelands (33-1) 4th. 15 ran. 1min

One Extra (G Beccle) 5-8-5 B Taylor (12-1) 1
Red Toff S Cauthen (35-1) 2
Trampler J Mercer (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.63; places, 68p, 35p, 36p. Dual F: £23.99. CSF: £26.32. J Winter, at Newmarket. 3½l, neck. Tea Pot 11-8 fav. Morton the Hatter (6-1) 4th. 12 ran. 3:22.79.

5.30 (5.35) FERRENDONS STAKES (Div II: Maiden 3-y-o: £1,415: 7f 140yds)

QUALITY OF MERCY, b f, by

Sh hd, 2l. Panto Island (20-1) 4th. 20 ran. NR: Peeco Panco. Winner bought in for 1,700gns.

3.15 (3.18) SHARNFORD HANDICAP (£1,987: 1¾m)

HYMNOS, ch c, by Luthier—Hairbrush (J Allbritton) 4-8-12 P Eddery (8-1) 1
Ski's Double S Perks (13-2) 2
Big Pal R Muddle (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.03; places, 37p, 32p, 27p. Dual F: £10.93. CSF: £6.31. J Bethell, at Fordingbridge.

Leicester

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Is the machine out of control? Page 19

Business News

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Putting the pressure on BNOC, page 19

Stock markets
FT Ind 547.9 up 1.6
FT Gilts 65.37 up 0.43

Sterling
$1.9410 up 1.2 cents
Index 94.7 up 0.9

Dollar
Index 109.6 down 0.6
DM 2.4060 down 95 pts

Gold
$472.50 up $11

Money
3 mth sterling 17¾-18
3 mth Euro $ 16½-17¼
6 mth Euro $ 13¼-12⅞

Spring spending spree now tapering off

By David Blake and Derek Harris

Figures out yesterday showed that April in the High Streets was considerably less buoyant than originally thought. Department of Trade estimates for the volume of retail sales have been revised down by 1 per cent to stand at an index level of 111.4 (1976 = 100), almost identical with March.

April seems to have been a bad month for food and household goods shops, but there were strong gains by the mixed retail sector.

But although new figures suggested that the buying spree which marked the January sales *this year is tapering off, there* was an increase in credit sales in April. Total new credit extended was £650m, up from an average level of around £620m in earlier months of the year.

Finance houses boosted their lending, while retailers cut back *on their loans only a little.* Over the three months from February to April, the total level of advances was some 8 per cent higher than in the previous quarter.

Spending in the High Streets has been one of the few buoyant areas during the current recession. In spite of a sharp drop in total output and a big rise in unemployment, retail sales have held up well.

Most people who have held on to their jobs have seen big increases in living standards until recently. Wages went well ahead of prices, and stores introduced generous discounts in an attempt to run down their stocks.

Over the next 12 months, retail spending is expected to *be far more depressed.* Living standards are starting to slip *and stores will have to restore* their profit margins.

□ There are indications of an improvement in trade during May particularly in the department stores and even in the long-depressed menswear sector. A recovery appears to be beginning in the North-west of England from particularly depressed trading levels according to the United Association for the Protection of Trade.

The association, the largest credit information agency in the United Kingdom, reports consumer credit applications in May virtually back to the level of a year ago, whereas April's returns were 9 per cent down *on the same month last year.*

Mr Brian Bailey, the agency's deputy director general, said: "The May figures would indicate that consumer spending seems to be surprisingly buoyant at the moment, although the figures have been fluctuating to such an extent on a month-to-month basis that it is difficult to establish a meaningful trend."

At the John Lewis Partnership, store sales have been rising by value during May. In the week ended May 2, sales were up 9.9 per cent on the same week of last year. The next week the increase was 11.1 *per cent and the week after* 13.9 per cent ahead of estimate.

Furnishing, textiles and accessories sales have been improving, but good sales in menswear have not carried through *to fashionwear.*

Tables, page 20

Builders hit by longer queues for mortgages

By Baron Phillips

House buyers are having to wait longer for home loan approvals from building societies, according to the latest quarterly survey by the House-Builders *Federation, published today.*

The survey shows that a quarter of companies taking part report more people waiting for mortgages, compared with a tiny four per cent in the February survey.

The federation says that the strong improvement in the availability of mortgages earlier in the year has not been maintained, with only one builder in five reporting a healthier *position than at the beginning* of the year when almost 70 per cent regarded the situation as better compared to the previous quarter.

At the same time the survey shows that housing starts, after an initial spring recovery in the private sector, may have flattened out.

House builders report an easing of demand from first-time buyers, while potential demand has not changed since last February's survey, the federation says.

Fewer companies expect margins to be cut back this year and the number of companies *expecting an improvement has* also fallen since the last quarterly survey, with 45 per cent now expecting no change on last year's margins.

Lack of confidence among potential purchasers continues to be cited by builders as the main influence on demand.

Mr Alan Cumming, new chairman of the Building Societies Association, and head of the Woolwich Equitable Building Society, defended the role of the building society cartel as being in the public interest. He said the smaller societies, which have moved away from BSA-recommended interest rates, *would encounter increasingly* tough times ahead.

Mr Cumming is concerned that it would not be in the interests of either savers or borrowers to break down the *cartel.*

Job cuts will cost extra £40m

ICL reports £50.6m loss

By Peter Wilson-Smith

ICL, Britain's main computer company, which was rescued by the Government in March, *yesterday reported a £50.6m net* loss for the six months to March 31.

The half-year results follow last week's announcement that ICL is to reduce its worldwide *workforce by 5,200. The cost of* this and other rationalization measures is put at about £40m, the company revealed yesterday.

This means that the group's net loss for the whole year is likely to be at least £90m, even assuming there are no further trading losses during the second half.

Mr Christopher Laidlaw, the new chairman, who replaced Mr Philip Chappell following the *Government rescue package,* dissociated himself from the previous chairman's forecast that ICL should trade at break-even during the second half. *Mr Laidlaw said this forecast* contained some optimistic assumptions about the recession ending.

The first half pretax trading loss was £33.9m, compared with *a £20.5m profit in the same* period of the previous year, but Mr Laidlaw pointed out that second quarter losses of less than £10m were much lower than in the first quarter.

The half time figures included £14.6m of extraordinary items relating to closures and redundancies announced last November. As expected there is no interim dividend.

ICL's turnover during the *half-year fell from* £346m to £318m and the company said the drop in revenue had been mainly caused by the effect of the recession on demand in Europe and the United Kingdom.

Total new orders during the period were down 4 per cent in value but the drop in Europe and the United Kingdom was 11 per cent and there is no clear sign of any material improvement. Orders outside Europe rose by 10 per cent.

Mr Laidlaw said the main task of the board was to restore profitability and the reductions in the workforce were necessary to achieve this. He said that had the recent talks on a partnership agreement between ICL and another company materialized it would have meant about *10,000 redundancies compared* with the 5,200 now proposed.

IN BRIEF

TV factory sale in the balance

Hopes rose last night that a new agreement could be reached between Racal and the Taiwan Company, Tatung, for the Decca television factory at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, where some 600 jobs are at stake. There may be an announcement later today.

Talks were restarted last week after Racal announced on *Wednesday that the original* deal for the sale of the factory for £1.3m had been called off and it would be closed.

Mr T. S. Lin, president of the Taiwan company, flew to Britain on Thursday for talks with Mr Ernest Harrison, of Racal. A Racal spokesman said last night: "Discussions have been going on all weekend involving ourselves and Tatung. We have been involving employees and unions.

"We are at an advanced stage and hope to make an announcement tomorrow. There are still some things to be ironed out."

Pretax profits up

Associated British Foods, the Fine Fare, Twinings, Ryvita and Allied Mills group, increased *pretax profits from* £98.7m to £114.9m in the year to March 28. The main contributor to the increase was the 52 per cent owned South African subsidiary, Premier Group, which produced profits of £38.1m, up £13.4m.

Financial Editor, page 19

Winding-up adjourned

The hearing of the Department of Trade's winding-up *petition against licensed dealer* Connaught Latham in the High Court was adjourned yesterday for four weeks. That against Connaught International Films was adjourned for two weeks. CL's *cross-petition for the removal of the Official Receiver* will be heard in the High Court today.

Eagle Star rises

Shares in Eagle Star Insurance rose 3p to 283p yesterday ahead of the closing at 3 pm today of the 290p a share tender offer by the German insurance group Allianz Versi*cherungs*

Film corporation sold

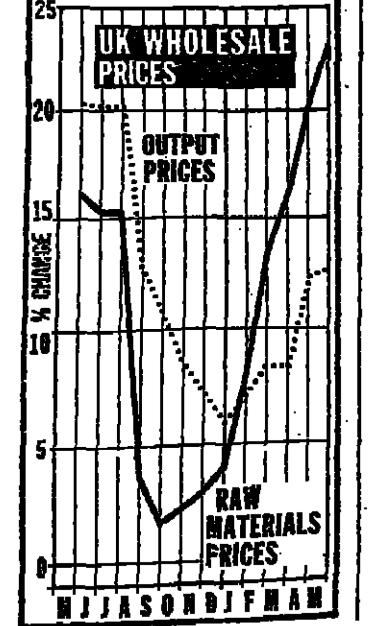
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation's proposed acquisition by Marvin Davis was overwhelmingly approved by shareholders in Los Angeles yesterday. The deal is valued at about $800m (£410m). Fox shareholders will receive $60 for each common share and *$80 for each preferred share.*

Credit card launch

A credit card for lorry drivers is being launched by the State-owned British Road *Services and Diners Club.*

Wall Street up

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 995.46, up 1.67. The $-SDR exchange rate was 1.14626 while the *£-SDR* rate was 0.592689.



PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Avon Rubber	7p to 112p	Phoenix	16p to 286p
Broken Hill	10p to 900p	Smiths Ind	6p to 396p
Downing GH	6p to 214p	Sun Alliance	22p to 868p
Hawker Sid	6p to 314p	Tricentrol	10p to 222p
ICI	6p to 282p	Unilever	8p to 571p

Falls

AAC	41p to 658p	Ranger Oil	14p to 560p
Electrocomps	20p to 773p	SA Land	23p to 204p
Farnell Elect	23p to 479p	Sentrust	21p to 340p
Groot Vlei	15p to 379p	Taylor Woodrow	10p to 563p
Kinross	30p to 569p	Union Discount	10p to 458p



A coaster loads coal for Belfast at the new Garston Terminal.

£1.25m coal terminal for Merseyside

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Coal shipments will be more than doubled and 250 dockers' *jobs safeguarded by a new £1.25m coal terminal developed* at Garston on the Mersey by the National Coal Board and British Transport Docks.

The coal is for Ireland where it will both increase the NCB's share of the market and bring down energy costs, Mr Malcom Edwards, marketing director, said after the official opening yesterday.

It is also good news for Merseyside where the reputation of the workforce has taken some hard knocks, according to Mr Malcolm Thornton, the local Conservative MP, who performed the opening.

But the flexible and hard-working workforce at Garston belied that reputation and had helped to select the port for this development, the first of its kind in Britain.

Coal will arrive from the Midlands, Lancashire and Yorkshire in 45-tonne hopper-wagons at a siding 30ft above dock level. It *will be distributed directly to* ships or be stockpiled by automatic conveyors. Throughput is expected to be about 1,250,000 tons a year, increasing NCB's share of both the industrial and domestic market in Ireland.

Elsewhere on Merseyside, dockers, whose strike effectively halted cargo handling in Liverpool over the weekend, returned to work while their leaders discussed a new pay offer.

Cargo handling was halted for 72 hours by the strike and a ban on weekend overtime by the *3,500* men angry over prolonged pay negotiations.

Nigerians pressed to cut oil price

From Karan Thapar
Lagos, June 8

Western oil companies are putting pressure on Nigeria to reduce the price of its oil from $40 a barrel. There is speculation here that as many as 25 customers are considering whether they should renew present contracts when they expire in July or August.

Nigerian officials appear confident that there is no problem, but today's *National Concord* reported that six American oil companies have threatened the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation with termination of contracts if the prices are not cut.

The oil glut on the international market and Nigeria's high prices have already severely affected production of crude oil. Production has been *falling steadily this year,* but the sharpest decline was last month when it tumbled nearly 300,000 barrels from an April average of 1.6 million barrels a day.

Pressure on BNOC, page 19

State industry plea for new investment

By Peter Hill

State industry chairmen yesterday maintained their attack on the Government's financial controls which they say are preventing many desirable investment projects going ahead.

Members of the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group yesterday appeared before the Treasury and Civil Service Committee, which is investigating the financing of state industries.

The chairmen strongly criticized the Government's failure to distinguish properly between their requirements for cash to support capital expenditure and *other public sector expenditures* which served to add to current consumption.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, who is awaiting a government decision on his plans for a big rail electrification programme, emphasized to the committee that changes in work techniques, involving further cuts in manpower, would depend on significant new investments.

"We are attempting to be sensible businessmen. We should be encouraged in our operations to be looking at our businesses like the private sector businessman", Sir Peter said.

At several points during their appearance before the committee, members of the NICG clashed with MPs over the ability of nationalized industries to raise money from private sector sources on the basis of previous performance.

In their evidence the NICG expressed substantial reservations on the ability of corpora*tions to meet the Government's* target of achieving almost total self-financing of their operations by 1983-84.



Sir Robert: PSBR not the sole arbiter

Sir Robert Marshall, of the National Water Council, who is chairman of the NICG, agreed that investment levels in state industry should not be determined by the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement as the supreme and sole arbiter.

Strong support for the campaign being waged for greater flexibility in financing of public sector investments was given by the British National Oil Corporation. Mr Philip Shelbourne, chairman of BNOC, said that the present rules could be particularly damaging for the corporation. It might yet have its investment programme curtailed by operation of the rigid link between the PSBR and *public sector external financing* limits.

Sterling recovers to $1.94

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The pound had a much better day on foreign exchange markets yesterday, recovering 1.2 cents against the dollar to close at $1.9410. Sterling's index against a basket of leading currencies rose 0.9 to 94.7.

After touching a low of $1.9130, the pound quickly rallied without any obvious aid *from the Bank of England.* Its high for the day was $1.9550, but it came off the top during the afternoon as the dollar recovered from earlier profit-taking.

With most European markets closed for the Whitsun holiday most dealers felt that yesterday was no real guide as to how the pound is likely to behave over the rest of the week. All that was clear was that the bulky selling orders of last week appeared to have dried up.

A big talking point was the extent to which sterling was, or was not, being buoyed up by speculation on an increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate on Thursday. Many bankers and market operators take the view that any immediate move to raise MLR is extremely unlikely.

The clearing banks see no great pressure on their interest rate structure at this stage, and would in any case be extremely reluctant to raise their base rates without an official lead.

Such a lead *looks highly improbable,* unless today's preliminary indications on the May money supply are horrific, which seems equally improbable.

Although period rates in the money markets remained firm yesterday, short term rates continued soft. Day-to-day money was trading at around 10 per cent and one-week money below 11 per cent.

The situation at this end of *the market is being helped* considerably at the moment by the civil servants' industrial action, which is slowing down the flow of tax payments from companies to the Exchequer, leaving a lot more liquidity in the market and reducing companies' need to borrow.

Yesterday's recovery in sterling and signs of slightly easier dollar interest rates gave the longer end of the gilt edged market a boost. Most issues scored gains of half a point or more, though "shorts" remained an uncertain market and generally finished with further small losses. The *FT Government Securities index rose* 0.43 to 65.37.

Apart from sterling and the dollar, most attention during the afternoon focussed on gold after news of the Israeli air attack on an Iraqi nuclear installation. The bullion price down below the $460 level during the morning, rebounded smartly to close a net $11 up on the day at $472.50.

Financial Editor, page 19

Metal Box suffers worst year

By Peter Wainwright

Metal Box, Europe's largest packaging group, and one of the world's biggest canners, has just had the worst year in its history. The *United* Kingdom workforce has dropped by 4,589 or nearly 14 per cent, and a further 1,500 jobs are to go soon. The departures are a mixture of redundancies and natural wastage.

The group was caught unawares by a slump in demand after the end of the steel strike. Demand collapsed very suddenly and destocking was *severe. A strong pound made* exporting tough, and led to bigger imports. The bad sum*mer meant* a fall in demand for soft drink cans.

For Metal Box, which also *owns the Stelrad central* heating group, the recession was made worse by the decision of British Gas to suspend its promotion programmes. This brought about a 40 per cent fall in the United Kingdom central heating market, and sent Stelrad into losses.

The whole group was forced into cutting costs by shedding jobs and closing three plants. Pre-tax profits fell from £62.8m to £29m in the year.

But Mr Denis Allport, chairman, says: "There are now some indications that the worst of the problems are over".

Apart *from last year's* catalogue of misfortunes thepackaging group has another problem. While Metal Box has been spending heavily on new plant, £54m last year, two other big canmakers, Continental Can and American Can have entered the market. A third, National Can, broke into the United Kingdom market three years ago with a Coca-Cola contract.

Financial Editor, page 19

Maxwell's BPC pays £2m for Oyez Press

By Bryan Appleyard

BPC, the printing group recently rescued by Mr Robert Maxwell, is paying £2m for Oyez Press, printers of the House of Lords' Hansard as well as finan*cial documents for the City.*

BPC's subsidiary, Waterlow & Sons, is buying the company from the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society and on completion the company will be known as Waterlow & Oyez Press. Lord Kearton, chairman of BPC, will take over as non-executive chairman and Mr Bernard Taylor as managing director.

The Society lost £630,000 before tax in 1980, though Oyez Press traded profitably. Its Bootle factory, however, had been making losses and was *closed during the year.*

Mr Maxwell, chief executive of BPC, said last night that the company was currently trading profitably and he would be immediately installing computer typesetting machinery at a cost of between £400,000 and £500,000 to replace the current letterpress system.

Pepsi Eurobond offer

By Ronald Pullen

A novel issue made its debut in the Eurobond market yesterday with the launch of a bond offering a zero interest rate to investors.

Previously such issues have been limited to the United States domestic bond market with JC Penney the most recent borrower.

Pepsico Capital Corporation, a subsidiary of the United States Pepsico group, is seeking $75m through a three-year bond priced at 67.25. This represents a discount of nearly a third on the 100 par value of the bond when it is due for repayment in 1984, so providing a yield of 14.14 per cent of the life of the issue.

The main attraction of these deep discount bonds lies in the tax savings they provide both the borrower and investors.

The capital gains attractions should outweigh the higher yields of around 15¼ per cent on other three-year bonds, although some dealers noted that a recent three-year bond from IBM was priced above par when it came on to the market where the yield was 14.58 per cent.

The issue has been managed by Credit Suisse First Boston, who have built a reputation for innovations in the Eurobond market.

Ward bid for Tunnel fails

By Our Financial Staff

T. W. Ward has failed in its £110m bid to take over rival cement-maker Tunnel Holdings.

Ward conceded defeat yester*day after its final offer terms* drew acceptances in respect of only 2.7 per cent of Tunnel's votes. Ward already owned shares in Tunnel giving it nearly 42 per cent of the total votes.

In the stock market yesterday speculation immediately turned to the possibility of a follow-up bid for Tunnel from Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining finance house, which has been buying Tunnel shares *heavily during the past* two weeks.

Tunnel's shares closed at 440p still 5p above the cash value of the Ward offer.

Engineers rebel over reorganization survey

By Derek Harris

The Council of Engineering *Institutions (CEI), focal point* of criticism in the long controversy over reorganization of the engineering profession, has been forced to scrap part of a survey to which some of its member instiutions have objected.

The survey would have shown for the first time attitudes of all individual professional *engineers to sensitive key issues* on reorganization.

Some of the institutions which make up CEI have refused to send out a questionnaire which was mostly non-controversial in that it was concerned with collection of data for the CEI's biennial salaries survey, due out at the end of this year. Others have delayed distribution pending decisions by their governing councils.

But at least two of the 16 institutions are in the process of sending out some 200,000 questionnaires to their members.

The situation has brought embarrassment to the CEI because of the delicate state of negotiations over a formula which should allow an announcement soon by the Government of the final form in *which a new engineering* council can organize the profession. The council would take over much of the CEI's work.

The rebellion by some institutions was disclosed by *New Civil Engineer,* the weekly magazine of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The institution was among those delaying distribution, according to the magazine.

Lloyd's bans gambling on 'tonner' policies

Catastrophe cover outlawed

By Richard Allen

Lloyd's of London has outlawed the notorious "tonner" insurance policies which enabled *underwriters in the market to gamble on lives* lost in catastrophes.

The ban, which takes effect immediately, is outlined in a letter from Mr Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's, which went out to brokers and underwriters yesterday. It follows up a recommendation *made in last year's report* from Sir Henry Fisher on the market's self-regulatory processes.

"Tonner" policies were originally designed as a form of reinsurance for underwriting syndicates involved in complex marine insurance business. *An underwriter unsure of his* overall exposure could hedge his liabilities by taking out a policy with another syndicate, which would be activated if total tonnage lost at sea reached a certain level.

Such policies achieved notoriety in the early 1970s when they were *extended* by entrepreneurial underwriters to cover other classes of business, in particular aviation. There the trigger for such policies was often not overall tonnage lost but the number of lives lost in air disasters.

Because buyers of such policies did not necessarily have to be involved in direct reinsurance in the class of business concerned, they soon came to be seen as a gruesome betting medium for professionals in the *market.* There *was a particular* outcry when it was rumoured that some underwriters had been paid out on such policies after the Turkish Airlines DC-10 disaster which claimed 346 lives in 1974.

Apart from the moral issue, it was clear *that, where the policyholder had no insurable* interest, the policy would be regarded in law as a gaming or wagering contract—which was therefore unenforceable in the courts. Lloyd's ruling committee has been known to be embarrassed by the existence of such policies *for several years, but has previously* been reluctant to act because of their commercial justification in some cases.

City punters optimistic despite interest rate doubts

Hongkong index hits eight-year high

From Judy Walker, Hongkong, June 8

The racing season having ended, Hongkong's inveterate punters are switching to the other form of legalised gambling, the stock market.

On the morning after the last race had been run, the Hang Seng index soared 50 points, crossing 1,700 for the first time in eight years.

The index has since been within 40 points of its record 1,775. And despite two days of profit-taking the index closed last weekend at 1,715.81, a gain of nearly 90 points on the week.

The groundwork for the latest surge was carried out in March and April. Reeling under the shock of a big rights issue from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the market three times tested the floor at 1,300. Experts are in no doubt that if this level had been breached, the bottom would have fallen out of the market.

The market was already reacting badly to rising interest rates in the United States. A moratorium on new share issues, intended to promote an orderly market while trading was heavy, was taken as a sign that the stock market authorities did not believe the market could stand too many issues.

The issue by Sino Land, the last to be announced before the moratorium, was only 46.5 per cent subscribed. A rights issue by Paliburg Investments (rights issues were not barred) fared even worse, with only 20 per cent taken up.

The announcement that the Hongkong Government would impose disclosure laws on public companies was coupled with fears that Mr John Bremridge, the incoming financial secretary, would be more likely to interfere in the economy than his predecessor.

So, too, was the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland. Local investors felt that the bid was on unfavourable terms and when it hit a stumbling block, the belief that it would fail was a plus factor for the Hongkong market.

Turnover fell heavily, dropping below HK$200m on several days.

Yet there was always the feeling that, underneath, investors were just looking for an excuse to move back in, and excuses built up throughout May.

For a start, the share issue moratorium was lifted. This was taken as an act of faith in the strength of the market. Then rent restrictions on residential property were eased, giving a boost to the subdued property sector.

When United States money supply growth dropped sharply, encouraging a belief that interest rates would also begin to fall, the Hang Seng index decided to test the ceiling instead of the floor.

Bolstered by foreign buying that had been switched to Singapore while Hongkong was depressed turnover increased in line with prices. The index rose for seven consecutive days in mid-May, the longest plus run for 20 months.

The aggressive approach of overseas institutional buyers brought in the small local investors, particularly into property-based shares, against a background of favourable company news.

With blue chips and second liners faring equally well, the Hang Sang index put on more than 200 points in May, a rise of 14 per cent. That included a 40-point rise on May 29, the last trading day of the month, when the feeble excuse of a half-point drop in interest rates by one American bank was enough to spark hectic trading. Racing ended the next day, and on June 1 the 50-point rise was on the year's highest turnover of HK$838m.

The next few days could be critical, with any further upward movement likely to break the index's record.

Recent news on local property sales has been more encouraging which, if it were to be reinforced by expectations of lower local interest rates, would provide a powerful additional weapon for the bulls. Should United States rates remain high, however, the market may run out of steam and headway would be difficult to achieve against current and likely demands from capital raising exercises.

Many stockbrokers here are far more bullish. A new record of 2,000 points on the index is being bandied around. The "blue skies" brigade will even go as far as 2,300. That seems a trifle optimistic to say the least, but there is no denying the belief here that the market is basically strong and there are no signs of a collapse like the one in 1973.

Japanese backing for free trade

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, said it would be suicidal for industrial democracies to adopt protectionism.

Mr Suzuki, on the eve of his departure for a six-nation West European tour, told a Press conference in Tokyo that industrial democracies should maintain a free trade system to overcome inflation, unemployment and deterioration of balance of payments.

But, he said, he would not take up individual trade problems in talks on his tour, which is designed to augment Japan-Western Europe ties, which were still insufficient compared with the links between Japan and the United States or between Europe and the United States.

Spanish deficit rises

Spain's current account balance of payments deficit rose in the first two months of this year to $1,360m (£705m) from $993m in the same period last year. According to Bank of Spain figures the trade deficit widened to $2,130m.

Italy production fall

Italy's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production fell 0.5 per cent in April from the previous month and 5.1 per cent from a year earlier, the government statistics institute reported the index registered 143 in April, compared with 143.7 in March and 150.6 in April 1980, (1970=100).

IMF lends £480m

The International Monetary Fund has approved a loan of 814.5m special drawing rights (£480m) to Thailand to increase its international reserves, the Bank of Thailand announced in Bangkok. The loan is for seven years at an interest rate of about 10.5 per cent.

Tokyo growth up

Japan's economy grew by about 1 per cent in real terms between January and March, exceeding 5 per cent in the 1980 financial year, according to Tokyo Press reports. This growth rate was faster than the 4.8 per cent the government had predicted.

Court told of Burmah 'dismay'

An adviser to Burmah Oil told the High Court today of his dismay at the offer put forward by the Bank of England to buy a 20.1 per cent holding in British Petroleum.

Mr Robin Broadley, of Barings the bankers, who was *brought into help Burmah* in December 1974 as a financial crisis reached its peak, said he expressed "strong dismay" to the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England when told of the Bank's proposals to save the company from liquidation.

"The price was below the market value and profit sharing had *disappeared*," Mr Broadley said.

He was giving evidence on behalf of Burmah Oil in its High Court attempt to get back the current value of the BP shareholding from the bank of England. Burmah claims the Bank took unfair advantage of the company's distressed state and says the deal conferred undeserved benefit on the Bank. The shares are now worth £1,000m.

Despite his disappointment at the offer, Mr Broadley said he told Burmah to accept. "Negotiations had failed to provide any other means of avoiding insolvency and liquidation."

The hearing continues.

Technology News

Why time is running out for Britain's new industries

By Bill Johnstone and Anne Warden

Government purchasing policy must be used to assist the growth of British companies, particularly in the new industries of information technology, Sir Henry Chilver, vice-chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology and chairman of the Post Office Board, says.

Sir Henry, speaking at the annual communications lecture sponsored by Standard Telephones and Cables (STC), said: "There is a limited window of opportunity for a number of our technological strengths and at best we have only two or three years to establish them strongly in world markets".

But he said it is the public purchasing power of Government as demonstrated in the defence and microelectronics sectors that is a vital factor in the success of an industry.

Sir Henry said: "The policies of government are crucial and there are many specific ways in which government influences trading companies in its own country.

"In most advance countries government is a big purchaser and user of goods and services. Government can make and break companies in its own country."



Sir Henry Chilver: Government policies are crucial.

The exploitation if information technology, which includes the spectrum of electronic products from micro-computers to sophisticated tele-communication, satellite systems is vital to the health of the British industry, Sir Henry said.

He also called for a better medium term method of financing companies and for an improved training system.

But he remained convinced that the scale of investment required to pursue the development of technology could be outside the resources of many companies. He suggested more collaborative projects between companies.

Sir Henry cited the resources poured into research and development in North America and Japan. By coincidence, Mr Yoshifumi Miyamoto, the executive managing director of Sanyo Electric, was in London to outline his company's plans for high techology research.

A special project team was established in 1979 to investigate the development of very large scale integrated circuits (VSLI). The company has spent $52m and introduced this type of integrated circuit into voice recognition and synthesizing systems.

The application of this technology of VSLI has been very useful in concentrating a great deal of electronic capability in a small volume. This is particularly successful in products such as video recorders and cameras where portability is important.

Shortage of funds hits research group

The Underwater and Offshore Engineering Industries research and information group blames delays in starting new projects on time needed to secure funds.

In its annual report, the non-profit making group lists only one new project proposal which has been approved to start in 1981, in a list of 14 it hopes to undertake.

The approved project is a revision of the report, *The Principles of Safe Diving Practice*, made necessary by expected changes in Health and Safety Executive and Department of Trade regulations on diving operations and submersibles.

Six projects, including a study of designing for temperature effects in concrete underwater oil storage structures, and the preparation of a handbook of underwater tools, were completed last year.

The group, which has 126 members, including BNOC and ICI Petroleum Services, and companies from Europe, the United States and Africa, spent £173,400 last year, with funds coming mostly from subscriptions, fees, specific contributions and publication sales revenue.

It plans to increase efforts to raise both funds and membership numbers.

Ugandan currency devalued

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 8

The Ugandan shilling was valued today at about one tenth of its former official exchange rate. The Bank of Uganda, in consultation with leading commercial banks, announced a new rate of 150 shillings to the pound sterling, and corresponding rates for other international currencies.

President Milton Obote, in his capacity as finance minister, announced last week that the Ugandan shilling would in future be allowed to find its own level, based on supply and demand.

This is, in effect, a huge devaluation, designed to wipe out the large gap between the official exchange rate and the free market rate for Ugandan currency.

President Obote said only a few people, including currency manipulators and smugglers, had benefited from the previous artificial exchange rate. Ordinary Ugandans had had to pay inflated prices, related to the free market rate, for everyday commodities.

Last week's budget announced by President Obote sharply raised prices for petrol, beer and cigarettes. But most other items which were previously subjected to a nominal price control are now free from control, and must find their own market level.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Development of enterprise zones

From Mr Bernard Tennant

Sir, I refer to your article on enterprise zones ("Enterprise zoned — a boon or blight?", June 2). The suggestion that those firms outside the zone boundaries should consider serving compulsory purchase orders on planning authorities to buy them out would only compound the problem with eventual creation of enterprise zone islands in a sea of blighted property. That would be the worst form of atavism to the blight created by the town-centre development booms in the fifties and early sixties. We know how many smaller, family businesses were lost in those exercises.

At the inception of the Chancellor's brainchild of enterprise zones we warned that great care would be needed to ensure that enterprise zones did not create artificial situations in the experimental areas to the extent of (1) creating a structural planning and competitive imbalance between neighbouring areas in the same or adjacent regions; (2) duplicating existing plans for inner city partnerships and development, or diverting funds away from such projects; and (3) creating a false economy within the zones which might lead to financial and other problems at the end of the period of subsidization.

The ironic part of the whole scheeme is that the businesses on the outside of the zone boundaries not only lose out to completely unfair competition, but have to foot the bill for the £20m capital allowances and £50m rates lost by the end of the 10-year period.

Perhaps the Chancellor's idea would have been better shelved until we see the promised autumn Green Paper on rate reform. Perhaps then all businesses will be inspired by rate-free inducements.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD TENNANT,
Secretary,
The National Chamber of Trade,
Enterprise House,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.
June 3.

Oil refinery objections

From Mr J. R. Parker

Sir, Last week Burmah Total announced the closure of its oil refinery at Ellesmere Port, The Wirral, with the loss of 1,100 jobs. In the same week the Secretary of State over-ruled the last objections voiced at public inquiries to the proposed construction on the meadows at Cliffe, in Kent, of an oil refinery by Burmah Total.

The objectors to the scheme included the two local councils of Gravesham and Medway, local conservation groups and the majority of the local population. Opposition to the scheme can be measured by the fact that the Dickens Country Preservation Society spent 10 years fighting the plan and £100,000 collected locally.

One of the overwhelming arguments against the destruction of Cliffe is that oil refineries countrywide, are operating well below capacity. It is therefore unnecessary to the country's economy to build a new one. And one of the principal reasons for closing Ellesmere Port? It is working at a mere 70 per cent capacity.

Why on earth has Burmah Total gone to such unprofitable lengths and inordinate pains to blight the lives and landscape for so many of the population of North Kent? And for something which now may never be built.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. PARKER,
Vice-chairman,
Gravesham Society,
65, South Hill Road,
Gravesend,
Kent. DA12 1JZ.
May 29

Improving the Inland Revenue

From Mr D. C. Potter

Sir, The letter from the general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation that you published today, June 1, cites their submission to Lord Keith's committee in relation to Revenue powers. One phrase is particularly striking:

"What is needed is a very radical reform indeed which perhaps requires complete re-thinking of the way in which the Inland Revenue in Britain operates."

Many taxpayers would heartily agree, particularly as the submission goes on to refer with approval to the practice in the United States of America.

The Internal Revenue Service of the United States are reputed to cover a population three times the size of Britain's, with a staff little greater than Britain's. That shows where radical reform can start.

Your faithfully,
D. C. POTTER,
4 Pump court,
Temple,
London, EC4Y 7AN.
June 1.

Investment in housing

From Mr Colin George

Sir, We are receiving more and more clients searching for accommodation, some of whom have come from the Midlands and the North seeking work. Southend Council, like so many local housing authorities, impose a residential qualification of two years before even considering registering applicants.

In the short term we can only see matters getting worse, but even in the longer term unless action is taken now to increase investment in housing, there will surely be little improvement.

Would it not be possible to phase out interest relief on mortgages and to use the money thereby saved to launch a housing drive reminiscent of the days of Mr Harold Macmillan?

For example, why not give 120 per cent tax relief based on a national interest by way of option mortgages to the first-time buyer in the first year, reducing the amount by 20 per cent per annum until no relief is available after seven years. This would not only help the young at the expense of the older owner-occupier but, more significantly, the money saved could fund the houses of the future generation.

Yours sincerely,
COLIN GEORGE,
General Secretary,
Guild of Help & Citizens Advice Bureau,
18 Nelson Street,
Southend-on-Sea, SS1 1EF.
June 2.

Charges for cashing cheques

From Mr B. G. Pearse

Sir, I am pleased to reassure the Reverend R. P. Peters (May 28) that Barclays Bank has made reciprocal arrangements with the Bank of Scotland so that customers of both banks will not pay counter charges for cashing cheques in either bank's branches.

I would like to emphasize that the objective of this move was to improve the service for our own customers and Mr Peters need only present his Bank of Scotland cheque book and Barclaycard.

Yours faithfully,
B. G. PEARSE,
General Manager,
Barclays Bank Limited,
54 Lombard Street,
London, EC3P 3AH.
May 28.

Aid projects and the CDC

From Mr A. J. Peckham

Sir, Were you not a little unfair to the Commonwealth Development Corporation in your leader "Help them to help themselves" (May 29)? It has a far better record than "straight aid projects", which are indeed more susceptible to "occasional and spectacular failure". CDC to the contrary has met its statutory obligation to pay its way taking one year with another. How many statutory bodies can claim that?

The reason is not far to seek. CDC is unique in providing competent management for its Third World projects, an element sadly lacking in many "straight aid projects". Not *only does CDC see its money* back year after year, but sound projects which it has pioneered lead to the creation of further indigenous enterprise, and thus to jobs.

What better case for access to the market?

Yours faithfully,
A. J. PECKHAM,
Yardley Dene,
Tonbridge.
Kent.
May 29.

Changes in the pilotage laws

From Captain Michael Barwick

Sir, Your correspondents of May 21 and 26 are either part of or victim to, the well orchestrated campaign that predictably rises to a crescendo as the pilotage provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1979 come nearer to being implemented. Their views apparently crystallized after a meeting where "speaker after speaker" was opposed to the proposed bye-laws. As the meeting was called by the Pilotage Commission specifically to hear objections one would naturally expect the speakers to be opposed.

It would be more sensible if the correspondence was addressed to the Commission whose duty, *inter alia*, is to advise the *Minister* but *if* it is to be, for whatever reason, conducted through your columns then readers ought to be provided with a little background. The existing bye-laws, framed in 1913, curiously and quite illogically grant exemption from pilotage to the ship, the inanimate object itself, without regard to the person in charge. The proposed bye-laws seek to take into consideration the knowledge and experience in the district of the ship's master by a simple form of certification of the individual. What "evidence" your correspondents think should be adduced to confirm the superiority of a system not yet introduced is hard to imagine but, I am certain, readers will have no difficulty in deciding that safety and the general interest are better served by, say, licensing car drivers as opposed to cars being granted certificates to be driven.

The change in emphasis from the ship to the man in charge of it is not, as one correspondent obviously thinks, an idea floated by Trinity House. It was recommended by the Government Steering Committee on Pilotage (SCOP) in 1974, confirmed by the Advisory Committee on Pilotage (ACOP) and discussed at the committee stage when the Bill was passing through the House of Commons to become the 1979 Act. Shipowners were well represented on SCOP and ACOP, they sit on the London Pilotage Committee which is effectively the authority for London and on the Pilotage Commission. Their representatives must have agreed the changes and in the latter case are in a strong position to influence the outcome, *so what we now hear* from must be only certain factions *still* pursuing a narrow interest and what they really seek is a special exemption clause wide enough to include them but narrow enough to exclude their competitors.

The Commission has heard objectors, as it had a duty to do, and will now calmly, I am sure, formulate the advice to be given to the Minister who, in the last analysis, will decide whether the bye-laws be confirmed. In the meantime, the posturing will continue but few people familiar with the subject are likely to be misled by it. All correspondents should properly declare their interest; mine is that of a licensed pilot.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BARWICK,
Green Court,
Bredhurst, Kent.
May 28.

From Mr J. D. Evans

Sir, Mr Peter Howells, in his letter (May 26) giving the General Council of British Shipping's views on the proposed new pilotage arrangements for the London Pilotage District, states that " it is a service which they do not need or want." His statement, read either in reference to pilotage generally or in regard to the discussions now taking place in the London District, is simply not true. Shipowners at the London inquiry have been quoted as saying that "Department of Trade certificates given to masters also *require high* competency and masters are responsible enough to take on pilots if they need them." Mr Howells also said that "a good pilotage service will attract custom." This statement is grossly misleading since it obscures the important fact that pilotage services are in effect part of a vital public service, a point that is best made by quoting from the Report of a Departmental Committee that examined pilotage in 1912. This said, in part:

"A consideration that is sometimes lost sight of is that an efficient pilotage system is a system which can only be maintained at considerable expense and is maintained for the benefit of shipping. At free ports (where pilotage is not compulsory) where the access under normal conditions is easy the ships may, or may not, when the conditions are favourable, employ the services of a pilot, but when the conditions are unfavourable then all ships will not only expect the services of a pilot to be available but they will further expect that these services will be efficient."

Now existing pilotage legislation, designed to give effect to the requirements of the State and the needs of shipping generally, requires all pilotage authorities to maintain an expensive pilot boat service to provide pilotage services on demand to any vessel. But in pilotage districts where pilotage is not compulsory there *is* no corresponding obligation placed upon shipping to contribute to the provision of the pilot boat service.

This favourable treatment given to shipping interests is much abused. I have personal experience of an occasion when the master of a flag of convenience vessel who was responding to pressures brought to bear upon him by his charterers not to take pilots, stated that he did not require a pilot when sailing at about high water time. However, three hours later, having been delayed, he demanded the services of a pilot since, on a spring tide with the water falling away at the rate of 12 inches every eight minutes, he was uncertain whether he could proceed with safety.

The legislation that requires pilots to be always available to provide pilotage services on demand is quite remarkable in that it merely repeats legislation to be found in the Merchant Shipping Act 1854 which was itself a consolidated Act passed in one sitting by a barely reformed House of Commons. The legislation *empowers a Chief Officer of* Customs and Excise, masters, owners, agents and consignees to order pilots to proceed to vessels. It also makes pilots who refuse, without good cause, to proceed to such vessels subject to the criminal law, liability for damage and disciplinary action by the pilotage authority that licenses them.

It is remarkable also that the only change made to this legislation by Parliament when it reviewed pilotage legislation in the Merchant Shipping Act 1979 was to increase to £500 the maximum amount that a pilot who refuses to proceed to a vessel can be fined. Parliament made no provision for the introduction of a settled and stable form of financing arrangement to enable pilotage authorities to comply with their statutory obligations while shipping interests continue to enjoy the benefits of a system devised in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. EVANS,
Chairman,
Marine Pilotage Branch of the TGWU,
Transport House,
Smith Square,
London SW1P 3Jb.
May 30.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Chink of light at ICL

ICL's shares perked up 3p to 38½p with the interim results which presented a slightly less gloomy picture than some had come to expect. Indeed, although the new management is facing an immense task, there are a few relatively *encouraging signs. The rate of* loss declined sharply in the second quarter from £24.4m pretax in the first quarter to £9.5m and it is conceivable that ICL could be reaching break-even at some stage before the year-end.

There will also be large savings when the reductions in the workforce are complete; the cuts announced last week and in November could take about £60m out of employee costs in a full year. Meanwhile ICL is still making profits in its software and services operations which contribute over a fifth of revenues and is hopeful that demand for computers will begin to recover in 1982 as delayed orders are placed.

But any optimism on the trading front must be qualified by the fact that ICL is only trading in its present form by courtesy of the Government. The group has still to staunch the outflow of cash which ran at £38m during the first half pushing borrowings up to £189m. Depending on the inci-



Mr Christopher Laidlaw, chairman of ICL.

dence of redundancies and the pattern of trading during the second half, it is not hard to visualize borrowings reaching £220m by the year-end by which time shareholders' funds may have fallen from £141m to less than £50m, given the net losses the group is accruing.

The Government's loan guarantee means that this horrendous balance sheet becomes irrelevant for the moment and allows ICL a breathing space to tie up the partnership agreements it wants and a chance to climb back to profitability. It also, of course, reassures the banks, customers and suppliers. But at some stage ICL will need a sizeable slice of new capital and it is quite possible this might involve a significant dilution of ordinary shareholders' interests. So although the loan guarantee may ensure ICL's survival, shareholders should remember that there may be other risks involved for them.

Metal Box

Through the storm

The worst year in the history of Metal Box is over, and the shares rose 4p to 194p yesterday. On a two-year view they look a good recovery stock, but a growth case cannot yet be made out. The group now has only half the domestic canning market, a fall of a tenth in a year. It has yet to show that it can beat off North American competition, still something of a novelty following the end of the marketing agreement, *and some areas like food cans,* seem short of growth.

That said, the group has streamlined after a year of recession, destocking, a slump in Stelrad central heating thanks to cutbacks by the gas board, a strong pound and, for good measure, a bad summer. Pretax profits of £29.1m, against £62.8m in the year to last March, look better than feared only because the group has, for the full year, taken reorganization and redundancy costs of £21m below the line.

At half-time, the group charged £9.4m of redundancies directly against pretax profits. The year end accounting change is justified, the group says, on the grounds that the items are truly exceptional. There will be more of them this year, too. However, the group had almost all its United Kingdom profits wiped out, and the prospering overseas contribution was sapped by minorities. So a 48 per cent tax charge left the group in a net loss on an inflation-adjusted basis of £22m making the halved ordinary dividend look generous.

The group could get savings of up to *£40m this year from streamlining,* the overseas companies led by South Africa, Nigeria and the United States could do even better, the pound is weakening, and in several areas at home such as paper and plastics packaging, engineering and general line cans, signs of recovery are already evident. Elsewhere they are not. However, the group could make £43m before tax, and rather more the year after.

A complete dividend recovery will probably take two years though the group has kept down the cash drain by prudent housekeeping. Borrowings are still only half shareholders' funds. A rights issue is ruled out for the time being.

●*Sterling staged a useful rally on the foreign exchange, though it is early days yet to say that the recent period of downward pressure is now over. Continental markets were closed yesterday for Whitsun, while the dollar ran into profit-taking against a background of slightly easier dollar interest rates. In fact, much of the limelight was stolen by gold, with news of the Israeli attack on an Iraqi nuclear installation sending the bullion price up $11 in late dealings to $472¼. As far as sterling goes, the interesting point now is the extent to which yesterday's rally was helped by speculation on an MLR increase this week. If that were the case, then the currency could look a little soggy towards the end of the week, given that any immediate change in MLR looks highly unlikely.*

Meanwhile, the longer end of the gilts market also showed signs of getting up off the floor, helped both by sterling's recovery and revised figures for April retail sales showing that there was no April boom after all. The ½ per cent rise in the wholesale price output index was also rather better than expected, but attention is likely to concentrate rather more on the input index over the next couple of months. In May, it was up no less than 2.2 per cent and that was with sterling's (foreign exchange) index averaging 98.8 over the period. Now that it is some 5 per cent lower, the June figures promise to be awful, with the benefit of lower oil prices coming through only in July.

ABF

Growth in South Africa

Against the recessionary background, Associated British Foods is bursting with rude health. Not only are its pretax profits 16.4 per cent ahead at £114.9m but it has also *managed to spend £120m while cutting* borrowings by £17m to leave gearing at 18 per cent. This balance sheet strength partly indicates the quality of the group's cash control but is also helped by the increased liquidity arising from the growth of United Kingdom retailing which now accounts for 50 per cent of United Kingdom turnover and managed an 11 per cent trading profits improvement to £17.6m.

But the real trading news comes from South Africa where Premier increased profits by 54 per cent to £38.1m, leaving the overseas contribution 44 per cent ahead at £50.9m after a fall of about £1m in Australia. With Premier's chairman already forecasting earnings growth of at least 20 per cent this year, this points to at least another £7.5m from this source. In addition, there seems to be some recovery possibilities in Australia, while currencies *are now moving firmly in ABF's favour* with the rand up 6 per cent against sterling since the year-end and the Australian dollar up 11 per cent.

At home, manufacturing managed a 4 per cent improvement to £49.7m and ABF's market leadership appears to be continuing to nourish its ability to push price rises through apparently unscathed. So the prospects must be for profits up around £130m this time with the cautionary note that falls in United Kingdom consumer spending could trim this figure back significantly, for, in spite of the overseas performance, ABF's profits are still 56 per cent earned in the United Kingdom. Given that, the 3.8 per cent yield and prospective full-taxed p/e ratio on £130m of 11.5 may appear demanding but ABF's resilience is now sufficiently proven effectively to eliminate most of the risk.

The City is confused about monopolies and mergers policy. Rupert Morris reports

Is the machine out of control?

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission is out of control, says the City. No one knows whether a merger bid will be referred to it or not, and if it is, no one has any idea which way the commission will rule.

The length of time it takes is another of the City's complaints. They say a merger can sometimes be nullified simply by the time the investigation takes, regardless of its conclusions.

Bankers searching for a thread of consistency in the commission's activities are repeatedly confounded by cases which seem to go against precedent or what they regard as common sense. They say it is bad for confidence, bad for business.

One banker opined privately that it was all a question of how well you charred up the senior civil servants at the Office of Fair Trading.

That last suggestion would certainly offend Mr Gordon Borrie, the mild former law professor who has been Director-General of the Office of Fair Trading for exactly five years. But the accusation of inconsistency is one to which he has a forthright answer.

"If the City want predictability," he said, "then we might have to say that all cases where a company has assets of over £100,000 should go to the Monopolies Commission. I suggest that would be silly because it would hold up mergers and waste the resources of the commission."

Under the 1973 Fair Trading Act, a merger qualifies for investigation where the company to be taken over has assets of £5m or more, or when the two companies between them would have at least 25 per cent of the market for those goods or services in the United Kingdom.

If those criteria apply, Mr Borrie is in a uniquely influential position, as guardian of the public interest.

He says he will refer a merger to the commission "where there is some significant inhibition of competition, or if there is other significant detriment such as to our balance of payments, or employment, especially in hard-hit areas, or efficiency".

He says he has to consider whether the marrying of two different management styles will work or not. In other words, as he himself says, "I can look at anything".

In practice, of course, a large number of mergers or intended mergers never reach him, but are considered by the senior civil servants at the Office of Fair Trading, Mr John Bailes, the senior principal, and his two senior executive officers, Mr Robin Agar, and Mr Andre Hook.

The bulk of the OFT's business is therefore dealt with at a much lower level, and is necessarily confidential. The representative of a company will contact probably either Mr Agar or Mr Hook and request, on a "no names basis" guidance as to whether an intended merger is likely to fall foul of the Monopolies Commission or not.

The next stage in the procedure is for a bid to come before the Mergers' Panel, which includes representatives





Mr Gordon Borrie (right), Director-General of the Office of Fair Trading and Sir Godfray Le Quesne, chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: putting up defences against City's attack.

of relevant government departments. The panel hears and comments on the evidence compiled by OFT officials. The panel paper is then expected to form the basis of the director-general's report to the Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr Borrie's report is far from being all his own work, and at various stages it will have been possible for pressure to have been exerted, either on the civil servants, or through government departments on members of the Mergers' Panel.

But Mr Borrie, though once a Labour candidate, insists that he works in a completely non-political way. "It's surprising" he says, "that there are so few disagreements between someone like me who is operating non-politically and someone operating politically like the Secretary of State".

Notable exceptions have been the decision in 1976 not to refer Tate and Lyle's takeover of Manbre and Garton—a Cabinet decision in which Mrs Shirley Williams, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, was overruled in her view which accorded with Mr Borrie's—and more recently in 1979 where Mr John Nott, the then Trade Secretary, ignored Mr Borrie's advice that Thorn's offer for EMI should be referred.

Mr Borrie is phlegmatic about these decisions—he says Thorn/EMI was "a borderline case"—and insists that in matters of public interest it is impossible to be consistent.

"Since I deal with each case separately, each decision is separate and pragmatic, and it is impossible to imagine how I could be consistent." Doubtless Mr Biffen, the Trade Secretary, would say the same.

But if there is apprehension about the likely decisions of Mr Borrie and Mr Biffen, there is no less uncertainty in anticipating the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission.

Sir Godfray Le Quesne, chairman of the commission, argues, like Mr Borrie, that this is inevitable because "the considerations are different in every case".

"I'm sure," says Sir Godfray, "that if I were a businessman I would say I could operate more easily, more beneficially to other people, if I didn't have to comply with all sorts of government controls.

"But I don't think there's any doubt that if a person has a monopoly he is in a position to do good to himself at the expense of the public."

So the commission acts as the arbiter of public interest, and Sir Godfray says this is quite separate from political considerations. "You will not find any report where we have discussed government aims or policies," he says.

But the commission does work quite closely with the OFT. "If the director-general has it in mind to make a reference he would normally consult us about the terms of reference. When he makes a reference, we always have a meeting with the OFT people and if it is a merger they send us evidence", says Sir Godfray.

He makes no apology for the time it takes the commission to report. "The commission has always taken the view that it must give people ample opportunity to explain their position. Companies being investigated often need a considerable time to present their evidence. The pile of submissions on *The Observer* shows that it cannot be done in a week. There are always so many people who want to put forward their point of view."

The commission has been required to take on extra watchdog work in respect of nationalized industries and companies held to be in breach of the 1980 Competition Act. Last month's report on the Central Electricity Generating Board covered 336 pages.

It is now investigating TI Raleigh Industries' refusal to supply discount outlets with bicycles, and it is likely soon to be looking into Petter Refrigeration's practice of trying to induce its authorized dealers not to service competitor's equipment. But Mr Borrie does not expect the Competition Act to cause much extra work.

Returning to the commission's established role, recent cases which have caused surprise have been the decision to allow S. & W. Berisford to go on with its attempt to take over the British Sugar Corporation, but to refuse the Canadian Hiram Walker's bid for Highland Distilleries.

In the first instance, the commission was not unanimous, and admitted that the merger would be anti-competitive, but concluded that this could be avoided by Berisford giving certain undertakings on not changing BSC's "activities or purposes".

On Hiram Walker, Sir Godfray would not comment directly, but he did say: "The fact that the bidder is an overseas company is sometimes a factor which we regard as a matter of public interest." That may well have counted crucially against the Canadian company's bid.

If the City wants a general guide on mergers policy, Mr Borrie would remind them that of 182 cases that came before them in the past year, only five have been referred. Mr Borrie concludes: "There is an assumption that if shareholders want them, mergers are a good thing".

Piling the pressure on BNOC

Peter Hill

The Government, Whitehall, the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) and the North Sea producers have moved into uncharted waters.

After last week's fall in sterling on foreign exchange markets and against the background of the continuing world oil glut—an estimated 2 million barrels daily is surplus to requirements—the BNOC bowed to the reality of the market place and growing pressure from the oil companies by offering to cut North Sea prices by 5 per cent to US$37.25 a barrel.

The BNOC's offer broke new ground. For the first time the company, which is the single largest trader in North Sea oil, acted before Nigeria with whose oil North Sea prices have customarily been aligned.

But the $2 a barrel cut is still substantially short of the reductions sought by the big producers such as British Petroleum and Shell. They want reductions of around $5 a barrel on North Sea prices.

A reduction of this scale would not only more realistically reflect the state of the market where large discounts are being offered—on the Rotterdam spot market North Sea sea crudes are being sold at between $33-34 a barrel—but would provide for the oil companies some prospects of reduced losses on their downstream (refineries, chemical plants and the like) operations.

Refinery and other downstream operations are a headache for the big companies. BP was losing between £7m-£10m a week and Shell around £3m before sterling's slide last week.

BP Oil, the principal marketing arm of BP, has gone so far as to claim that even a $5 a barrel cut by the BNOC from the previous price of $39.25 a barrel would still result in a loss of 3p a gallon on its oil and petrol production. But other North Sea producing companies, which do not have the extensive downstream operations of the big producers, are attempting to pull the BNOC

Conflict of interests

away from further reductions, a policy with which the Treasury will have some sympathy.

Back of the envelope calculations suggest that every $1 off North Sea prices reduces the Chancellor of the Exchequer's tax take by about £180m.

It seems that the Treasury has been prepared to go along with the BNOC $2 cut offer since the reduction in revenue would be almost totally compensated for by the rise in the value of North Sea crude (oil is traded in dollars) following the dollar's renewed strength.

Negotiations between the BNOC and the anti-$2 a barrel cut companies have entered a critical phase, with the Treasury keeping a close eye on developments. The arguments could be resolved within days or alternatively could rumble on to the end of the month.

It is unlikely that the position will remain unresolved after that. There are two reasons for this. The first is that the end of the month is the date at which the BNOC would normally implement new price levels; the second is that North Sea production permits, fixed quarterly by the Department of Energy, have to be set for the third quarter.

It *is* to this area that *BP* (which has adopted a particularly high profile in the present controversy) has turned its big guns. For the present quarter BP was allocated a production permit for an average of 480,000 barrels daily from its huge Forties field; it has already cut production to 430,000 barrels a day for commercial reasons.

The precise relationship between the companies and the BNOC and the Department of Energy is unclear. But there is a general understanding that permit levels will be achieved within a margin of plus or minus 5 per cent—barring overriding technical factors. BP is

Energy Department relationship

insistent that its already introduced production cut was for commercial reasons and in the present climate it *is* unlikely to lift production in the final three months of the present permit.

But BP is already warning that it will cut production to 400,000 barrels daily unless it gets further BNOC tariff reductions. BP and the other big producers are much more concerned to cut costs on their downstream operations than to make money—which is very heavily taxed—on upstream (production) operations.

This appears to be a potentially powerful card to play—discussions on production levels for the next quarter are now imminent—since the Department of Energy appears to hold no sanctions in its locker against under-producers.

The stakes all round are high. If BP were to go ahead with its threat an estimated £600m a year of government revenue would be "shut in" on the Forties field.

So far some hands have been declared and it is clear that the North Sea oil prices issue will be the focus of heated debate over the next few weeks before the inevitable compromise is reached.

Business Diary: Is blacksmithing a stable job?

There are two signs above the stable door. The paint on the smaller board flaked away long ago, leaving in outline on the bare wood the legend "C. B. Carey, Blacksmith". But the larger and more recent board, its battle with the Lambeth grime yet to be lost, evokes hope and continuity rather than nostalgia." C. B. Carey & Son" it says.

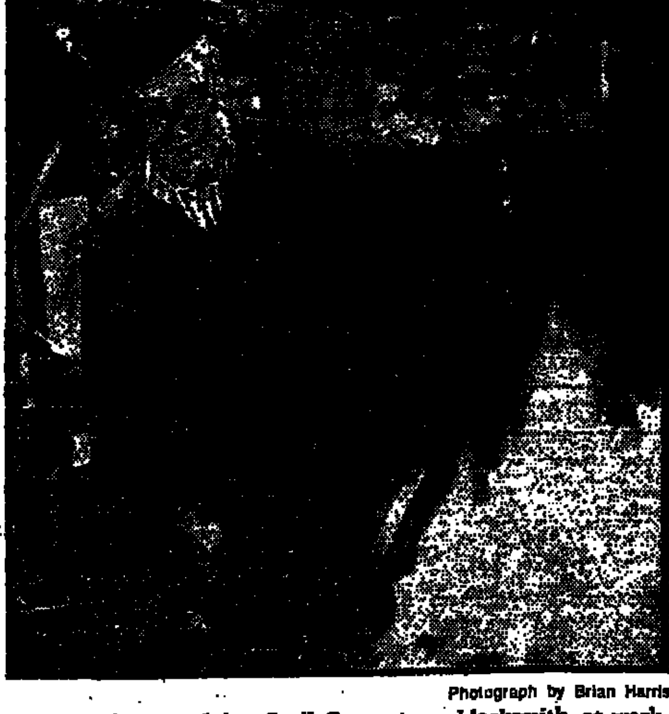
Inside the stable doors, which though kept ajar are on a latch-chain, it is a different story. There, in the murk of the one-*roomed* smithy lined with rusty sheaves of metal, tending the one forge and hammering at the one anvil is but one blacksmith.

It is Mr Carey right enough, but he is the "& Son" not the C. B. of the signs. Cecil the father retired nearly 20 years ago and has been dead these five. His son, his one son, is also Cecil. He is also a bachelor of 58, and thus as far as the smithy goes he is as he says "the absolute end of the line".

A softly-spoken, almost frail figure, natty in brown suede trilby, horn rims, brown and white broad-striped shirt and matching tie and blue overalls, Cecil Carey is not the "mighty" village smith that Longfellow put "under the spreading chestnut tree".

Mr Carey's part of Lambeth is villagey enough in its sooty way, but the nearest chestnut tree is two accident blackspots away in Kennington Park. Were he to hammer under that, he would disturb the tramps who snore beneath it, night and day.

He is not a man for nostalgia himself, however much his trade may be steeped in it, even



Photograph by Brian Harris

Too busy for nostalgia: Cecil Carey, town blacksmith, at work in Lambeth yesterday.

in this gritty mews just off the *Oval. There* is a latch-chain on the stabled door to keep nostalgia at bay.

"I never work with the door open now, because it fascinates people—they can't help it—they stop here, want to talk to me and I never get any work done.

"They say 'Oh, there's not many of you people left nowadays.' They always say that. I used to agree with them and have a little chat, but when you get it four or five times a day, over the years it wears a bit thin."

Inside the forge, apart from a 1955 calendar from a local motor agent, the only nostalgia to be found is that which blows in with the customers.

"It's amazing how many people have had fathers or grandfathers who were blacksmiths, or they have known a blacksmith and remember as a child standing watching him shoe a horse. I've heard it so many times.

"I've never shod a horse myself", says Mr Carey, who has been in the trade here since demob in '47. "I could make the shoes, but the actual fitting of them, you've got to be a bit of a vet. It's an art on its own, really."

His sole indulgence in the past seems to be his living in the same flat in Battersea to which his family moved when he was a lad of 10. Otherwise, he is too taken up with an ominous present. Much of his work is—or was—the shaping and tempering of bits and of brackets for builders—"and when they're depressed, so am I".

Set apart from most denizens of inner London by his calling, Mr Carey is distinguished further by the esteem in which he holds taxi drivers.

He has one regular job, he explains, and that is for a cab company. "They're always smashing the cabs up, and I straighten out the stiffeners—the things that go behind the fender—and also the brackets which carry them." He had 13 sets in, about two weeks' worth.

Mention of Brixton, another if less villagey part of Lambeth, prompts Mr Carey to say that since the riots he had had a welcome order for window grilles.

"Most of my jobs nowadays, a sign of the times I suppose, are security work. The police send people to me. You know, people get broken into, and they send them to me . . . after the horse has bolted."

Most of these door and window grilles are "plain, straightforward stuff" although when people are in the money, there's a demand for fancy railings and gates. Nowadays they do without or they buy the mass produced gear with which Mr Carey could and would not compete.

You can get a gate for about £12, but not from him he says. A Carey gate would cost about three times as much, look better and last at least three times as long.

"I mean, I like a scroll properly formed, for one thing. For another, these machine-made gates, well, they are skimpy, badly-shaped, roughly sheared off and poorly welded.

"If it's a light gate, you know, they can deteriorate, especially on the bottom where the water hangs. But with, say, three-quarter-inch framing, they really go on for years and years and years."

Mr Carey, however, is not going beyond the end of this year if business does not buck up. The way to make money in smithing, it seems, in 1981 as in 1841 when Longfellow wrote *The Village Blacksmith*, is once again under that spreading chestnut tree.

In the country, travelling around the farms to mend the machines and to shoe Fiona's pony—that is where the money is, says Carey. Even now.

He is not up to that, and here in town he is already dipping into his capital just to keep up with Lambeth's rate demands. When the good times return to Lambeth, therefore, they might not find the "& Son" in the news. Then, who knows but Fiona might talk daddy into keeping a pony in the former stable, you know, for when one's in town?

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Modest gains in equities

The threat of a rise in MLR appeared to ease yesterday with the steadier poind, but it failed to entice many investors into the market.

Nevertheless, despite business being at its lowest level for several weeks, the market closed on a firm note with leading equities showing modest gains.

The economic indicators from the United States encouraged jobbers at the start of business to mark up prices. Better than expected figures from ICL and Metal Box were also taken as a hopeful sign. But, with sentiment still trying to interpret the full implications of the currency market and whether it will mean a rise in interest rates, investors kept away. Prices drifted during the day to perk up again by late afternoon.

Gilts recovered slightly from the recent falls but dealers still said there was little interest. Longs, after opening at Friday night's levels, rallied by as much as £⅝ during the day to close up £¾ better. Thin conditions were reported in shorts which started better. They drifted but ended up to £⅜ to £¼ higher.

The good start saw the FT Index lifted 1.1 to 547.4. But with the unsettled tone in the market it had drifted down by 0.6 at 3 pm. By the close, however, it was up 1.6 at 547.9. The change on the account, which ends this week, is 5.4 up.

Dealers in leading equities described a steady start to trading with higher prices in most blue chips. But the slack interest saw shares hover at lower prices durin gthe day to rise by the close. The small rise in sterling against the dollar brought renewed interest for dollar earners with Beechams up 4p to 207p. Unilever gained 8p to 571p. Hawker, after press comment, rose 6p to 314p and Glaxo 4p to 360p. The 50 per cent drop in profits from Metal Box was still better than market expectations and shares initially gained 15p to 205p. But further consideration saw shares ease to 194p.

Bass, ahead of results today, clipped 2p to 245p. British Aerospace, up 5p to 231p, drew strength from its aircraft orders.

It was left to companies reporting and special situations again to provide most of the news. After the news of further redundancies at ICL on Friday the market took cheer from the £34m losses which were not less than better than most forecasts. The shares gained 3p to 38½p.

The 16.4 per cent lift in profits at AB Foods saw shares pick up 4p to 143p and after improved results at Premier Consolidated Oils shares moved up 1½p to 64½p.

The insurance sector was dominated by speculation of what will happen after today's tender offer by the German insurance company Allianz for Eagle Star. But jobbers reported little two-way trade.

Laganvale Estate's share price has just topped the year's high at 39p. Helping it on its way may have been brokers Strauss, Turnbull who recently recommended Laganvale, where Mr Jim Slater and associates hold 42 per cent, as a strong but speculative buy.

Most positions have already been made. Other insurance stocks are still making good headway. Eagle Star closed 3p firmer at 283p. GRE was 6p up at 306p and General Accident rose 8p to 326p. Commercial Union was 4p up at 173p and Royal was 5p ahead at 390p. Phoenix closed 16p better at 286p and Sun Alliance 22p up at 868p.

In after hours' trading, T. W. Ward rose 3p to 130p after the lapsing of the offer for Tunnel Holdings. Tunnel dropped back 1p to 440p.

With results on Thursday, Westland added 9p to 154p but eased to 150p by the close. Holiday issues such as Horizon Travel showed concern about sterling with an 8p drop to 255p and Saga gave up 12p to 333p.

Adverse comment over the weekend on low pay depressed laundry stocks such as Spring Grove, down 5p to 93p.

Equity turnover for June 5 was £168.637m (bargains 15,849). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, ICI, Sun Alliance, Allied Breweries, Beecham, Cawoods and Commercial Union.

Traditional options: Dealers reported increased activity for the new account which started yesterday. Calls were made in Mersey Docks at 2¾p, in Premier at 6¼p, in Hongkong Telephones at 25p and ICL at 5p.

Traded options: A total of 1,001 contracts were completed. P and O attracted 15, RTZ 15, Shell 10, Lonrho 165, ICI 92 and Commercial Union 12.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anglo-Indonesian (F)	3.48(10.34)	0.52(1.1)	2.76(15.29)	3.3(3.3)	28/8	3.33(3.33)
AB Foods (F)	2,574(2,146)	114(98)	18.7(16.9)	2.6(2.3)	20/7	3.8(3.4)
Camford Eng (I)	18.9(20.2)	0.28*(0.9)	—(—)	—(1.63)	—	—(1.63)
Everards Brewery (I)	6.64(5.92)	0.65(0.62)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
ICL (I)	318(346)	33.9*(20.5)	26.9*(12.2)	—(0.95)	—	—(2.98)
Metal Box (F)	1,076(1,122)	29.1(62.8)	7.6(50.8)	6.5(11.8)	24/7	10.7(20.3)
Premier Oil (F)	2.63(3.08)	1.3(0.5)	0.33(0.25*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Warren Plant (F)	30.7(29.2)	5.26(6.79)	25.8(32.8)	7(7)	23/7	10(10)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1,428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=loss.

Warren payout held despite setback

Generally lower commodity prices helped depress Warren Plantation's 1980 pretax profits by £1.23m to £5.26m. Nevertheless, the final dividend of 10p gross was the same despite the rights issue at the end of last year. The full dividend is therefore maintained at 14.3p gross.

The rights issue raised £2.9m to fund diversification. Some £480,000 has been spent on development of the Iffley Cotton Taroo project in Australia, and further sums are earmarked for building a palm oil mill in Indonesia. It is also intended to add coffee to the tea grown on the estates in Papua New Guinea.

Despite the recession affecting Warren's two main British subsidiaries, the paint maker Joseph Mason and the can manufacturers D. K. S. Containers, domestic operations still generated £1.6m or 31 per cent of pretax profits.

India, however, remains the biggest single contributor to profits. The tea estates, which employ 15,000 people, contributed £1.74m or 33 per cent of pretax profits. Indonesia, mainly rubber and oil palm, brought in just over £1m, and Kenya, which produces coffee and tea, £973,000.

Warren warns however, that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find new plantation projects whose payback period can justify investment. It is possible that Warren will diversify into other overseas activities, for example import-export.

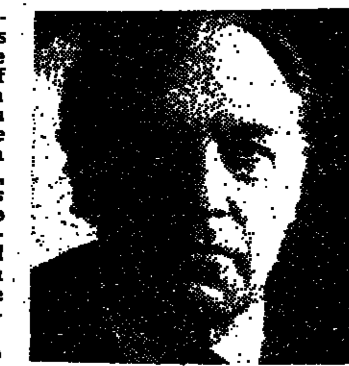
Earnings per share were down from 32.8p to 25.8p.

Premier Oil doubles to £1.3n

By Catherine Gunn

Premier Consolidated Oilfields more than doubled its pretax profits to £1.3m in the year to March 31. The sale of half its stake in Lasmo, which realized £5.61m, shown as an extraordinary item, turned the after-tax position round from a £271,000 loss to a £6.08m profit, but premier is sticking to its no-dividend policy for the time being, ploughing back its earnings into the search for oil and gas. However, there is to be a one-for-ten scrip issue. The shares rose 2p to 64½p yesterday.

Production is expected to rise sharply this year. Premier's oil and gas sales fell from £3.08m to £2.64m last year after the cloesure of its Tennessee coal mine and the reduction of its stak in the Midway Sunst oilfield in Califnornia from 68



Mr Roland Shaw, chairman of Premier Consolidated Oilfields

per cent to 6.8 per cent. The Midway-Sunset interest was reduced as planned onc the goal of earning back the original outlay plus a third again was met.

However, dividend ... terest income leap... £371,000 to £776,000 w... duction and depreciat... fell. With the Lasmo ... ceeds and other cash ... nearly £12m still on ... mostly denominated in ... lars, Premier can we... to finance its varied ...

In America, it is co... ing exploration in t... risk-high reward Rock... tain Overthrust and th... Northwest areas, as ... working on wells in T... Rupert Lascelles, a ... said yesterday.

Mr Roland Shaw, c... and Mr Lascelles fly ... dad today to check ... prospects of ir... Premier's operation th...

New venture to fund buy-outs

A joint venture specializing in financing management buy-outs has been set up by Gresham Trust and a PA Developments, a subsidiary of PA International Management Consultants, following a decision by a PA client, the Merchant Navy Officers' pension fund, to invest some of its £500m portfolio in unquoted companies.

PA Developments will channel cash from the MNO pension fund, one of the ten largest private sector pension funds in Britain, into the management buy-outs selected by the PA-Gresham team. Gresham, which specializes in investing in unlisted companies, wil match the MNO pension fund's outlay.

The MNO pension fund has an annual income of around £65m. Probably less than 5 per cent of that flow will be channelld into the PA-Gresham joint venture, which may bring in other partners for individual buy-outs costing more than £750,000 to £1m.

Initially, the PA-Gresham team will seek suitable companies through profesional advisers with local knowledge.

Valor bu... gas mete... repairer

Valor, the domes... appliance maker, ha... £560,000 cash for th... Midlands concern, ... Industries.

Wilson is primarily ... gas meter repair and c... version business, with ... customer being the Bri... Corporation. Its West ... factory occupies 18,00... of a 29,000 sq. ft. freeh... A revaluation of the ... is being carried out.

Brook St outlook bright in longer-te...

Confirming that i... operations will suffer ... siderable loss" in the f... of 1981, Mr Eric Hur... chairman of Brook ... Bureau of Mayfair, tell... holders in his annual st... that "once the hurdle ... has been cleared, a ... return to normal tradi... ditions in the UK . . . produce a sustained den... our service".

Although this staff ... ment agency's first-ha... loss will be mitigated by ... improvements from o... there will inevitably be ... loss.

Thereafter, he takes t... that there will be an i... ment.

Outlook for UBM sector is not good

Mr Michael Phillip... chairman of the Brist... UBM Group, finds it ex... difficult at this stage ... cast but says in his ... statement that the outl... businesses in the sect... which UBM operates, f... current year, is not goo...

But, when the uptur... come, he expects UBM t... a particularly advan... position.

Energy Finance's US deal

Energy Finance and ... Trust Holdings' Housto... offshoot, English Ameri... and Gas, has agreed to b... per cent working inte... certain leases in the Tul... Okmulgee counties of Okl... It expects to contribute ... $12,500 (about £6,400) pe...

The total contributio... English Americanthis yea... pected to be about $... (£180,000).

Saint Piran: On May ... Financial Network G... licensed dealer in se... announced that Gasco Inve... (Netherlands) had declar... offer for the ordinary ca... Saint Piran Ltd unconditio... period for acceptance ... Gasco offer has been e... until further notice. The ag... of shares now owned by ... amounts to 9.91m ordinary ... representing about 85 per ... the issued ordinary.

Briefly

Systems Designers International Ltd, the Camberley-based mini- and micro-computer technology group, reports almost doubled pretax profits for 1980. During the 11 months ended December 31, 1980, SDIL registered a pretax profit of £625,872—up by 82.4 per cent on £343,107 for the 12 months ended January 31, 1980. The company plans to seek a public quotation within the next five years.

Lloyds Bank: Following final verification of the acceptances received under the offer for Lloyds and Scottish's ordinary shares, a total of 4.07m new shares in Lloyds Bank will be issued as consideration. Share alternative now closed, but offer remains open.

Bestobell: Acceptances received for 1.71m new ordinary shares, being about 96 per cent of shares offered by way of rights issue.

P. Panto: Chairman, Mr Philip Panto, reports in his annual statement that the large loss-making areas have been eradicated. Reductions in interest rates this year will considerably assist Panto, as will the sale of vacant properties at Cardiff and Walsall.

Bremner: Chairman, Mr J. T. Bremner, reports that trading remains difficult, while costs continue to rise.

Percy Bilton: Chairman, Mr Percy Bilton, reports that for the first four months of 1981, overall profitability has shown a significant upturn "in the order of 12½ per cent". Significant increases in profits are available to the company during the next three years and beyond.

More O'Ferrall: In spite of the recession, 1980 was a very good year for the group, the chairman, Mr E. R. More O'Ferrall, reports in his statement. In 1981, although the market in the United Kingdom has been less buoyant, revenue from the Supersites has held up well so far.

Lee Cooper: Mr Harold Cooper, chairman, states that 1981 should show an improvement over 1980, although this is subject to the value of the pound in foreign exchange markets. Board confident that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, 1982 will see the resumption of profitable growth.

Everards Brewery: Turnover for 24 weeks to March 14, 1981, £6.64m (£5.92m). Pretax profits, £651,200 (last time, £629,300, before crediting extraordinary item of £135,700).

Camford Engineering: Turnover for six months to March 31, 1981, slipped from £20.22m to £18.94m and the company made a pretax loss of £286,000, compared with a pretax profit of £907,000 last year. No interim dividend (against 2.32p gross).

Guthie sells subsidiary for £22.8m

Guthrie Corporation, the trading and plantation group, has agreed to sell a majority stake in its Far East subsidiary, Guthrie Berhad, to Multi Purpose Holdings for Singapore $101m (about £22.8m).

Multi Purpose will be allowed to make an unconditional general offer for the outstanding 27 per cent of Guthrie Berhad shares not already owned after the purchase at the same price per share, $S4.175.

The initial sale of 24.25 million shares, which represents a 73 per cent stake, is subject to approval by the regulatory authorities.

Anglo-Indonesian profit nearly halved

Last year's sale of its Sri Lankan interests left Anglo-Indonesian, the plantations and engineering group, with pretax profits of £526,000 against £1.09m in 1979. But the dividend was held at 4.75p gross.

A maintained dividend was possible because of the £635,000 entered as an extraordinary item after the sale of Walkers, the Sri Lankan company, and the extraordinary loss of £129,000 from Eva, the associated engineering company where Anglo-Indonesian built up its stake to more than 30 per cent earlier this year.

Mr Michael Nightingale, chairman of Anglo-Indonesian, said that the cash from the Walkers sale will be spent on expanding the group's plantation interests and on acquisitions in Britain. The company has been preparing to start work on the 5,000-acre Tasik concession in Indonesia where it plans to plant oil palms.

After-tax profits of £282,000, compared with £846,000 were further depressed by an almost unchanged tax charge of £244,000.

Gamma in third try for Hield

The battle for ownership of loss-making worsted manufacturer Hield Brothers is reaching its climax. Original bidder, Gamma Beta Investments, a private company owned by the Syrian Chamsi Bacha family, has returned to the fray with its third cash offer, now worth £2.5m or 15¼p an ordinary share, and 66p per preference share.

Gamma Beta's first offer, recommended by the board as is its newest bid, was worth £1.75m and sparked off a round of rival offers from textile group Stroud Riley Drummond. Yesterday's £2.5m offer from Gamma Beta exceeds the £2.31m pure cash version of Stroud's second and latest bid, but is just under the current £2.51m value of the cash-and-shares form.

Mr Richard Stroud, managing director, said Stroud Riley Drummond's board would meet its advisers later this week to consider the new offer.

Stroud owns 27.4 per cent of Hield, most of which it bought from Illingworth Morris in December for an undisclosed sum. With Hield's shares up ½p to 15½p last night, Stroud is sitting on a considerable profit on its share stake.

Gamma Beta, which is Hield's main export customer taking up to 30 per cent of its turnover in any one year, owns 11.8 per cent of Hield's equity, and with acceptances of 14.9 per cent and the board's support, now has 27.9 per cent interest in the ordinary shares and a third of the preference capital together worth 28.8 per cent of the vote. Mr Chakar Chamsi Bacha said last night that he is confident that the increased cash offer will win Hield for Gamma Beta now.

Business appointments

Metal Box division chief named

Mr P. K. Nanda has been made a director of Metal Box and will be chairman of the overseas division when Mr I. R. M. Willis retires on July 23.

Mr Alan Cumming, chief general manager and director of the Woolwich Equitable Building Society, has been elected chairman of the Building Societies Association for the next two years.

Mr John Ferguson, managing director of Weir Foundaries, the holding company for the Weir Group's steel foundry operations, has additionally been made chairman of the Weir Group subsidiaries G. Perry & Sons and The Pattern Equipment Co.

Dr Roy Bichan and Mr Alex Taylor have joined the board of Robertson Research Holdings.

Mr Andrew Goodrick-Clarke has joined Streets Financial as a director.

Mr J. B. Judkins, manager of National Tyre Service (Garage Equipment), has been elected president of The Garage Equipment Association.

Mr Hugh Parkman is to take over the chairmanship of Parkman Group. Mr Rex Boyd leaves the boards of Ward, Ashcroft and Parkman and Parkman Consultants to join that of Parkman Group and becomes managing director of Parkman Group Professional Services, a new company. Mr Boyd also takes over the chairmanship of G.E.C.S. Mr George Puddephatt becomes managing director of Parkman Consultants (Isle of Man). Mr George Eakin and Mr George Hindmarsh become joint managing directors of both Ward, Ashcroft and Parkman and Parkman Consultants (UK) and Mr Terry Stoker joins the board of Parkman Consultants (UK). Mr Harry Oulton leaves the board of Ward, Ashcroft and Parkman to become managing director of Parkman Projects.

Six new part-time members of Area Electricity Boards are: Mr John C. Heywood and Mr Richard Carew Pole, to the South Western area; Mr Raymond Chadburn and Mr George H. Boyle, East Midlands; Mr Timothy Knowles, South Wales; and Mr Peter A. Smith, Yorkshire.

Mr David Rowland has been made chairman of Stewart Wrightson Holdings.

Bambers Stores

"Turnover is running well ahead of last year and we are looking forward to another successful year," declared Mr S. Marks, chairman of Bambers Stores, at the annual meeting. In the next few months, Bambers will open a further 10-12 stores, with trading areas in excess of 7,000 sq ft each.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Indices (1975=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and the basic materials and fuels purchased by by manufacturing industry published by the Department of Industry yesterday.

1980	Output prices (home sales) (1)	Prices of materials and fuels (2)	% change in previous 6 months at an annual rate of (1)	(2)
Oct	205.3	201.4	8.6	—0.9
Nov	208.2	203.4	7.4	3.0
Dec	206.7	205.1	5.9	4.0
1981				
Jan	209.9	208.7	7.2	8.1
Feb	211.9	214.0	8.5	12.8
March	214.7	217.8	8.5	18.0
April	217.8	221.2	12.5	20.4
May	219.0	226.0	12.8	23.5

RETAIL SALES

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales by volume (1976=100)	New Credit extended £m	Implied change in debt
1979			
1st Qtr	105.8	1,685	388
2nd Qtr	102.4	1,877	483
3rd Qtr	105.5	1,875	472
4th Qtr	106.1	1,959	456
1980			
1st Qtr	110.2	2,049	538
2nd Qtr	109.2	1,964	270
3rd Qtr	108.9	1,833	222
4th Qtr	109.0	1,793r	65
1981			
1st Qtr	112.7	1,884r	151r
1981			
August	109.6	613	54
Sept*	108.5	657	62
Oct	109.7	629	75
Nov*	109.2	559r	—44
Dec	108.4	605r	34
1981			
Jan	114.0	620r	80
Feb	112.9	638r	47
March*	111.5	628r	24r
April	111.4	657	32
1980-81			
Nov-Jan	110.4	1,784	70
1981			
Feb-April	111.9	1,921	103
Percent increase	1.4	8	

*=5-week month

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	1
Barclays	1
BCCI	1
Consolidated Crdts	1
C. Hoare & Co ..	*1
Lloyds Bank	1
Midland Bank	1
Nat Westminster ..	1
TSB	1
Williams and Glyn's	1

* 7 day deposit on sums £10,000 and under 9%. to £50,000 9¾%. £50,000 10¼%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1...

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual
76	39	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	48	—	1.4	2.9	19.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5
104	88	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3
110	39	Frederick Parker	61	—	1.7	2.8	26.5
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—
110	59	Jackson Group	103xd	—	6.9	6.7	3.9
129	103	James Burrough	129	—	7.9	6.1	10.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	317	—	31.3	9.9	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	4.0
224	196	Torday Limited	196xd	—	15.1	7.7	7.5
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	42	—	3.0	7.1	6.5
103	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was [illegible] three months, [illegible] Sales [illegible] Cash cathodes, [illegible] three months [illegible] Sales [illegible] Morning.—Cash wire bars [illegible] three months [illegible] Settlement, £863.50. Sales [illegible] cathodes [illegible] three months, £818-19. Settlement, [illegible] Sales, [illegible]

TIN was strong.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, [illegible] a tonne; three months [illegible] Sales [illegible] tonnes. High grade, cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Settlement [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes. High grade, cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Settlement, [illegible] Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, [illegible] a picul.

LEAD was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash [illegible] per tonne; three months [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes. Morning.—Cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Settlement [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes.

ZINC was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash [illegible] per tonne; three months [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes. Morning.—Cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Settlement, [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes.

PLATINUM was at [illegible] a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot [illegible] per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, [illegible]); three months [illegible]; six months [illegible]; one year [illegible]. London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Sales, [illegible] lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Settlement, [illegible] Sales, [illegible] lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, [illegible] per tonne; three months [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes. Morning.—Cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Settlement, [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes.

NICKEL was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash [illegible] per tonne; three months [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes. Morning.—Cash [illegible] three months [illegible] Settlement, [illegible] Sales, [illegible] tonnes.

RUBBER was quietly steady (pence per kilo): July, [illegible]; July-Sept, [illegible]; Oct-Dec, [illegible]; Jan-March, [illegible]; April-June, [illegible]; July-Sept, [illegible]; Oct-Dec, [illegible]; Jan-Mar, [illegible]. Sales: [illegible] at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot, [illegible]. Cifs: July, [illegible]; Aug, [illegible].

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): [illegible]

ARABICAS [illegible]

COCOA [illegible]

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was [illegible]; the "whites" price was [illegible]. Futures [illegible]

SOYABEAN MEAL was [illegible]

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, [illegible] United States dark northern spring No 2, [illegible] July, [illegible]; Aug, [illegible]; Sept, [illegible] tranship east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct- [illegible]

MAIZE.—United States/French both unquoted. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: June-July, [illegible] sellers.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: June, [illegible] east coast; July-Aug, [illegible] south coast; Aug, [illegible] east coast; Oct-Dec, [illegible]. All cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Sept, [illegible]; Nov, [illegible]; Jan, [illegible]; March, £103.90; May, [illegible]. Sales, [illegible] lots. WHEAT was steadier: July, [illegible]; Sept, [illegible]; Nov, [illegible]; Jan, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Sales: [illegible] lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£115.20	£111.[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Mids	—	—	£101.60
N. East	—	—	£101.80
Scotland	—	—	[illegible]

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 8. GB cattle [illegible] per kg lw ([illegible]). UK sheep [illegible] per kg est dcw ([illegible]). GB pigs, 77.44p per kg lw ([illegible]). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 15.1 per cent, average price [illegible] ([illegible]). Sheep numbers down [illegible] per cent, average price [illegible] ([illegible]). Pig numbers down [illegible] per cent, average price [illegible] ([illegible]). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 17.5 per cent, average price [illegible] ([illegible]). Sheep numbers up [illegible] per cent, average price 187.25p ([illegible]). Pig numbers up [illegible] per cent, average price [illegible] ([illegible]).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE: June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; Aug, [illegible]; Sept, [illegible]; Oct, [illegible]; Nov, [illegible]; Dec, [illegible]; Jan, [illegible]; Feb, [illegible]. Sales: 785 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, [illegible]; Feb, [illegible]; April, [illegible]. Sales: [illegible] lots of 40 tonnes each.

TEA.—North Indian teas met with less support and often sold several pence lower while the small selection of Ceylons on offer drew strong demand at fully firm to dearer rates at the weekly auction. South Indians were also well supported at dearer rates and Africans were well competed for. Plainer sorts were barely steady but colory medium and plainer kinds gained one to three pence per kilo. There were 54,308 packages on offer.

Sugar quota rise is deferred

The International Sugar Organisation (ISO) will not increase export quotas if current prices are maintained or rise only slightly, but will defer decisions until the next meeting of its executive committee on June 23, Mr William Miller, the executive director said.

However, the committee allowed a nominal five per cent increase in the global quota triggered when the ISO prevailing price rose above 15 cents a pound, although this has no practical impact on national quotas.

The ISO average price today is 16.22 cents and when this reaches 17 cents quotas are automatically lifted without any option, Mr Miller said.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: copper fell 2,100 to 116,750; tin rose 15 to 7,650; lead fell 1,125 to 48,525; zinc fell 1,150 to 87,450; Aluminium rose 1,825 to 58,525; nickel fell 78 to 2,352; silver rose 370,000 to 25,460,000 troy ounces.

Discount market

A small shortage emerged in the discount market and the Bank of England bought this out by purchasing a small quantity of eligible bank bills direct from the houses after morning rates between 9 per cent and 10 per cent. Rates eased to 8½ per cent and books were ruled off anywhere between 8½ per cent and 10 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

After last week's sharp setback, the pound picked up to $1.9350 before closing at $1.9410 against the dollar, a net gain of 1.2 cents, while the effective exchange rate index recovered to 94.7 from 93.8. Trading was rather modest, due to the closure of Continental centres for the Whitsun holiday.

Nevertheless, there was some early selling pressure on sterling in the Far East, and dealers reckoned the Bank of England intervened in that sphere around $1.9275.

After a steady start, the dollar ran into a bout of profit-taking and there were falls against most leading currencies, although the dollar ended off the bottom. Those recovering some ground in dollar terms included the mark, 2.4060 (2.4155), Swiss franc, 2.1245 (2.1405), and French franc 5.6700 (5.7225). The yen moved narrowly to end little changed at 227.90 (227.80).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 8	Market rates (close) June 8	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9130-9550	$1.9405-9415	1.15-1.25c disc	2.25-2.35c disc
Montreal	$2.3130-3550	$2.3400-3410	1.65-1.75c disc	3.45-3.65c disc
Amsterdam	5.16-25fl	5.21-22fl	½c prem-½c disc	1¼-¾c prem
Brussels	75.80-76.50f	76.05-15f	27-37c disc	70-80c disc
Copenhagen	14.63-77k	14.64-70k	515-630ore disc	1110-1270ore disc
Dublin	1.2730-2905p	1.2745-2760p	25-40p disc	80-100p disc
Frankfurt	4.64-69m	4.67-68m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	⅝-⅜pf prem
Lisbon	122.00-124.00e	123.20-50e	75-140c disc	145-310c disc
Madrid	183.70-188.00p	184.70-185.00p	135-165c disc	285-325c disc
Milan	2316-53lr	2330-41lr	19-21lr disc	51½-54½lr disc
Oslo	11.44-62k	11.54½-60½k	65-185ore disc	135 prem-5ore disc
Paris	10.98-11.04f	11.00½-01¼f	13¼-16¾c disc	31½-33c disc
Stockholm	9.83-90k	9.84½-86½k	425-405ore disc	580-675ore disc
Tokyo	435-45y	442½-43½y	1.90-1.50y prem	6.30-5.85y prem
Vienna	32.70-33.20sch	32.95-33.00sch	5gro prem-par	16-6gro prem
Zurich	4.11-17f	4.12-13f	1½-¾c prem	2½-1¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.9 at 94.7.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7195-1.7255
Bahrain	0.7270-0.7300
Finland	8.7040-8.7440
Greece	112.95-114.95
Hongkong	10.63-10.73
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5425-0.5455
Malaysia	4.5730-4.6030
Mexico	46.1-47.6
New Zealand	2.2615-2.2815
Saudi Arabia	6.5610-6.5910
Singapore	4.1715-4.2015
South Africa	1.6820-1.6970

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	94.7	-29.8
US dollar	109.8	+3.1
Canadian dollar	87.8	-70.5
Schilling	111.2	+20.6
Belgian franc	105.5	+9.2
Danish kroner	85.4	-12.5
Deutsche mark	116.4	+38.4
Swiss franc	132.8	+78.6
Guilder	107.6	+23.6
French franc	83.4	-10.9
Lira	57.0	-56.1
Yen	141.7	+35.7

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5160-1.5200
† Canada	1.2060-1.2065
Netherlands	2.6800-2.6850
Belgium	39.17-39.20
Denmark	7.5400-7.5500
West Germany	2.4050-2.4070
Portugal	63.45-63.65
Spain	95.00-95.10
Italy	1204.50-1205.50
Norway	5.9500-5.9600
France	5.6650-5.6750
Sweden	5.0600-5.0700
Japan	227.80-228.00
Austria	16.97-17.00
Switzerland	2.1230-2.1280

* Ireland quoted in US currency. † Canada $1 : US $0.8290-0.8293.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10½ Low 8½
Week Fixed: 10½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12½	2 months	12¼
3 months	12½	3 months	12⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	12⅝-12¼	3 months	13½
3 months	12⅝-12½	4 months	13⅝
4 months	12⅝-12½	6 months	13
6 months	12⅝-12½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅞-13½	7 months	14-13½
2 months	14-13¾	8 months	14-13½
3 months	14-13¾	9 months	14-13½
4 months	14-13¾	10 months	14-13½
5 months	14-13¾	11 months	14-13½
6 months	14-13¾	12 months	14-13½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12¼-12	6 months	13[illegible]-13[illegible]
3 months	13-12[illegible]	12 months	13⅝-13½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11¾	3 months	13¼
7 days	11¾	6 months	13½
1 month	12	1 year	13⅝

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 10½-10¼. Close 9

1 week	11-10¾	6 months	13⅝-13[illegible]
1 month	12¼-12	9 months	13[illegible]-13[illegible]
3 months	13¼-12⅞	12 months	13¾-13½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13½ 6 months 13

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3493	+1.35	+1.44	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.98189	+0.79	+0.88	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53359	-0.49	-0.40	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.00092	+0.09	0.00	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81846	+0.19	+0.28	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692893	+1.13	+1.22	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1262.64	-0.22	-0.13	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times. The EMS Figures are for June 5.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18-19: seven days, 18½-19: one month, 19[illegible]-19[illegible]; three months, 17¾-18: six months, 16[illegible]-17[illegible].

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $460 (an ounce); pm, $473.50 close, $472.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $485-488 (£249.25-251.75).
Sovereigns (new): $115-117 (£59.25-60.75).

Wall Street

New York, June 8.—Stocks closed higher with the New York Exchange index up 0.03 to 76.76 and the average price per share up two cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.85 to 995.64 and advances led declines 777 to 735 as volume narrowed to 41,580,000 shares from 47,180,000 on Friday.

Short-term interest rates eased today, and Bankers Trust Co lowered its prime rate to 20 per cent, joining other major banks.

Bank stocks were strong, benefiting from the growing expectation that interest rates will ease.

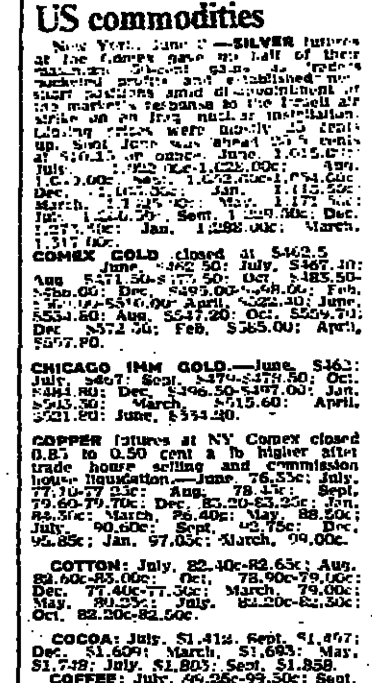
Bankers Trust was the most active stock, gaining 1½ to 32¾ on volume of about 1,000,000 shares.

Citicorp edged up ¼ to 28¾ in active trading, Bankamerica added ½ to 25½ and Chase Manhattan rose ½ to 53. J. P. Morgan tacked on ⅝ to 59⅞ and Wells Fargo ⅜ to 31⅛.

Among active issues, Warner-Lambert rose ¼ to 24⅞. UAL gained ½ to 30⅛ and Southern California Edison ⅜ to 26. Texaco was up ⅜ to 34⅞. It plans to repurchase up to 5,000,000 shares, according to a spokesman.

Among the precious metals issues Sunshine Mining was up ⅜ to 11½, Hecla up ⅜ to 16¼, Dome Mines up ½ to 19⅞, Homestake up ⅞ at 32⅞ and ASA up 1¼ to 48⅞. Phelps Dodge fell 1¼ to 40⅛.

The stocks of Japanese electronics firms again were pounded. Matsushita fell 4½ to 68¼. Sony was down 1½ at 22½ and Kyoto was off ¾ at 38⅛.



US commodities

New York, June 8.—SILVER futures at the Comex gave up half of their [illegible] gains as traders [illegible] profits and established new short positions amid disappointment at the market's response to the Israeli air strike on an Iraq nuclear installation. Closing prices were mostly [illegible] cents up. Spot June was ahead 22.5 cents at $10.15 an ounce. June, 1,015.0[illegible]; July, 1,022 [illegible]-1,022.00c; Aug, [illegible]; Sept, 1,052.00c-1,054.00c; Dec, 1,[illegible]; Jan, 1,115.50c; March, 1,1[illegible]; May, 1,172.[illegible]; July, 1,2[illegible]; Sept, 1,2[illegible]; Dec, 1,275.[illegible]; Jan, 1,288.00c; March, 1,317.00c.

COMEX GOLD closed at $462.5. June, $462.50; July, $467.40; Aug, $471.50-$4[illegible]; Oct, $483.50-$[illegible]; Dec, $495.00-[illegible]; Feb, $5[illegible]-$510.00; April, $522.40; June, $534.80; Aug, $547.20; Oct, $559.70; Dec, $572.30; Feb, $585.00; April, $597.80.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD.—June, $462; July, $467; Sept, $479-$478.50; Oct, $484.80; Dec, $496.50-$497.00; Jan, $503.30; March, $515.60; April, $521.80; June, $534.20.

COPPER futures at NY Comex closed 0.85 to 0.50 cent a lb higher after trade house selling and commission house liquidation.—June, 76.35c; July, 77.10-77.25c; Aug, 78.45c; Sept, 79.60-79.70c; Dec, 83.20-83.25c; Jan, 84.30c; March, 86.40c; May, 88.50c; July, 90.60c; Sept, 92.75c; Dec, 95.85c; Jan, 97.05c; March, 99.00c.

COTTON: July, 82.40c-82.65c; Aug, 82.60c-83.00c; Oct, 78.90c-79.00c; Dec, 77.40c-77.30c; March, 79.00c; May, 80.25c; July, 82.20c-82.30c; Oct, 82.20c-82.50c.

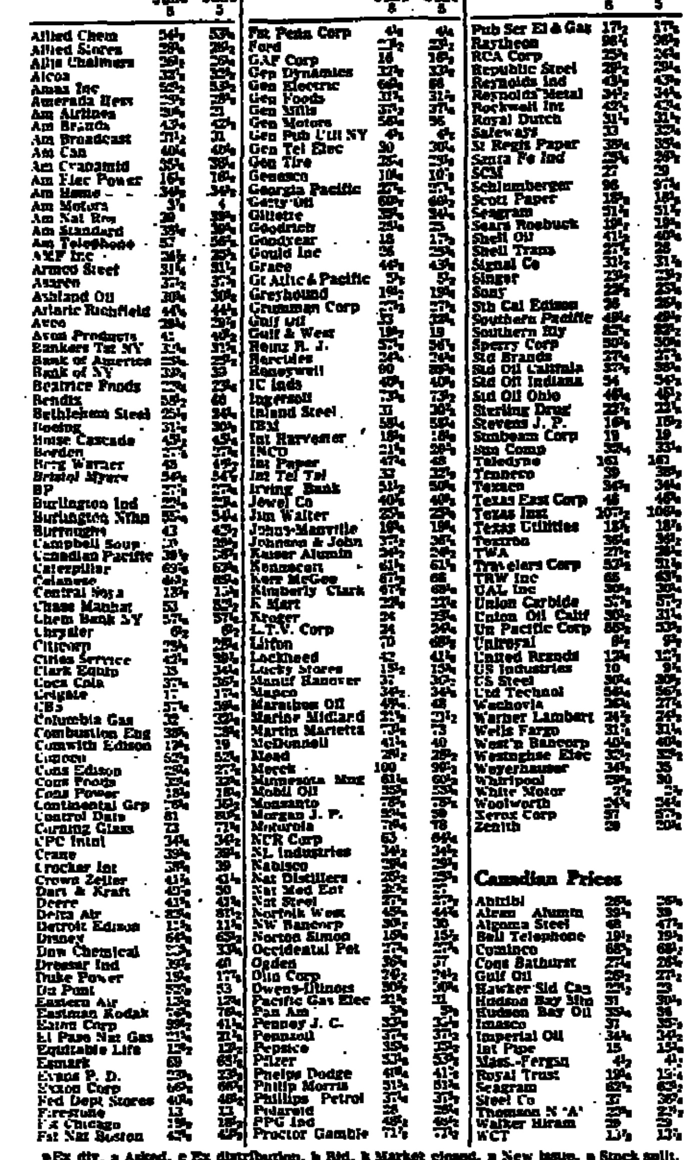
COCOA: July, $1,418; Sept, $1,497; Dec, $1,609; March, $1,693; May, $1,749; July, $1,803; Sept, $1,858.

COFFEE: July, 99.25c-99.50c; Sept, 101.95c; Dec, 99.72c; March, 97.68c; May, 98.00c; July, 96.67c-97.60c; Sept, 95.95c.

SUGAR futures retreated some 0.30 cent from the highs on nervous profit-taking by traders as the market exhausted its upward momentum after news of Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear reactor. Prices just held gains of 0.11 to 0.22 cent a lb. July, 17.15c-17.35c; Sept, 17.40c-17.45c; Oct, 17.60c; Jan, 17.60c-17.90c; March, 17.80c-17.85c; May, 17.90c; July, 18.00c; Sept, 18.05c; Oct, 18.15c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS closed mixed, down 2½ cents a bushel to up 2¼ cents. July, 738c-725c; Aug, 738c-736c; Sept, 737½c-727c; Nov, 749c-740c; Jan, 764½c-756c; March, 783[illegible]-775c; May, 797c-788c; July, 806c-797½c. SOYABEAN OIL ended 0.04 to 0.02 cent a lb lower. July, 22.18c-22.17c; Aug, 22.57c-22.65c; Sept, 23.00c-23.05c; Oct, 23.35c-23.40c; Dec, 24.00c-23.96c; Jan, 24.25c-24.50c; March, 24.80c; May, 25.30c; July, 25.45c-25.50c; Aug, 25.60c-25.70c. SOYABEAN MEAL closed $1.30 a ton lower to $1.00 higher. July, $208.50-$208.10; Aug, $209.20-$204.30; Sept, $210.00-$210.50; Oct, $212.10-$212.00; Dec, $216.80; Jan, 218.00-$219.00; March, $224.50; May, $226.00-$226.50; July, $228.50-$229.50.

CHICAGO GRAINS closed down 5½ to 2½ cents a bushel. July, 414c-404½c; Sept, 429c-421c; Dec, 453½c-444½c; March, 475½c-465c; May, 482½c-474½c; July, 486c-478c. MAIZE futures ended with pared gains, up 1½ to 2½ cents a bushel. July, 345½c-340½c; Sept, 350c-345½c; Dec, 354½c-350½c; March, 366½c-362½c; May, 373½c-368½c; July, 377½c-372½c. OATS: July, 214½c-210c; Sept, 206½c-202½c; Dec, 213½c-209½c; March, 221c-218c.



	June 8	June 5
Allied Chem	34⅞	33¾
Allied Stores	28¾	28½
Allis Chalmers	29½	29¼
Alcoa	33⅜	32⅞
Amax Inc	52½	53½
Amerada Hess	29⅞	29¾
Am Airlines	20¾	21
Am Brands	43¾	42¾
Am Broadcast	31½	31
Am Can	40¼	40⅝
Am Cyanamid	35¾	35¼
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16⅝
Am Home	34⅝	34⅞
Am Motors	3⅞	4
Am Nat Res	39	39¼
Am Standard	39⅞	39¾
Am Telephone	57	56¾
AMF Inc	24⅞	25⅛
Armco Steel	31⅝	31⅝
Asarco	37⅛	37⅜
Ashland Oil	30¾	30⅜
Atlantic Richfield	44⅞	44½
Avco	29¾	29⅞
Avon Products	42	40½
Bankers Tst NY	33⅛	32⅞
Bank of America	25¾	25½
Bank of NY	33⅝	33
Beatrice Foods	23⅜	23⅛
Bendix	58½	60
Bethlehem Steel	25⅛	24¾
Boeing	31⅛	30⅜
Boise Cascade	45½	45¾
Borden	27⅛	27⅛
Borg Warner	45	49½
Bristol Myers	54¼	54⅞
BP	27⅛	27¼
Burlington Ind	25¼	25⅛
Burlington Nthn	55¼	54¼
Burroughs	43	43½
Campbell Soup	30	29⅝
Canadian Pacific	39⅞	39⅛
Caterpillar	69⅞	67¾
Celanese	63½	63¼
Central Soya	13⅞	13¼
Chase Manhat	53	52½
Chem Bank NY	57¾	57¼
Chrysler	6½	6½
Citicorp	29¾	28¾
Cities Service	42⅞	39¾
Clark Equip	35	34⅛
Coca Cola	37¾	36⅞
Colgate	17	17¼
CBS	57⅞	58¼
Columbia Gas	32	32¼
Combustion Eng	38⅜	38¼
Comwlth Edison	17⅞	19
Conoco	52⅞	52⅛
Cons Edison	28¼	27⅞
Cons Foods	32¾	32¾
Cons Power	18⅞	18⅛
Continental Grp	30⅞	30½
Control Data	81	80⅞
Corning Glass	73	77¼
CPC Intnl	34⅛	34½
Crane	39⅞	38¼
Crocker Int	39⅞	39
Crown Zeller	43⅜	41⅛
Dart & Kraft	49⅞	50
Deere	43⅞	43⅛
Delta Air	85⅞	81½
Detroit Edison	13⅞	11⅞
Disney	64⅞	65½
Dow Chemical	33⅞	33¾
Dresser Ind	39⅞	40
Duke Power	19¼	17⅞
Du Pont	52⅞	53
Eastern Air	13½	12⅛
Eastman Kodak	76⅞	76¼
Eaton Corp	39⅞	41⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	21¾	21¼
Equitable Life	17½	17½
Esmark	69	65⅞
Evans P. D.	23⅜	23½
Exxon Corp	66⅞	66⅜
Fed Dept Stores	40⅛	40½
Firestone	13	13
Fst Chicago	19⅞	18½
Fst Nat Boston	42⅞	42⅝

	June 8	June 5
Fst Penn Corp	4⅛	4⅛
Ford	22½	23½
GAF Corp	16	16⅛
Gen Dynamics	32⅞	33⅞
Gen Electric	66⅛	66
Gen Foods	33⅛	31⅛
Gen Mills	37½	37¼
Gen Motors	56⅛	56
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4⅞
Gen Tel Elec	30	30¼
Gen Tire	25¼	25⅞
Genesco	10⅛	10⅞
Georgia Pacific	27⅞	27⅞
Getty Oil	69½	69½
Gillette	35⅞	34⅛
Goodrich	25⅛	25
Goodyear	18	17⅞
Gould Inc	26	25⅞
Grace	44⅞	43⅞
Gt Atlc & Pacific	5⅞	5⅞
Greyhound	19½	19¾
Grumman Corp	27⅞	27⅞
Gulf Oil	33	32⅞
Gulf & West	19⅞	19
Heinz H. J.	37⅞	36⅞
Hercules	24⅛	24⅛
Honeywell	80	80⅞
IC Inds	40⅞	40⅞
Ingersoll	73⅞	73½
Inland Steel	31	30⅞
IBM	58¼	58¼
Int Harvester	18⅛	18⅛
INCO	21⅞	20⅞
Int Paper	47⅞	48
Int Tel Tel	32	32⅞
Irving Bank	51½	50⅞
Jewel Co	40⅞	40⅞
Jim Walter	25⅞	25⅞
Johns-Manville	19⅛	19¼
Johnson & John	37½	36⅞
Kaiser Alumin	24½	24½
Kennecott	61⅛	61⅛
Kerr McGee	67½	66
Kimberly Clark	67⅞	68⅛
K Mart	22⅞	22⅞
Kroger	24	23⅞
L.T.V. Corp	24	24⅛
Litton	70	68⅞
Lockheed	42	41⅛
Lucky Stores	15½	15⅞
Manuf Hanover	37	36½
Mapco	34½	34⅞
Marathon Oil	49⅞	48
Marine Midland	22⅞	21½
Martin Marietta	73⅞	73
McDonnell	41⅛	40
Mead	29½	28½
Merck	100	98½
Minnesota Mng	61⅛	60½
Mobil Oil	35⅞	35⅞
Monsanto	78⅞	78⅞
Morgan J. P.	59⅞	59
Motorola	78⅛	78
NCR Corp	63	64⅛
NL Industries	34½	34½
Nabisco	29⅞	29⅞
Nat Distillers	25½	25⅞
Nat Med Ent	25⅞	27
Nat Steel	27⅞	27½
Norfolk West	45⅞	44⅞
NW Bancorp	30½	30
Norton Simon	15⅞	15½
Occidental Pet	27⅞	27⅞
Ogden	36⅞	37
Olin Corp	24½	24½
Owens-Illinois	30⅞	30⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅞	21
Pan Am	5⅞	5⅞
Penney J. C.	33⅞	34⅛
Pennzoil	37⅛	37½
Pepsico	35⅞	35⅞
Pfizer	53⅞	53⅞
Phelps Dodge	40⅛	41⅛
Philip Morris	51⅞	51⅛
Phillips Petrol	37⅛	37⅞
Polaroid	28	28⅛
PPG Ind	48½	48⅞
Proctor Gamble	71⅞	73⅞

	June 8	June 5
Pub Ser El & Gas	17½	17⅞
Raytheon	98⅛	98⅞
RCA Corp	25⅞	24⅛
Republic Steel	28½	29¼
Reynolds Ind	43⅞	43⅞
Reynolds Metal	34½	34⅛
Rockwell Int	42⅞	42⅞
Royal Dutch	31⅛	31⅛
Safeways	33	32⅞
St Regis Paper	33¼	33⅞
Santa Fe Ind	25⅞	26⅞
SCM	27	29
Schlumberger	98	97⅛
Scott Paper	18⅞	18⅞
Seagram	51⅛	51⅞
Sears Roebuck	19½	19⅞
Shell Oil	41⅛	40⅞
Shell Trans	27⅞	28
Signal Co	31½	31⅛
Singer	23½	23½
Sony	22½	23⅞
Sth Cal Edison	36	36⅛
Southern Pacific	49⅛	49⅞
Southern Rly	82⅞	82½
Sperry Corp	50⅞	50⅞
Std Brands	27⅛	27⅞
Std Oil California	37⅞	38⅛
Std Oil Indiana	54	54⅞
Std Oil Ohio	46⅛	45½
Sterling Drug	22⅞	22⅛
Stevens J. P.	16⅛	18½
Sunbeam Corp	19	19
Sun Comp	32⅛	33¼
Teledyne	161	161
Tenneco	39	39⅞
Texaco	34⅞	34⅛
Texas East Corp	46	46⅞
Texas Inst	107½	108⅛
Texas Utilities	18⅞	18⅞
Textron	36¼	36½
TWA	27½	26⅛
Travelers Corp	52⅞	51⅛
TRW Inc	65	63⅞
UAL Inc	30⅛	30⅛
Union Carbide	57⅞	57½
Union Oil Calif	30½	31⅛
Un Pacific Corp	85⅞	83⅞
Uniroyal	8½	9⅞
United Brands	12⅛	12⅞
US Industries	10	9⅞
US Steel	30⅛	30⅞
Utd Technol	56⅛	56⅞
Wachovia	26⅛	27⅞
Warner Lambert	24⅞	24⅞
Wells Fargo	31⅛	31⅛
West'n Bancorp	40⅞	40⅞
Westinghse Elec	32⅞	32⅞
Weyerhauser	34⅞	35
Whirlpool	29⅞	30
White Motor	2⅞	2⅞
Woolworth	24⅞	24⅞
Xerox Corp	57	57½
Zenith	20	20⅛

Canadian Prices

	June 8	June 5
Abitibi	26⅞	26⅞
Alcan Alumin	39⅛	39
Algoma Steel	48	47⅞
Bell Telephone	19½	19⅞
Cominco	68⅞	68½
Cons Bathurst	27¼	26⅞
Gulf Oil	26½	27½
Hawker Sid Can	22½	23
Hudson Bay Mng	31	30⅛
Hudson Bay Oil	35⅛	36
Imasco	37	35⅞
Imperial Oil	34⅛	34½
Int Pipe	15	15⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	4½	4½
Royal Trust	19⅞	19⅛
Seagram	62⅞	63½
Steel Co	37	36⅞
Thomson N 'A'	22⅞	22⅞
Walker Hiram	29	29
WCT	13⅞	13⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9185 (1.9190); three months, 1.9410 (1.9460); Canadian dollar, 1.2055 (1.2068).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 384.77 (387.09). The futures index was 383.81 (384.93).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 995.46 (993.79); transportation, 427.80 (426.48); utilities, 106.53 (106.70); 65 stocks, 384.94 (383.85).

New York Stock Exchange index, composite, 76.76; industrials, 89.18; transportation, 77.98; utilities, 38.62; financial, 78.82.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

BUT YOU SHALL receive power [illegible]

BIRTHS

[illegible]

NATTRASS.—On May 30th, to Lucy and John—a son (Peter Bouline), brother for Christopher.
QUINLAN.—On June 5th, 1981, in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, to Nicola (nee O'Connell) and Tony—a daughter (Mary-Kate), a sister for Nicholas.
STRAWSON.—On June 6th to Jose and Galen a son, Thomas.
TELTSCHER.—On June 6th at St. Teresa Hospital, Wimbledon, to Jill (nee Cooper) and Bernard, a daughter, Natalie Sylvana Odile, a sister to Mark.
WELLESLEY.—On June 6th, to Corinne and John, at Queen Charlottes Hospital—a son.

MARRIAGES

WEBBER : DUNNING.—On Saturday 6th June 1981 at All Souls Church, London, Jonathan, the only son of Mr and Mrs Philip Webber of Orpington, Kent, to Kathleen, daughter of Mr and Mrs Duncan Dunning of Albert Hall Mansions, London.
WEBSTER : JOY.—On Saturday May 30th at All Saints, Fulham, Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs John Webster of Horndean to Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Joy of Stoke Bliss.

GOLDEN WEDDING

KING, SWAN.—On June 9th, 1931, at St. Augustines Catholic Church, Tunbridge Wells. Ambrose to Susan. Now at Alfriston East Sussex.
MAYHEW : RAYNER.—Olive and Sidney, on June 8th, 1931. They now live at 23 Monckton Court, Strangways Terrace, London, W14 8NP.
McKECHNIE : BRAMLEY.—On June 9th, 1931, at the Parish Church of All Saints, Childwall, near Liverpool, Jack to Freda, now at White Knoll, Broxton, near Chester.

DEATHS

ASHTON.—On June 6th, 1981, peacefully at St Paul's Hospital, Winchester, Maude Mary, aged 92, widow of the late Lieut Robert Mark Ashton, D.C.M., and dearly loved aunt of Doris and Stanley James. Requiem Mass at St. Edward's Church, Chandlers Ford on Thursday, 11th June, at 12 noon followed by cremation.
BLACKALL.—On June 5, 1981, suddenly at home, Stoneyhills, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, Geoffrey Finlay Paul, aged 76, beloved husband of Elizabeth, devoted father of Robin, Simon and Laurence and dear grandfather of Catherine, Jane, Crispin, Jeremy and Sophie. Funeral service Chelmsford Crematorium, Thursday, June 11, 1981, at 3.30 pm. Family flowers only.
BROOME.—On June 6th, Jeremy Ralph Bushton, of Salisbury, Zimbabwe, in Hanover, after a long illness. A memorial service will be held at St. Mary's Church, Buckland, Surrey, at 3 p.m., Friday, June 12th.
BURGESS.—On 6th June peacefully in Montserrat, West Indies, William Miller Burgess, formerly of Letchworth.
CAULFIELD-KERNEY.—On Sunday, June 7th at Bridport, Joan Edna, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Caulfield-Kerney, M.B.E., T.D. Cremation at Yeovil, on Friday, June 12th at 3 p.m. Donations if desired for Cancer Research, c/o A. J. Wakely & Son, 91 East St., Bridport, Dorset.
DENT.—On June 3rd, 1981, peacefully after a short illness in St Francis Hospital, Frederick John. Funeral on Wednesday, June 10th at 3.30 p.m. at The West Norwood Crematorium.
FOWLER.—On June 6th, 1981, in Ealing Hospital, Percy Stanley, aged 85 years, beloved husband of Mainie and father of Joy, of 64 Haven Green Court, Ealing, W5. Cremation Breakspear crematorium, Ruislip, on Friday, June 12th, at 12.45 p.m. No flowers or letters, please, donations if desired to Royal National Institute for the Blind. Enquiries W. S. Bond Ltd, telephone 567 0423.
FREEMAN.—On June 5th, 1981, at home, John Keith Noel, second Baronet of Murtle, aged 57 years. Beloved husband of Patricia Denison, devoted father of James and Katharine. Private family service and cremation on Wednesday, June 10th, at Oxford. No flowers, but donations welcomed to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
GOODALL.—On June 7th, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Marie Karen, dearly loved wife of Archie and sister of Anna and Knud. Service at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, Middlesex, on Friday, June 12th, at 2.45 p.m. Flowers to T. A. Ellement & Son Ltd., 21 Bridge St., Pinner, Middlesex.
GRAHAM-BROWN.—On June 6th, 1981, suddenly, but peacefully at home, Archibald William, aged 81 years, dear husband of Joyce and father of Jonathan, Andrew, Sarah and Jennie. Funeral service at 3.15 p.m. Wednesday, June 10th at Guildford Methodist Church, Woodbridge Road, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations if desired may be sent for The Royal Gardener's Orphan Fund, c/o Pimms Funeral Services, Charters, Mary Road, Guildford. Tel. 67394.
GRIFFITHS. — Gervase Vavasor, drowned, near Capetown, on 6th June 1981. Beloved son of Désirée and Norman Vavasor. Mourned brother of Michael and Glen Rees.
HERBERT.—On June 7th, 1981, peacefully at home, Harold Richardson Herbert, dear husband of Jean and father of Jennifer and John. Funeral Service at St. John's Church, Merrow, at 2 p.m., Thursday, June 11th. Family flowers only but, if desired, donations may be sent to the British Heart Foundation.
HEVESI, Celia.—On 29th May in Kenya.
HOLLINS.—On 8th June, 1981, in Auckland, N.Z., Henry Hollins, aged 77, husband of Eileen, fourth son of the late William and Mary Hollins, of Berry Hill, Mansfield, Notts.
HORNE.—On June 5, 1981, peacefully at home, Harold Reginald St John, beloved husband of Josephine and father of Nicholas. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Henley-on-Thames, on Thursday, June 11, at 1.30 pm. Family flowers only, any gifts to Ken Thomas Appeal, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, Berkshire.
HUGHES-STANTON, BLAIR.—On June 6th, at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn.
KEYNES.—On 8th June, 1981, peacefully at a Nursing Home in Sussex, aged 88, Lydia Lopokova, widow of John Maynard Keynes. Cremation private.
LEIGH.—On June 6th, peacefully at home, Wing Commander Humphrey de Verd Leigh, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., darling husband of Johanna & greatly loved father of Johanna and greatly loved father of Rosemary, Christopher and Ursula. Funeral Service Friday, June 12th, at 11.45 a.m. at Richmond Parish Church, followed by private cremation. Flowers to T. H. Sanders & Sons Ltd., 28/30 Kew Rd, Richmond, Surrey. One of our pilots is safe.
LLOYD.—On June 5, 1981, in White Lodge Nursing home, after short illness, aged 89 years, Lt-Col William Francis R.E.M.E. (retired), formerly of South Lodge, Battlemead, Maidenhead, Berks. Cremation will take place 10.30, Wednesday, June 10 at Slough Crematorium, Slough.
MAYER.—On 6th June at home Vernon aged 70 of Locks Lodge, 8 Locks Common, Porthcawl, husband of Madge. Requiem mass at Our Lady Star of the Sea, New Road, Porthcawl on Friday, 12th June at 11 am, followed by interment at Porthcawl Cemetery. No flowers please, donations may be sent to FOALS (Friends of Ampleforth Lourdes Sick) Fr. Martin Haigh, OSB, Ampleforth Abbey, York YO6 4HP.
MORGAN.—On 7th June, 1981, peacefully at his family home in County Durham, Dr Glynn, aged 34 years, late Senior Registrar at the Brompton Hospital and St James Hospital, London. Cortege leaving the residence on Thursday, 11th June, for Requiem Mass at St Thomas's R.C. Church, Wolsingham, County Durham, at 2 p.m., followed by interment in Frosterley Cemetery. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu to Cancer Research, R.I.P.
MORRIS.—On June 7th, at home, Colin J. O. R. Morris, Emeritus Professor of Experimental Biochemistry, London Hospital Medical College, beloved husband of Peggy. Cremation Service at Putney Vale Crematorium, on Friday, June 12th, at 1 p.m. Donations, if desired, to The National Trust, 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AS.

DEATHS

[illegible] ... donations may be sent to the Musicians' Benevolent Fund, 16 Ogle Street, London W1P 7LG.
TODD.—On June 6, 1981, suddenly at home at Old Oxted, Surrey, Nancy beloved wife of Sir Herbert John Todd, for 62 wonderful years and darling mother of Heather Steven, Lavender Maclachlan. No letters please. Funeral service at St Peters Church, Tandridge, on Friday, June 12, at 11 am.
WALTON.—On 6th June 1981 at Paxhill Nursing Home, Lindfield, peacefully, Lady Queene Alice, known as Renée, formerly of Spey Cottage, Catsfield, Sussex, widow of Sir James Walton K.C.V.O. Funeral at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Forge Wood, Balcombe Rd, Worth, Crawley on Thursday 11th June at 11.15 am. Funeral Directors: George Hilton & Sons, Haywards Heath, Sussex. Tel (0444) 413766.
WARD.—On June 5th, in a road accident, Debbie, aged 36, dearly loved wife of Nigel, daughter of Victor and Prue Peskett and sister of Clare Seymour, William and Roger.

FUNERALS

TWINING. GEORGIANA ELIZABETH.—The funeral will take place on Friday, June 12th at 12 noon at St. Lawrence Parish Church, Isle of Wight. Flowers to H. Ingram, Ventnor. Hydrofoil ex Royal Pier, Southampton, 11 a.m. will connect coach at West Cowes 11.20 a.m. Memorial Service to be announced later.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BENSON.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Leslie Foster Benson, will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley St. on June 11th, at 2.30 pm.

IN MEMORIAM

HALLETT.—In loving memory of Hilda Felicity Hallett, who passed away June 9th, 1957.—Twomey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

H.M.S. EDINBURGH

The Sunday Times Magazine is preparing a major feature about H.M.S. Edinburgh and the heroic naval engagement which ended in her sinking in May, 1942. We would like to hear from any member of her crew, or relatives, who may have memories, letters, photographs or drawings which would enable us to give the fullest account of her valiant end. Any material will be handled with care and returned.

Please write to The Editor (H.M.S. Edinburgh) ST Magazine, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE HELP CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Greater London Flag Day 9th June, 1981

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(continued on page 23)

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Tuesday 9th June at 11 am
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (71 illus.) £1*

Wednesday 10th June at 11 am and 2 pm
COSTUMES AND TEXTILES 1600-1980 *Cat. (49 illus.) £1*

Friday 12th June at 11 am and 2.30 pm
PRINTED MATERIAL INCLUDING POSTERS, ADVERTISEMENTS, TINS, POSTCARDS AND CIGARETTE CARDS *Cat. (80 illus.) £1.15*

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This week, Wednesday
FURNITURE

Tuesday 16th June at 11 am and 2.30 pm
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Tuesday 16th June and following eight weekdays at 10.30 am and 2 pm
GENERAL SALE

Florence
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Thursday 18th June at 11 am and 5 pm
DRAWINGS FOR THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DIVINE COMEDY BY DANTE *Illus. Cat. £2*

Friday 19th June at 10.30 am and 5 pm
BOOKS *Cat. (42 illus.) £2*

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Par le Ministère de M^e M-Th Escaut-Marquet, Huissier à Monaco, in association with the Société des Bains de Mer:

Sunday 14th June and following day at 9.30 pm
IMPORTANT WORKS OF ART, FRENCH FURNITURE AND TAPESTRIES *Illus. Cat. £6.50*

Monday 15th June at 4 pm
FIFTY DRAWINGS BY VICTOR HUGO FROM THE COLLECTION OF MONSIEUR JEAN HUGO *Illus. Cat. £2*
to be followed by
DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS *Illus. Cat. £4*

Tuesday 16th June at 11 am
A COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN BUCKLES AND DRESS ORNAMENTS DATING FROM ANCIENT TO LATE GOTHIC TIMES *Illus. Cat. £3*
and at 4 pm
CARPETS AND FRENCH FURNITURE
and at 9.30 pm
FRENCH FURNITURE

Wednesday 17th June at 11 am
SILVER AND PORCELAIN *Illus. Cat. £4*

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby's Warehouse, Kings House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9AS Tel: (01) 568 1901/2/3 Ext. 10

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Phillips

Monday, 8 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 8 June, 11 am.
WATERCOLOURS

Monday, 8 June, 2 p.m.
PRINTS

Tuesday, 9 June, 11 a.m.
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Tuesday, 9 June, 2 p.m.
GOOD CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Wednesday, 10 June, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS

Wednesday, 10 June, 12 noon
COLLECTORS' ITEMS INCLUDING BEATLES MEMORABILIA
Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and morning of sale until 11 a.m.
Illustrated Catalogue 90p by post.

Thursday, 11 June, 1.30 p.m.
PRINTED BOOKS, ATLASES, MAPS AND IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPTS
Printed Books including Selby's Illustrations of British Ornithology and the folio edition of David Robert's Holy Land in 6 volumes. Atlases and Maps including John Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, 1676 and G. & J. Blaeu's Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, vol. 1 Europe, 1640. Important Manuscripts including Humphry Repton's Red Book for Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire.
Illustrated Catalogue £2.50 by post.

Friday, 12 June, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post.

Monday, 15 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 15 June, 11 a.m.
MODERN BRITISH PICTURES
Illustrated Catalogue £2 by post.

Tuesday, 16 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 16 June, 1.30 p.m.
GOOD ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY
Catalogue 75p by post.

Catalogues 30p by post and viewing 2 days prior unless otherwise stated.

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Includes magnificent hand painted fairground boxing booth front; Victorian shop & pub interiors, ornate snooker table; old advertising signs & mirrors; wooden fairground animals; hundreds stained & cut glass windows, doors & screens; panelling, fire surrounds & architectural woodwork; Victorian horse-drawn vehicles—hundreds other interesting & unusual lots.
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LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF LONDON
ELECTION OF SHERIFFS 1981
NOTICE IS *HEREBY GIVEN* that the following candidates are in nomination for election as Sheriffs of this City:
Lady Dorothy Mary DONALDSON, 84 Bedford Court Mansions, Bedford Avenue, London, W.C.2. Alderman and Gardener
Anthony Noel ESKENZI, 18 Bride Lane, London, EC4Y 8DX. Citizen and Paintenmaker
The election will take place at the Assembly of the Liverymen of the said City in Common Hall in the Guildhall in the said City on Wednesday, 24th June instant at 12 o'clock noon.
DATED this 8th day of JUNE, 1981.
S. J Clayton
Town Clerk
Guildhall, London, EC2P 2EJ.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

COMPANHIA DO CAMINHO DE FERRO DE BENGUELA
SOCIEDADE ANONIMA DE RESPONSABILIDADE LIMITADA
HEAD OFFICE: LOBITO

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting will be held on the 29th June, 1981, at 9 a.m., at the Company's Head Office, at Lobito, with the following agenda:

1. To discuss and approve, or to modify, the balance sheet and the Board's report and accounts, and the Fiscal Board's report, for the administrative period ended 31st December, 1979;
2. To carry out the elections and confirm the appointments for the managing Boards.

Lobito, 10th April, 1981.
Tanks Consolidated Investments Limited.
Luiz Supico Pinto,
Chairman.

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(continued on page 24)

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THE TIMES

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TUESDAY
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BUT YOU SHALL receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be my witnesses [illegible] —Acts 1.8 (R.S.V.)

BIRTHS

[illegible]

—a son.

NATTRASS.—On May 30th, to Lucy and John—a son (Peter Bouline), brother for Christopher.

QUINLAN.—On June 5th, 1981, in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, to Nicola (nee O'Connell) and Tony—a daughter (Mary-Kate), a sister for Nicholas.

STRAWSON.—On June 6th to Jose and Galen a son, Thomas.

TELTSCHER.—On June 6th at St. Teresa Hospital, Wimbledon, to Jill (nee Cooper) and Bernard, a daughter, Natalie Sylvana Odile a sister to Mark.

WELLESLEY.—On June 6th, to Corinne and John, at Queen Charlottes Hospital—a son.

MARRIAGES

WEBBER : DUNNING.—On Saturday 6th June 1981 at All Souls Church, London, Jonathan, the only son of Mr and Mrs Philip Webber of Orpington, Kent, to Kathleen, daughter of Mr and Mrs Duncan Dunning of Albert Hall Mansions, London.

WEBSTER : JOY.—On Saturday May 30th at All Saints, Fulham, Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs John Webster of Horndean to Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Joy of Stoke Bliss.

GOLDEN WEDDING

KING, SWAN.—On June 9th, 1931, at St. Augustines Catholic Church, Tunbridge Wells, Ambrose to Susan. Now at Alfriston East Sussex.

MAYHEW : RAYNER.—Olive and Sidney, on June 8th, 1931. They now live at 23 Munckton Court, Strangways Terrace, London, W14 8NP.

McKECHNIE : BRAMLEY.—On June 9th, 1931, at the Parish Church of All Saints, Childwall, near Liverpool, Jack to Freda, now at White Knoll, Broxton, near Chester.

DEATHS

ASHTON.—On June 6th, 1981, peacefully at St Paul's Hospital, Winchester, Maude Mary, aged 92, widow of the late Lieut Robert Mark Ashton, D.C.M., and dearly loved aunt of Doris and Stanley James. Requiem Mass at St Edward's Church, Chandlers Ford on Thursday, 11th June, at 12 noon followed by cremation.

BLACKALL.—On June 5, 1981, suddenly at home, Stoneyhills, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, Geoffrey Finlay Paul, aged 76, beloved husband of Elizabeth, devoted father of Robin, Simon and Laurence and dear grandfather of Catherine, Jane, Crispin, Jeremy and Sophie. Funeral service Chelmsford Crematorium, Thursday, June 11, 1981, at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only.

BROOME.—On June 6th, Jeremy Ralph Bushton, of Salisbury, Zimbabwe, in Hanover, after a long illness. A memorial service will be held at St. Mary's Church, Buckland, Surrey, at 5 p.m., Friday, June 12th.

BURGESS.—On 6th June peacefully in Montserrat, West Indies, William Miller Burgess, formerly of Letchworth.

CAULFIELD-KERNEY.—On Sunday, June 7th at Bridport, Joan Edne, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Caulfield-Kerney, M.B.E., T.D. Cremation at Yeovil, on Friday, June 12th at 3 p.m. Donations if desired for Cancer Research, c/o A. J. Wakely & Son, 91 East St., Bridport, Dorset.

DENT.—On June 3rd, 1981, peacefully after a short illness in St Francis Hospital, Frederick John. Funeral on Wednesday, June 10th at 3.30 p.m. at The West Norwood Crematorium.

FOWLER.—On June 6th, 1981, in Ealing Hospital, Percy Stanley, aged 85 years, beloved husband of Maimie and father of Joy, of 64 Haven Green Court, Ealing, W5. Cremation Breakspear crematorium, Ruislip, on Friday, June 12th, at 12.45 p.m. No flowers or letters, please, donations if desired to Royal National Institute for the Blind. Enquiries W. S. Bond Ltd. telephone 567 0423.

FREEMAN.—On June 5th, 1981, at home, John Keith Noël, second Baronet of Murtle, aged 57 years. Beloved husband of Patricia Denison, devoted father of James and Katharine. Private family service and cremation on Wednesday, June 10th, at Oxford. No flowers, but donations welcomed to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

GOODALL.—On June 7th, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Marie Karen, dearly loved wife of Archie and sister of Anna and Knud. Service at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, Middlesex, on Friday, June 12th, at 3.45 p.m. Flowers to T. A. Ellement & Son Ltd., 21 Bridge St., Pinner, Middlesex.

GRAHAM-BROWN.—On June 6th, 1981, suddenly, but peacefully at home, Archibald William, aged 81 years, dear husband of Joyce and father of Jonathan, Andrew, Sarah and Jennie. Funeral service at 3.15 p.m. Wednesday, June 10th at Guildford Methodist Church, Woodbridge Road, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations if desired may be sent for The Royal Gardener's Orphan Fund, c/o Pimms Funeral Services, Charters, Mary Road, Guildford. Tel. 67594.

GRIFFITHS.—Gervase Vavasor, drowned, near Capetown, on 6th June 1981. Beloved son of Désirée and Norman Vavasor, Mourned brother of Michael and Glen Rees.

HERBERT.—On June 7th, 1981, peacefully at home, Harold Richardson Herbert, dear husband of Jean and father of Jennifer and John. Funeral Service at St. John's Church, Merrow, at 2 p.m., Thursday, June 11th. Family flowers only but, if desired, donations may be sent to the British Heart Foundation.

HEVESI, Celia.—On 29th May in Kenya.

HOLLINS.—On 8th June, 1981, in Auckland, N.Z., Henry Hollins, aged 77, husband of Eileen, fourth son of the late William and Mary Hollins, of Berry Hill, Mansfield, Notts.

HORNE.—On June 5, 1981, peacefully at home, Harold Reginald St John, beloved husband of Josephine and father of Nicholas. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Henley-on-Thames, on Thursday, June 11, at 1.30 pm. Family flowers only, any gifts to Ken Thomas Appeal, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, Berkshire.

HUGHES-STANTON, BLAIR.—On June 6th, at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn.

KEYNES.—On 8th June, 1981, peacefully at a Nursing Home in Sussex, aged 88, Lydia Lopokova, widow of John Maynard Keynes. Cremation private.

LEIGH.—On June 6th, peacefully at home, Wing Commander Humphrey de Verd Leigh, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., darling husband of Johanna & greatly loved father of Johanna and greatly loved father of Rosemary, Christopher and Ursula. Funeral Service Friday, June 12th, at 11:45 a.m. at Richmond Parish Church, followed by private cremation. Flowers to T. H. Sanders & Sons Ltd., 28/30 Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey. One of our pilots is safe.

LLOYD.—On June 5, 1981, in White Lodge Nursing home, after short illness, aged 85 years, Lt-Col William Francis R.E.M.E. (retired), formerly of South Lodge, Battlemead, Maidenhead, Berks. Cremation will take place 10.30, Wednesday, June 10 at Slough Crematorium, Slough.

MAYER.—On 6th June at home Vernon aged 70 of Locks Lodge, 8 Locks Common, Porthcawl, husband of Madge. Requiem mass at Our Lady Star of the Sea, New Road, Porthcawl on Friday, 12th June at 11 am, followed by interment at Porthcawl Cemetery. No flowers please, donations may be sent to FOALS (Friends of Ampleforth Lourdes Sick) Fr. Martin Haigh, OSB, Ampleforth Abbey, York YO6 4HP.

MORGAN.—On 7th June, 1981, peacefully at his family home in County Durham, Dr Glynn, aged 34 years, late Senior Registrar at the Brompton Hospital and St James Hospital, London. Cortege leaving the residence on Thursday, 11th June, for Requiem Mass at St Thomas's R.C. Church, Wolsingham, County Durham, at 2 p.m., followed by interment in Frosterley Cemetery. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu to Cancer Research. R.I.P.

MORRIS.—On June 7th, at home, Colin J. O. R. Morris, Emeritus Professor of Experimental Biochemistry, London Hospital Medical College, beloved husband of Peggy. Cremation Service at Putney Vale Crematorium, on Friday, June 12th, at 1 p.m. Donations, if desired, to The National Trust, 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AS.

DEATHS

[illegible] donations may be sent to the Musicians' Benevolent Fund, 16 Ogle Street, London W1P 7LG.

TODD.—On June 6, 1981, suddenly at home at Old Oxted, Surrey, Nancy beloved wife of Sir Herbert John Todd, for 62 wonderful years and darling mother of Heather Steven, Lavender Maclachlan. No letters please. Funeral service at St Peters Church, Tandridge, on Friday, June 12, at 11 am.

WALTON.—On 6th June 1981 at Pashill Nursing Home, Lindfield, peacefully, Lady Queene Alice, known as Renée, formerly of Spey Cottage, Catsfield, Sussex, widow of Sir James Walton K.C.V.O. Funeral at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Forge Wood, Balcombe Rd, Worth, Crawley on Thursday 11th June at 11.15 am. Funeral Directors: George Hilton & Sons, Haywards Heath, Sussex. Tel (0444) 412766.

WARD.—On June 5th, in a road accident, Debbie, aged 26, dearly loved wife of Nigel, daughter of Victor and Prue Peakett and sister of Clare Seymour, William and Roger.

FUNERALS

TWINING, GEORGIANA ELIZABETH.—The funeral will take place on Friday, June 12th at 12 noon at St. Lawrence Parish Church, Isle of Wight. Flowers to H. Ingram, Ventnor. Hydrofoil ex Royal Pier, Southampton; 11 a.m. will connect coach at West Cowes 11.20 a.m. Memorial Service to be announced later.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BENSON.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Leslie Foster Benson, will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley St., on June 11th, at 2.30 pm.

IN MEMORIAM

HALLETT.—In loving memory of Hilda Felicity Hallett, who passed away June 9th, 1967.—Twomey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

H.M.S. EDINBURGH

The Sunday Times Magazine is preparing a major feature about H.M.S. Edinburgh and the heroic naval engagement which ended in her sinking in May, 1942. We would like to hear from any member of her crew, or relatives, who may have memories, letters, photographs or drawings which would enable us to give the fullest account of her valiant end. Any material will be handled with care and returned.

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SADLERS WELLS, NR.—2 beds., large recept., 2 bath., dishwasher etc. Roof garden. Till Sept. £150 p.w. Helen Watson & Co., 580 6275.

MARBLE ARCH.—Quiet well furnished Mews house, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, W.C., living room/dining, kitchen and garage. £200 p.w. excl. No agents. 01-262 4786/0273 23493.

Keith Cardale Groves

01-629 6604

We urgently seek 2/5 bedroomed properties from £120-£350 p.w. in Chelsea, Kensington, Knightsbridge and Holland Park for many of our waiting applicants with excellent references. Usual fees required.

Contact Jennifer Rudney

43 North Audley Street W1

(continued on page 23)

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Derek Farr plays Peter, the close friend of Madge (Isabel Dean), a grandmother who is concerned with the volume of traffic near the local school in Madge (ITV 9.00 pm)

● MADGE (ITV 9.00 pm) is a gently humorous play by Bill MacIlwraith dominated by a conniving granny played by Isabel Dean. The local school's children's safety committee, inexplicably peopled by parents only, decide, behind the back of granny, to push for a Lollipop man to ensure the safety of the children. She *wants a footbridge but faced with the fait accompli* she outwardly agrees to the majority decision. Then she really begins to play dirty. Derek Farr plays a rather ineffectual lecher in his dotage who unaccountably sweeps Madge off her feet. Not exactly reveting stuff, but an alternative to tonight's other offerings at the same time — beauty and psychiatry.

● The HINDSIGHT series (BBC 2 8.00 pm) comes to an end tonight with Eric Robson talking to Tom Jackson who, 10 years ago, *led the abortive postmen's strike which lasted* six weeks. During that time, with, for one, pensioners unable to collect their money from the post office, public opinion turned against them and the strike collapsed with an humiliating climb-down by the now near-bankrupt union. Does he now feel the strike was a mistake; did he expect more support from other unions; would he use a different strategy if the dispute took place today. Honest Tom will supply the answers.

● *ORIGINS: HADRIAN'S WALL* (Radio 4 4.15 pm) is an investigation by Michael Billings into the origins of this defence and to what life was like for the soldiers who built and manned it. With him on his walk along the wall is Dr Graham Webster, an expert on the Roman Army of occupation, who gives the likely explanation of why Hadrian had it built. With his assistance and that of archaeologists Dr David Breeze and Charles Daniels the programme pieces together the history of the monument and how the soldiers posted there spent their time. It is a pity the programme is not on a half-an-hour later when the majority of school children would have been able to reach a radio in order to listen to this fascinating history lesson.

● WHO WAS THEN A GENTLEMAN? (Radio 4 7.50 pm) is a documentary about the Peasant's Revolt of six hundred years ago. Last week's play, Poor Pikeman, cast Wat Tyler as a reluctant leader — but is that correct? Jane Finnis has searched for the real reasons why the people rose against Richard II and his henchmen. Drawing from contemporary chronicles and with help from historians Lord Briggs of Worcester College and Professor Rodney Hilton of Birmingham University, Miss Finnis tries to find out what really happened before and during the bloody uprising.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Chicken Or Egg? 7.05 Choosing a material. 7.30 The Flesh on the Bones. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 *For Schools, Colleges:* French conversation. 9.35 Living in the Iron Age. 9.58 Capricorn Game. 11.00 North American Indians. 11.17 Television Club. Closedown at 11.37. 1.15 pm News.
1.30 The Flumps. For the very young (r). 1.45 Closedown. 2.00 You and Me (r).
2.14 For Schools, Colleges: Living in Spain. 2.32 Merry-go-Round. 2.40 Brazilian economic development. Closedown at 3.00. 3.20 Pobol y Cwm. Welsh serial. 3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Jana of the Jungle. Animated adventures of a South American superwoman (r). 4.40 The Record Breakers. Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter with news of some more extraordinary achievements.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people.
5.10 Ask Aspel. Clips from TV programmes requested by viewers. Mike Aspel's guest is magician, Paul Daniels.
5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 5.55 Regional news magazine. 6.20 Nationwide.
6.55 Taxi. Bobby's body is more attractive to a Broadway producer than his acting ability in this week's comic episode about a New York cab company.
7.20 Film: The Brain (1969) starring David Niven and Jean-Paul Belmondo. A light-hearted tale about an attempt to rob a train of its 12 million dollars cargo. *David Niven is the* smooth gangleader.
9.00 News with John Edmunds.
9.25 Miss Europe 1981. Simon Cadell introduces the 22 hopefuls from the Night Out Theatre Restaurant, Birmingham. Assisting him is Ray Moore who has all the pertinent data at his fingertips.
10.15 Goodbye Darling . . . This third in a series of eight plays is about the wife of a rich man who spoils her unashamedly. When a villainous old friend of her husband tempts him to dabble in a scheme to make a lot of money she finds a new purpose in her life.
11.05 Platform One. Sue Lawley interviews Billie-Jean King.
11.35 *News headlines* and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS Cymru/Wales: 3.20 pm-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Bilidowcar. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.35 News and weather. Scotland 1.10 pm-1.15 The *Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown.* 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.05-12.05 am Rugby Union: Canterbury v Scotland. 12.05 News and weather. Northern Ireland 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools. 3.20 pm-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.05-11.55* Oratorio. 11.55* News and weather. England 5.55-6.20 pm Regional Magazines. 11.40 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts. 7.05 Schools Council Curriculum Project. 7.30 Conflict in the Family. Closedown at 7.55
10.30 Supervisors. How supervisors approach staff training (r). 10.55 Interval.
11.00 Play School. For the under-fives presented by Carol Chell and Fred Harris. Today's story is Gennarino, written by Nicola Simbari. Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 pm Open University: The National Grid. 5.15 The Research Idea. 5.40 Handicapped in the Community. 6.05 Graduates for Growth. 6.30 Energy and Rockets.
6.55 The Great Egg Race introduced by Hilary Henson. Teams representing Alfred Bader Ltd, Cranfield Product Engineering Centre and a Ministry of Defence establishment have to overcome a devilish problem to the satisfaction of Heinz Wolff and Dr John Iredale.
7.25 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.40 Images of War. A look at the work of Gerry Massy-Collier who was part of a two-man War Office Film Unit in France, North Africa and the Middle East during World War Two.
8.00 Hindsight. Eric Robson asks Tom Jackson who, ten years ago, as General Secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, led his union to their first-ever strike. It crumbled after six weeks. Does he now feel that their action was a mistake? (see Personal Choice).
8.30 The Theatre Quiz. Two teams of thespians compete to find which of them knows the most about the theatre. The questions are asked by Alfred Marks.
9.00 The Family Brown Entertains. Canada's top country group performing at the Snape Maltings in Suffolk.
9.30 Maybury. Dr Roebuck clashes with the hospital management when one of his patients impersonates a doctor and causes trouble. Patrick Stewart stars as Dr Roebuck.
10.20 Top Gear introduced by Judith Jackson. Among the items in this last programme of the series is a report from the DIY Mechanic of the Year Competition and a nostalgic look at highlights in the successful career of the Triumph sports car. Ted Clements, the Senior Examiner of the Institute of Advanced Motorists gives advice on better driving and Sue Baker has news of the latest developments in products and ideas for motorists.
10.50 Newsnight. Latest news from home and abroad plus a detailed look at one of the stories that made today's headlines. Presented by Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday with the weather news from Linda Alexander and sport from David Icke.
11.35 The Old Grey Whistle Test introduced by Anne Nightingale. The latest news from the world of rock including highlights of a concert recorded at the University of Surrey by Jack Bruce and Friends. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Comparison and length. 9.47 Living by the seaside. 10.04 Writing an adventure story. 10.30 Immigration in Britain. 11.05 Simple mathematics. 11.22 On duty with a nurse in a children's ward. 11.39 Arthur Scargill is questioned on Making a Living.
12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Animated adventures of the Cockle twins. 12.10 pm Pipkins. Puppets for the young (r). 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the vigilantes accused of assault (r).
2.00 After Noon Plus Summer Season. Judith Chalmers investigates the problem of post-natal depression (r). 2.45 The Spoils of War. A drama series about two North Country families coming to terms with post-Second World War life (r).
3.45 Square One. Fast moving quiz game in which members of the public join with personalities in order to win prizes for charity. 4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in Catty Cornered. 4.20 Razzmatazz. Pop groups and games introduced by Alistair Pirrie and Lyn Spencer. 4.45 Ace Reports on the Kayak Expedition '81. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Pat Merrick finds some of her solicitor's questions difficult to answer.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news about Oxfam shops.
6.35 Crossroads. Kevin Banks has a business proposition for Adam Chance.
7.00 Mind Over Matter. The late Kit Pedler investigates faith healing.
7.30 Charlie's Angels. The heavenly trio of detectives are on the trail of a man who is thought to have robbed a dozen banks.
8.30 Thicker Than Water. North Country comedy set in the Thirties about a widower and his three adult bachelor sons.
9.00 Play: Madge by Bill MacIlwraith, starring Isabel Dean and Derek Farr. Parents want a road safety precaution outside the local school. The majority opt for a lollipop man but one wants a footbridge (see Personal Choice).
10.00 News.
10.30 Where it Matters. From the Bradford Wool Exchange, Desmond Wilcox chairs a lively question and answer session on Race Relations. Among the panellists is Nicholas Winterton, MP.
11.30 Rockstage. Madness, the lunatic fringe of the rock scene, in concert at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham.
12.25 am Close with a reading by Paul Johnson.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.45 Morning Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way from Carlisle.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Cold Comfort Farm.
4.00 Begged, Borrowed or Stolen?
4.15 Origins: Hadrian's Wall.
4.45 Story Time.
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy.†
7.50 Who Was Then a Gentleman? The Peasant's Revolt of 1381.
8.35 A Touch of Genius.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Where Sport is Life.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping Forecast.
VHF
9.30 am-10.15 For Schools: Voix de France — French; Music interlude; Zdrastye Druz'yal; Playtime.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45-11.40 For Schools: Teachers' Information Programme; Let's Move; The Children's Story Writing Competition; Music Interlude; Introducing Science.
2.00 pm-2.40 For Schools: History: Long Ago; From the Caribbean; Stories and Rhymes.
5.50 PM.
11.00 Study on 4: Euromagazine II: Edición española.
11.30-11.50 Open University: Greek Science; Comparative Politics.
12.10 Close.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Mozart, Liszt, Roussel, Sibelius; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Schumann, *Mozart; records.*
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers.†
9.35 Cummings String Trio recital; Haydn, Douglas Young, Beethoven.†
10.40 Bournemouth Sinfonietta concert: Arne, Grainger, Nielsen, Haydn.†
12.00 Brahms-Ensemble recital; part 1: Brahms.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Brahms-Ensemble recital; part 2: Brahms.†
2.10 Music for Tenor and Harpsichord recital: Monteverdi, Purcell, Jeremiah Clarke, William Croft, Handel.†
2.50 Colonne Orchestra. Concert on records: Saint-Saens, Khachaturian.
3.40 Piano music recital: Haydn, Oedoen Partos, Ben Zion, Debussy.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Rachmaninov on record.†
7.30 Llandaff Festival *concert direct* from Llandaff Cathedral.†
8.25 Lone Travellers: Two Japanese Novelists.
8.45 Llandaff Festival part 2: Dvorak.†
9.30 Zbigniew Brzezinski in conversation with Michael Charlton.
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 *Holst on record.*†
VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Schoenberg's Variations for Orchestra; Conflict and Stability 1870-1914.
11.15 pm-12.55 am Economics of Intervention; Partial Differential Equations; Patterns of Inequality; Government and Nationalized Industries; *International Industrial* Relations.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† *5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.*† 8.00 Hubert Gregg.† 9.00 Marching and Waltzing.† 10.00 Funny You Should Ask. 10.30 The Spinners and Friends. 11.00 Brian Matthew† from 12.00. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 6.00 Top 40 Singles Chart. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Walters.† 12.00 Close. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 The Captain's Doll. 10.30 Talking about Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. *11.15 Letter from London.* 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm 50 Years of the Royal Ballet. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 America, Europe and the World. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Poetry of Europe. 7.45 Serenade. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. *8.30 Ulster — what went wrong?* 9.15 The Golden Age of Pop. 9.30 The Poetry of Europe. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 *A Jolly Good Show.* 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. *2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the* British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 The Search for Noah's Ark. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News summary. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or *433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF: Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz* and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.10 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Mind over Matter. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Paris.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 11.30 Film: The Hunted (Edward Woodward). 12.20 am Weather followed by Human Being First.

Granada

1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Patterns. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 After All That. This. 11.40-12.40 Bluey.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20 pm-1.30 North East News and Lookround. 5.15-5.45 The Electric Theatre Show. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Next Step Beyond. 12.00 The *Mysterious power. 12.05 am Close* Down.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.31 News. 10.34 Where it Matters. 11.30 Faith for Life. 11.36 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mind Over Matter. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Hare Remover. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 BJ and the Bear. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30 Music in Camera. 12.00 Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES; As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Poli A Pili. 12.05-12.10 Calimero. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Cefn Gwlad. 11.15-12.15 am Where it Matters.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30-1.00 pm Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Welcome Back Kotter, 10.28 News. 10.34 Where it Matters. 11.30 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30-1.00 pm Mind over Matter. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00 Entertainers: Shakin' Stevens. 7.30-8.30 Chips. 11.30 News. *11.35-12.05 am Police* Surgeon.

Scottish

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Mind Over Matter. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.20 am Tennent's Golden Arrow Darts.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Square One. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30-12.00 Pavilion Folk.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm Lunchtime. 3.45 Mind Over Matter. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Bygones. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Enterprise. 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.25 am Fresh Voices

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Curbs on unit that criticized police over complaints

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office Research Unit, which produced an unpublished report criticizing the way police investigated complaints against them of assault, is to be brought under tighter control.

The unit is expected to lose so many social scientists that its character will be altered.

A decision on its future is due to be announced soon amid fears that the unit will never again be able to produce such an independent report.

The report, details of which were disclosed in *The Times* on April 8, said that some investigations by the police of complaints against officers were more concerned with establishing the criminal guilt or untrustworthiness of the complainant than with attempting to discover what happened.

Angered by the report, the Police Federation claimed that it breached an undertaking given by Mr Wilfred Hyde, a senior civil servant now an assistant secretary in the Cabinet Office secretariat. He wrote from the Home Office to the federation in July 1978: "The research is not intended to examine the complaints procedure".

It is expected that the 45 social scientists in the unit will be reduced to a core of 15 or 16, while others will be assigned to work under the wing of those parts of the Home Office dealing with, say, police or race relations.

Numbers in the unit will be topped up with people from the Scientific Advisory Branch of the Home Office and its Crime Policy Planning Unit. Part of the duty of the Scientific Advisory Branch has been operational research connected with home defence, the fire service and the police national computer. The Crime Policy Planning Unit is more closely integrated with the Home Office's administration.

Details which have emerged so far suggest that the unit will no longer come under Dr Oliver Simpson, the Chief Scientist, but be answerable to Mr A. J. E. Brennan in the Criminal Department.

Some of the unit's most valuable research has conflicted with accepted orthodoxies and sometimes the views held by politicians. It found that reductions in crime would not be brought about by an increase in police or by redeploying resources into any of their traditional methods.

Views expressed privately by certain policemen are rebutted by findings that ethnic minorities as a whole are not disproportionately involved in crime, yet they are disproportionately arrested for certain alleged offences.

Professor Gordon Trasler, chairman of the division of criminological and legal psychology of the British Psychological Society, has praised in the division's *Newsletter* the "high technical competence" of the unit's researchers.

He said the research brought home to British administrators the limitations and the fallibility of ways of dealing with offenders which had previously enjoyed great and wholly unjustified confidence.

Professor Trasler went on: "Government ministers are not in the least embarrassed by the lack of support for their policies in the literature of penological research, for in this as in other fields they prefer their strong convictions to the doubts and hesitations of the social scientists.

"To men in this frame of mind research is an irrelevance; it becomes acceptable and even commendable, in the public view, to dispense with the researchers altogether and to return to the simple conception of 'the fight against crime' which is being urged, with increasing stridency, by a chorus of chief constables and politicians."

Long-term peace plan agreed for Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 8

Arab foreign ministers meeting at Beit Eddine were believed to have drawn up concrete proposals this afternoon for a long-term ceasefire in Lebanon.

The plan, which would disengage Syrian troops and Phalangist militiamen on three fronts—in Beirut, around the town of Zahle and on the Sannine Heigts—above the capital—would involve the use of Lebanese regular soldiers who would act as peace keepers in a buffer zone between the two sides.

Today's meeting at the summer palace in the mountains south-east of Beirut came after extensive meetings yesterday between the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait with left-wing and right-wing political leaders in Beirut.

The optimism of Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Phalangist leader, and the fact that he sat next to the Syrian minister at the Baabda presidential palace—the two men have never talked so confidently before—suggests that some hope can be entertained for the truce.

However, the Phalangists are unlikely to have conceded the foreign ministers' request to break off relations with Israel and if a ceasefire is formally declared, it could still prove a very transitory one.

■ The Arab League Committee later announced that all parties in the Lebanese conflict had agreed to a nationwide ceasefire (UPI reports from Beirut).

The statement went on to say that President Sarkis of Lebanon had briefed all parties to the conference of the "crisis which threatens Lebanon's unity and sovereignty".

President Sarkis also told committee members about the difficulties that have faced other Arab efforts to resolve the Lebanese crisis, the statement said.



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Sadler's Wells reunion: Merce Cunningham (centre) with two of his proteges, David Gordon and Valda Setterfield, now with the Pick Up Company, at Sadler's Wells, London.

Two killed by intruder

A retired officer of the Fleet Air Arm and his wife, were killed with a shotgun at close range by an intruder who broke into their detached country mansion near Chichester, Sussex.

Lieutent-commander Gilbert Alder, aged 57, was shot when investigating a noise in the hallway of his home, Ovins Lodge, Oving.

Then, police said, the intruder went upstairs, where he found Mrs Anne Alder, in bed. He shot her dead at point blank range.

Yesterday police at Chichester said the shooting occurred some time between Saturday night and Sunday morning.

"Someone broke into this detached house after smashing a window in the downstairs lounge," Detective Superintendent Geoffrey Curd said.

Clay Cross devises counter to royal day

From Our Correspondent, Derby

The town of Clay Cross, Derbyshire, famous for its rent rise rebellion against the Heath Government, was making plans yesterday to stage a republican day on July 29, the day of the royal wedding, as a result of a decision by the parish council.

Mr Clifford Fox, a member of the council and leader of the North East Derbyshire Council, said yesterday: "We are against all the money being spent on this royal wedding at a time when there are so many people unemployed. It will be the ratepayers' and taxpayers' money."

Mr Fox said the Prince of Wales "should have a quiet wedding, and go to a register office or church without all this fuss and waste of money".

No detailed plans for the republican day had been made but a theatre group would be hired to show "the other side" of the monarchy.

"We hope the theatre players will show, for instance, how the monarchy affects us all and its effect on working class people; and we intend to show what it actually costs us all", Mr Fox said.

There would be other entertainments and food and drink—"which will have to be paid for"—as well as attractions for the unemployed.

Mr Fox said unemployment in Clay Cross was 15 per cent and in North-east Derbyshire 9,000 people were without jobs.

At the Clay Cross Miners' Welfare, officials expressed surprise at the council's decision, and remarked that they had no celebrations in mind to mark the day. "No one has mentioned it yet", an official said.

Clay Cross Parish Council rebelled against the 1972 Housing Act and refused to charge higher rents. As a result 21 councillors were surcharged by the District Auditor and that drove 11 of them into bankruptcy.

Haughey Ulster talks fail to excite voters

From Christopher Thomas in Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey's clear failure to make Northern Ireland a significant issue in the Irish general election campaign may cost him dearly. Few people now doubt that Fianna Fail is going to lose ground on Thursday; the question is whether it can cling to a majority.

The opposition parties have played their tactics cleverly. While Mr Haughey has been trying to sell his Anglo-Irish talks as the start of something big over Ulster, Fine Gael and the Labour Party have ignored the issue almost completely.

The latest opinion poll has proved them right. The Northern Ireland issue, great passion that it undoubtedly is, nevertheless comes a poor fifth in the nation's list of electoral priorities.

The hunger strikers have demonstrably failed to capture the voters' imagination. The nine prisoners, eight men at the Maze and a woman at Armagh, who are candidates, seem to be in for a drubbing. They get less than 0.5 per cent of first preference votes in the poll.

The poll, conducted for the *Irish Independent* by the Market Research Bureau of Ireland, confirms that unemployment—running at more than 10 per cent—is the electorate's prime concern. Then come inflation, crime and vandalism. There was little comfort in the latest jobless figures published yesterday, showing 123,500 out of work during May, a drop of 2,500 on earlier months.

Young people show the most concern over Northern Ireland, according to the poll. Two-thirds of the 18-24 age group think the North is a "quite or very important" issue. That group, however, tends not to vote in heavy numbers, another factor to add to the gloom of the national H-block committee.

Mr Haughey can hardly be much more cheerful. He seems to be trying to switch tactics in midstream, combining a defence of his economic policies with an increasingly virulent attack on the possibility of another Fine Gael-Labour Party coalition, which lost office in the 1977 general election.

The poll puts Fianna Fail behind the combined forces of the two opposition parties, which despite some public testiness during the campaign would doubtless form a coalition government if necessary.

The first preference votes, the poll says, would be divided thus: Fianna Fail 45 per cent; Fine Gael 38 per cent, Labour 11 per cent, others 6 per cent.

Subsequent transferred votes make a prediction about seats difficult, but campaign managers work on the principle that the party getting 47 to 48 per cent of first preference votes will normally gain power.

The escalation of the Maze hunger strike was ignored by the main parties yesterday,

Ripper to appeal

From Our Correspondent, Leeds

Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, yesterday confirmed that he had instructed his lawyers to lodge an appeal against his convictions for murder. It is understood that his wife, Sonia aged 30, is backing his plea that he did not know what he was doing when he killed 13 women.

The official appeal papers have been signed by Mr Sutcliffe, and sent to his counsel Mr James Chadwin QC, and Mr Sydney Levine.

His legal representatives have not yet made a decision on the appeal. They have until June 19, when the 28-day appeal deadline runs out, to lodge the papers with the appeal court.

A source close to Sutcliffe said yesterday: "He is still sticking to his plea that he was suffering from diminished responsibility."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

His Majesty King Khalid of Saudi Arabia arrives for a state visit to the United Kingdom and is met by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, Victoria Station, 12.30 pm, followed by a carriage procession to Buckingham Palace. The Queen attends a preview of the Festival of Flowers, Westminster Abbey, 3.15 pm, and attends a state Khalid, Buckingham Palace, 8.30 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh addresses annual general meeting of Queen Elizabeth Foundation for the Disabled, Goldsmiths' Hall, 2.30 pm.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother opens Joe Coral Oncoolgy Unit, University College Hospital, 3.30 pm.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be present at Victoria Station on arrival of the King of Saudia Arabia, 12.15 pm, later their Royal Highnesses accompanied by Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, attend state banquet, Buckingham Palace, 8.30 pm.

The Duke of Devonshire opens the Antiquarian Book Fair, Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, 11 am.

Massed bands display and beating retreat by regiments of the Queen's Division, Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, 6.30 pm.

Talks, lectures

Women in Theatre with Fidelis Morgan, Julie Holledge, Micheline Wander, ICA, The Mall, 7.30 pm.

Hogarth's portraits by Angela Cox, National Portrait Gallery, 1 pm.

150th Anniversary of Sarah Siddons' death: readings and piano recital by Daphne Slater, St Mary's Church, Paddington Green, 8 pm.

The Revd Lord Soper, Bloomsbury Centre Baptist Church, Shafesbury Avenue, 1.15 pm.

Exhibitions

Dr John Coiley, Keeper of the National Railway Museum, York, opens Museum illustrating bicentenary of George Stephenson (1781-1981), Falcon Centre, Falcon Terrace, Wylam, 11 am.

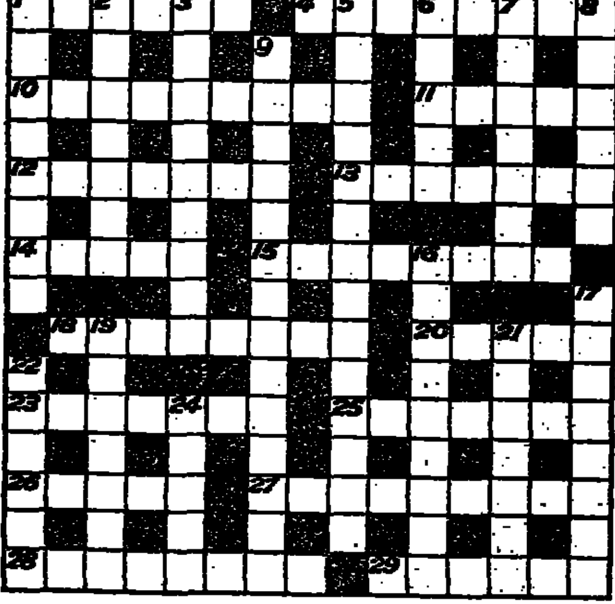
Royal Weddings Exhibition, Public Record Office Museum, Chancery Lane, 1 pm to 4 pm.

Railways and Glass, Townelye Hall Art Gallery and Museums, Burnley, Lancs, 10 am to 5.30 pm.

Festival of Fuchsias and Geraniums, Clapton Court Gardens, Clapton, Crewkerne, Somerset, 10 am to 5 pm.

The Times Crossword No. 15,547

This puzzle, used at the Bristol regional final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 48 per cent of the finalists.



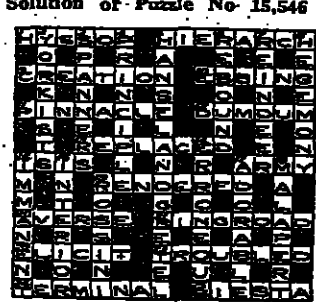
ACROSS

1 Tied up? 'ow irritating that was (6).
4 Key pages are not shortly to be seen (8).
10 Displays neat contents: but they appear contradictory (9).
11 End of assault involved ruin of Italian city (5).
12 It's hell to find a number by deduction (7).
13 Marvellous old play . . . (7).
14 . . . I'd say, with sex-interest (5).
15 Disorder she'd live to make up for (8).
18 This cop finds solution before onset of disturbance (8).
20 Cycle to sell, say (5).
23 Flourishing our laurels from this (3, 4).
25 Ophidian windpipe? (7).
26 French star gets goal in rugby (5).
27 Life meant a struggle for Darwin (9).
28 Fossil found by tribesman (8).
29 Can use, perhaps, time to pay (6).

DOWN

1 Have a crafty sip on rim of jug (8).
2 Economical motor needs change of fuel (7).
3 Lands richly provided with fish under the Spanish (9).
5 Hasten, captain, on board for a public appointment (14).
6 Lady MP's twin lost his head (5).
7 It's painful to lug each all over the place (7).
8 Bike that beat 'em soundly (6).
9 Tractarianism suggests bags of scope and action (6, 8).
16 Wildly he tears up the river (9).
17 To have everything in place is intelligent (3, 5).
19 Where the wretched slave slept, said Henry V before Agincourt (7).
21 Stamps no name when closed for business (4, 3).
22 One Red secret police chief in SW Europe (6).
24 City by the river wherein French maid died (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,546



Best wine buys

After blind tastings the following wines are recommended: Sauvignons: Sterling Vineyards 1979 Sauvignon Blanc, The Winery, Clifton Rd, W9, £4.95; Sauvignon de Touraine 1979 Cuvée Prestige, Oddbins, £2.64; Pouilly Fumé 1980 Aimé Boucher, Oddbins £3.94; Pouilly Fumé 1978 Aimé Boucher, Peter Dominic, £4.85; Sancerre, 1978 Brochard, Peter Dominic, £5.09. (*Which? Wine Monthly*, June.)

Pink champagnes: Bollinger 1975 Extra, £14.50; Pol Roger 1973 Cuvée de Reserve, £10.50 (*Decanter*, June).

French A.C. *methode champenoise:* Alderic 'B', Tete de Cuvée Brut, Laytons, £3.75; Colombe Cathare 1977, Direct Sunday Times Wine Club, £4.47; Bouvet-Ladubay Crémant 1977, Les Amis du Vin, £4.10; Crémant d'Alsace Producteur, Benbow and Pape, £4.75; Gratien & Meyer Saumur Soleil, Richard Harvey Wines, £3.50 (Decanter, June).

Parliament

Commons (2.30): Employment and Training Bill, remaining stages. Education (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Lords (2.30): Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Forestry Bill, report.

Roads

London and the South East: Because of a state visit by King of Saudi Arabia, parking in a large number of streets in the Westminster and Victoria areas of central London will be prohibited from 8 am today with many other roads being closed between 11.30 am and 2 pm. These include Victoria street, Parliament Square, Whitehall, The Mall, Constitution Hill and the adjoining streets. Special arrangements have been made to deal with the large crowds expected to watch a display by the Queens Division on Horse Guards Parade, this evening. Horse Guards Approach road will be closed from 5.30 pm while restriction in other roads including Birdcage Walk, The Mall and Marlborough road will take effect from 6 pm and last about two hours.

Bus diversions

Twenty-nine London bus routes will be diverted or curtailed at lunchtime today when King Khalid of Saudi Arabia arrives at Victoria station and drives in procession to Buckingham Palace at the start of his State Visit. Bus routes affected are: 2, 2B, 3, 10, 11, 12, 16, 24, 25, 29, 36, 36B, 38, 39, 52, 53, 55, 70, 76, 77, 77A, 88, 149, 159, 170, 172, 185, and Red Arrow 500 and 507.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.69
Austria Sch	34.40	32.30
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.37	2.28
Denmark Kr	15.15	14.45
Finland Mkk	9.00	8.60
France Fr	11.35	10.85
Germany DM	4.82	4.58
Greece Dr	115.00	109.00
Hongkong $	11.02	10.42
Ireland Pd	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2360.00	2260.00
Japan Yn	462.00	436.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	11.95	11.35
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	2.11	1.96
Spain Pta	186.50	177.50
Sweden Kr	10.27	9.72
Switzerland Fr	4.27	4.05
USA $	1.98	1.91
Yugoslavia Dnr	77.00	72.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Stock markets

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 1.67 points at $995.46 after retreating from an initial gain of nearly six points.

Tokyo: The United States dollar gained further ground against the yen and closed at 228.20 yen, compared with Friday's finish of 227.05 yen. Southeast Asian banks were active in buying dollars. Hongkong: The market slid below 1,700 again on some profit taking by small private investors in moderate trading. The Hang Seng index was down 18.31 points at 1,697.70. Johannesburg: Gold shares were lower, reflecting the fall in bullion prices. Trading generally was very quick.

London gold afternoon fix $473.50, up $13.50.

London silver spot 534.50 pence, up 11.80 pence from the fixing.

The *FT* Index closed 1.6 up at 547.9.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: County championship (all 11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0): Derbyshire v Warwickshire, at Derby; Glamorgan v Surrey, at Swansea; Gloucestershire v Yorkshire, at Bristol; Middlesex v Somerset, at Lord's; Northamptonshire v Kent, at Northampton; Sussex v Lancashire, at Hove; Worcestershire v Essex, at Worcester. Other matches: Cambridge University v Nortinghamshire, at Cambridge; Oxford University v MCC, at Oxford.

Tennis: Stella Artois tournament, at Queen's Club, West Kensington; Surbiton tournament.

Yachting: Olympic Week, at Weymouth.

Motor cycling: Isle of Man TT.

Racing: meetings at Lingfield Park, Great Yarmouth and Hamilton Park.

The papers

By disregarding the unions the Government will be to blame for what may well be a summer of discontent, says the Daily Mirror today. The Sun looks at the Labour party's own problems and congratulates Mr Callaghan on his declaration that the Parliamentary Labour Party should go ahead and elect its own leader, whatever the unions and constituency parties decide.

Two of the leading regional papers comment today on the Warrington by-election. Both The Northern Echo and The Birmingham Post think that the best Mr Roy Jenkins, the likely SPD candidate, can hope is to come in a good second. If he does, says the Echo, he'll help the new party on its way. The Post says the SPD had no choice but to put up a first class candidate. The Morning Telegraph, urges the West to unite against the threat of Soviet intervention in Poland, its stronger card—the spectre of a bankrupt Poland.

Abroad, the Washington Post yesterday gave much prominence to the latest grave developments in the Polish crisis, and the New York Times was critical about President Reagan's tax Bill. And in Rome, Stampa Sera looked at what is called "the dollar's mad course."

TV top twenty

	Programme	Individ Viewing Millions
1	The Professionals	14.20
2	Are You Being Served?	13.95
3	Butterflies	13.80
4	Crossroads (May27)	13.55
5	The European Champions' Cup Final	13.25
6	The Great Escape	13.00
7	The Other 'Arf	12.55
8	Crossroads (May 26)	12.20
9	Family Fortunes	12.10
10	Jim'll Fix It	12.05
11	Nine O'Clock News (May 26)	11.75
11	Coronation Street (May 27)	11.75
13	The Light at the Edge of the World	11.65
14	Hart to Hart	11.55
15	That's Carry On	11.35
16	World Cup Grandstand	11.25
17	Sale of the Century	11.10
18	Nine O'Clock News (May 28)	11.05
19	A Short Walk to Daylight	11.00
20	Coronation Street (May 25)	10.85
20	That's Life	10.85

1—LWT; 2, 3—BBC; 4—ATV; 5, 6—BBC; 7, 8, 9—ATV; 10, 11—BBC; 11=—Granada; 13, 14, 15—ITV; 16—BBC; 17—Anglia; 18, 19—BBC; 20—Granada; 20=BBC.

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Last chance to see . . .

Quentin Crisp, Mayfair Theatre, and Ipi Tombi, Cambridge Theatre both end on Saturday.

Weather

A depression will move E across the North Sea with a showery W to NW airstream over the United Kingdom.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Bright intervals, showery; wind SW, fresh, veering W to NW; max temp 15 to 17C (61 to 63F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Bright intervals, showers, fewer in W later; wind W to NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 15 to 16C (59 to 61F).

Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Bright intervals, showery; wind mainly N, moderate; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 59F).

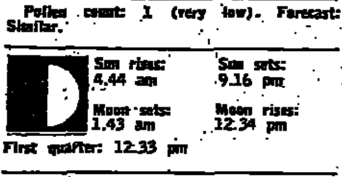
SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Bright or sunny intervals, showers, fewer in W later; wind N, moderate to fersh; max temp 11 to 14C (52 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Sunny intervals and scattered showers, cloud and rain reaching W and SW on Thursday; rather cool at first.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, fresh or strong, occasionally gale, veering W, decreasing, fresh; sea very rough, moderating later. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W to NW, fresh or strong; sea rough.

Pollen count

Pollen count: 1 (very low). Forecast: Similar.



Sun rises: 4.44 am | Sun sets: 9.16 pm
Moon sets: 1.43 am | Moon rises: 12.34 pm
First quarter: 12.33 pm

Lighting up time

London 9.46 pm to 4.14 am
Bristol 9.55 pm to 4.24 am
Edinburgh 10.26 pm to 3.58 am
Manchester 10.6 pm to 4.11 am
Penzance 10.0 pm to 4.43 am

Satellite predictions

Figures: time of visibility, where rising, max um elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R 22.16-22.24; W; 60 NNW; ENE. Cosmos 956R 23.59-0.2; WSW*; 40 NW; N.-Bed 23.23-23.27; SW; 20W; NW. Seasat 23.0-23.9; NE; 65SE; SSW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R 1.45-1.52; WNW; 70E; ESE; Cosmos 956R 23.58-02; SSW; 65 WSW; NNE. Bed 23.24-23.27; SW; 25W; NW. Seasat (June 10) 0.38-0.47; NNE; 40 WNW; WSW.

Yesterday's weather

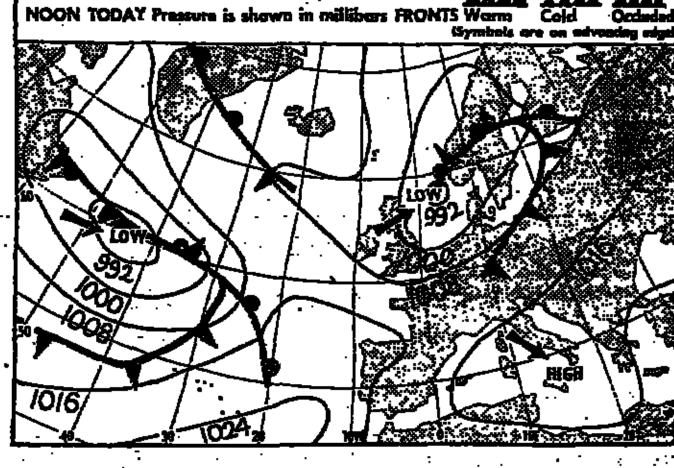
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

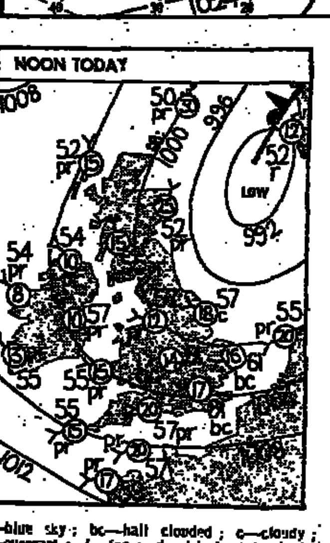
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	61	Inverness	c	13	55
Birmingham	c	16	61	Jersey	c	16	61
Blackpool	c	16	61	London	c	17	63
Bristol	c	16	61	Manchester	c	15	59
Cardiff	c	16	61	Newcastle	r	18	64
Edinburgh	c	11	52	Perth			
Glasgow	r	13	55	Ronaldsway	f	13	55
Guernsey	c	13	55				

London weather

Temp: Max, 7 am to 7 pm, 18C (64F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 7 pm, 63 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 5.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,004.9 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Personal column: Births, Marriages and Deaths today on Page 24





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist, r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
Aberdeen	7.22	3.6	8.19	3.4
Avonmouth	12.50	11.1	1.25	10.8
Belfast	4.57	3.4	5.48	3.0
Cardiff	12.33	10.4	1.09	10.0
Devonport	11.51	4.4		
Dover	4.53	5.7	5.17	5.9
Glasgow	6.21	4.6	7.18	4.1
Harwich	5.50	3.7	6.14	3.5
Holyhead	4.21	4.8	5.00	4.4
Hull	12.06	6.3	12.13	6.4
Leith	8.51	4.7	9.24	4.7
Liverpool	5.11	8.0	5.51	7.6
London Bridge	7.45	6.6	8.00	6.2
Lowestoft	3.46	2.1	3.19	2.2
Margate	5.58	4.3	6.08	4.2
Milford Haven			12.20	5.5
Oban			12.19	2.9
Portland	12.08	1.6	12.56	1.3
Portsmouth	5.09	4.0	6.04	4.2
Shoreham	4.56	5.2	5.37	5.3
Southampton	4.59	3.8	5.48	3.9
Swansea			12.29	7.6
Tees	9.49	4.6	10.36	4.4
Walton on Naze	5.34	3.8	5.48	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	7.8	.15	19	66	Sun pds
Bridlington	7.3	.11	20	68	Sun pds
Gorleston	8.7	.02	21	70	Sun ints
Clacton	3.6	.02	19	66	Sun ints
Margate	3.2	.07	19	66	Sun ints
S COAST					
Hastings	1.3	.34	16	61	Drizzle
Eastbourne	2.2	.34	16	61	Drizzle
Bognor	4.3	.12	16	61	Rain
Southsea	4.8	.17	17	63	Drizzle
Bournemouth	—	.22	17	63	Drizz am
Exmouth	6.3	.05	16	61	Sun ints
Torquay	5.5	.28	*	*	Sun ints
W COAST					
Morecambe	2.9	.27	16	61	Cloudy
Blackpool	5.0	.24	17	63	Shwr pm
Anglesey	4.4	.05	15	59	Drizzle
Ilfracombe	6.9	.09	17	63	Sun pds
Newquay	7.5	.04	17	63	Sun pds

Best and worst

Highest day temperature: Cromer, Gorleston, Hemsby, Coltishall, 21C (70F). Lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 10C (50F). Highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir 0.71in. Highest sunshine: Stornoway 9.0hr.

Weather abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Copenhagen	c	17	63	Majorca	s	30	86	Salzburg	r	21	70
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Corfu	s	28	82	Malaga	s	24	75	San Paulo	c	15	59
Alexandria	c	33	91	Dallas	s	34	93	Malta	s	26	79	San Fr'cisco	c	21	70
Algiers	s	27	81	Dublin	f	15	59	Melbourne	f	11	52	Santiago			
Amsterdam	c	19	66	Dubrovnik	s	25	77	Mexico City	f	23	73	Seoul	f	26	79
Athens	s	24	75	Faro				Miami	f	34	93	Singapore			
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	s	27	81	Milan	s	28	82	Stockholm	f	17	63
Barbados	f	29	84	Frankfurt	c	22	72	Montreal	c	18	64	Strasbourg	r	20	68
Barcelona	s	25	77	Funchal	c	23	73	Moscow	c	23	73	Sydney	f	16	61
Beirut	s	26	79	Geneva	c	23	73	Munich	r	20	68	Tangier			
Belgrade	f	22	72	Gibraltar	s	28	82	Nairobi	c	23	73	Teheran			
Berlin	f	23	73	Helsinki	s	18	64	Naples	s	25	77	Tel Aviv	f	26	79
Bermuda	f	28	82	Hongkong	s	28	82	New York				Tenerife	s	25	77
Biarritz	s	28	82	Innsbruck	c	19	66	Nice	s	22	72	Tokyo	s	25	77
Boulogne	c	16	61	Istanbul	s	28	82	Oslo	r	13	55	Toronto			
Bordeaux	s	26	79	Jeddah	s	33	91	Ottawa				Tunis	s	30	86
Boston	s	24	75	Johannesburg	s	11	52	Paris	r	18	64	Valencia	s	29	84
Brussels	c	19	66	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Prague	r	20	68	Vancouver			
Budapest	f	24	75	Lisbon	c	22	72	Reykjavik	r	6	43	Venice	s	25	77
Cairo	s	35	95	Locarno	c	22	72	Rhodes	s	29	84	Vienna	s	25	77
Cape Town	s	19	66	Los Angeles	f	22	72	Riyadh	s	40	104	Warsaw	s	24	75
Casablanca	c	21	70	Luxembourg	c	19	66	Rio Janeiro	s	23	73	Washington			
Chicago	c	27	81	Madrid	s	31	88	Rome	s	26	79	Zurich	c	20	68
Cologne	c	23	73												